



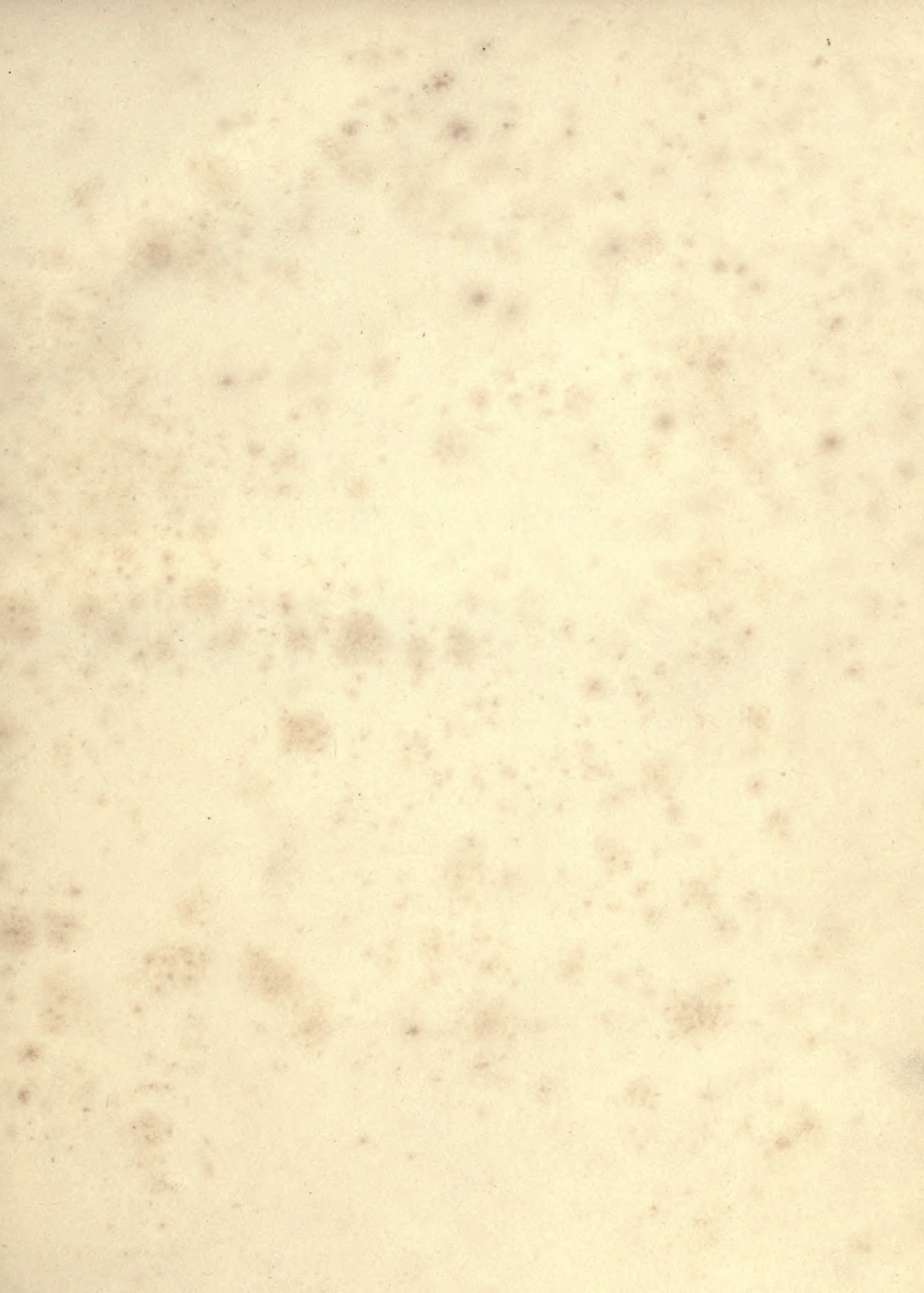
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HISTORY OF THE
SPECULATIVE SOCIETY.



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HISTORY
OF THE
SPECULATIVE SOCIETY
OF EDINBURGH

FROM ITS INSTITUTION IN
M.DCC.LXIV.

EDINBURGH:
PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY.
M.DCCC.XLV.

HISTORY

OF THE

REIGN OF

CHARLES THE FIRST

BY

JOHN RICHARDSON

ESQ.

NOTICE.

THE opening pages of the following History explain the original design of the work, and the manner in which it gradually expanded ; but the Members of Committee to whom the preparation of the volume was entrusted, cannot permit it to pass from their hands without a few additional explanations.

The work was commenced by them in the belief that it would form the occupation of a few weeks, or perhaps months ; but it has engaged a large share of their attention for upwards of three years. Had they foreseen the extent and difficulty of their task, they would have shrunk from the labour, the sacrifice of time, and the responsibility which it involved ; but having undertaken it, they determined to spare no effort to render it complete ; and they have endeavoured also to lay it before the Society and the Subscribers at as early a period as was consistent with fulness and accuracy.

The most difficult part of their duty was the preparation of the List of Members, which forms so large a portion of the volume. The materials with which the Editors commenced that division of the work

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consisted solely of the names of entrants, extracted from the Minutes of the Society. In some cases, indeed, where an individual afterwards eminent was known to have attended the Society in early life, there was little difficulty in appending an appropriate notice to his name; but, in the great majority of cases, the Editors had a double difficulty to overcome. Having before them simply a list of names, they had first to discover the subsequent profession or pursuit of each member, and then, after the requisite clue had been obtained, to collect the details. It is not therefore surprising that their success has been only partial; but it has been greater than at one period they could have anticipated; and they can assure the Society that not one of the names to which no notice, or an imperfect one, is annexed, has been passed over without much careful investigation. It is, indeed, generally in the case of strangers, whose stay in Edinburgh was short, or of Members who did not take a prominent share in the business of the Society, that they have failed in procuring full information. At the same time, as this volume may fall into the hands of some who are able to furnish the materials for filling up such blanks, the Editors take the liberty of requesting that any particulars of this kind may be communicated, by letter, to the Secretary of the Society, to be made use of should

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another edition of the work be required at any future period. In the notices annexed to the names, accuracy in facts and dates has been strictly attended to; and nothing has been admitted which was not found in authentic biographical works, or communicated to the Editors by persons whose means of knowledge entitled them to perfect confidence. They are sensible, however, that amidst so many details inaccuracies may have crept in, and they will feel obliged by these being pointed out to them.

The Editors tender their very grateful thanks to all who have assisted them in their enquiries. The nature of their investigations required a correspondence—occasionally protracted to some length—with many persons to whom they were previously strangers; and they cannot forget the courtesy with which—in almost every instance—their applications were met, or the anxious interest frequently expressed in the progress of the work. As this expression of interest often came from quarters where such sympathy had not been anticipated, it proved no small encouragement to them in their labours. Where kindness was all but universal, it is impossible to enumerate every one of the correspondents to whom they have been indebted, and would be invidious to select only a few; but they think it right to

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mention the names of those with whom they have been brought into closer intercourse, and from whom they have derived more frequent assistance. Much kind and judicious advice has been received from LORD COCKBURN, who has given his valuable aid not only in superintending the general plan and arrangement of the work, but also in minutely revising the more strictly historical part. In the collection of materials the Editors have owed much to the ready and obliging assistance of DAVID LAING, Esq., Librarian to the Society of Writers to the Signet, and of Mr. DAVID HAIG, Assistant-Librarian to the Faculty of Advocates. But they desire especially to express their obligation to Mr. WILLIAM FERGUSON, Assistant-Librarian to the Society of Writers to the Signet, who, as Clerk of the Speculative Society, has been throughout their unwearied and efficient co-adjutor. They can truly say, that without his zealous aid in conducting many tedious researches, and his accuracy and perseverance in attending to the numerous details of the work, they could not have completed their task.

The Editors cannot conclude without alluding to the loss which they sustained at an early stage of their undertaking, by the lamented death of their friend and fellow Member, Mr. WILLIAM MACBEAN. If this work

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shall be thought to have any value, it would be unjust to his memory, as well as most ungrateful to their feelings, were not much of the merit attributed to him. It was owing to the zeal with which he embraced the project, that the work on its present scale was undertaken ; and an earnest desire to see his favourite design completed, has been their chief inducement to persevere in a task which the want of his companionship has deprived of its greatest charm.

EDINBURGH, MDCCCXLV.



HISTORY

OF THE

SPECULATIVE SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH.

THE present work requires a little explanation ; perhaps an apology. It arose from the appointment, in February 1842, of a Committee of the Speculative Society for the purpose of printing a List of the Members. It was originally intended that this list should be nothing more than a mere catalogue of names and designations—an improvement upon one printed in 1820, which consisted of names only. The plan, however, was soon greatly extended. Even on a cursory survey, the roll was seen to be adorned with so many distinguished names, that it seemed worth while to make a minute examination into the future fortunes of the Members, and to record the result, in accurate notices of the professions which they followed, the offices which they filled, the works which they wrote, and the honours which they attained. And as the characters of some of the ablest and most excellent have been delineated by the pens of very accomplished authors with great power of discrimination, the insertion of such passages promised not only to serve the purpose of ornament, but to convey instructive lessons to youthful Members, at the outset of their career in the Society. It was next suggested, that to give the titles of the Essays which each Member had read, would afford an indication of his early tastes and pursuits, and a measure of his diligence. The date of his birth, com-

pared with that of his admission, would indicate the age at which he entered the Society; and the date of his death would be interesting if he rose to eminence, and if he did not, would in many cases shew, that an early fate only had prevented it.

It was then anticipated that curiosity might be awakened to know something of the regulations under which the Society had been, and is now, carried on; the periods at which it flourished, or seemed to decline; its places of meeting; its connexion with the University and its Patrons, and other similar details of its history. But it was urged on the Committee, that their undertaking would want its most interesting feature, if they neglected to print all the subjects of debate, with the names of those who opened the discussion, and the state of the vote on each. The subjects which had engaged the attention of the best educated youth of Scotland during the last eighty years would thus pass in review, and the fluctuation of opinion would be indicated by the varying result of the divisions. Questions, long agitated, would be seen assuming their place among moral or political truisms, as truth made its way, and prejudice lost ground; while others, reappearing at intervals, in new forms and connexions, might be considered as likely to divide the opinions of mankind, so long as a diversity of feeling and judgment is a law of our nature. It was even said, too, that the historian and philosopher might be grateful for the addition which this volume would make to his store of information as to the progress of opinion and mental cultivation—the most important part of the recent history of Scotland. And this seemed the less improbable, when eminent men, who had been Members, were found speaking with so much earnestness and confidence of the good effect which the Society had had as a branch of their education; and others, not Members, but therefore in some respects even better qualified to judge, were known to view such institutions as an important element in a system of College instruction. Such testimonies it was, therefore, thought right

to collect into a separate chapter. And still the work was incomplete without a correct, although necessarily brief review of some similar institutions which existed before the Speculative, or arose after its establishment. Lists of the Office-bearers, and of those who were appointed in each Session to read the Introductory and Valedictory discourses, completed the task, which has far exceeded in extent and difficulty that which the Committee had proposed to themselves. They were led on, step by step, till the work swelled from its first humble shape to its present size ; and in this way the details of a juvenile Debating Club have been allowed to occupy a space which some may be disposed to think disproportioned to the importance of the subject.

The following Sections correspond to the subjects suggested to the Committee, as necessary for the completeness of the plan :—

- I. Historical Review of other Debating Societies.
- II. History of the Speculative Society.
- III. Its present Constitution and Laws.
- IV. Testimonies to the value of Debating Societies, and in particular of the Speculative.
- V. The List of Members.
- VI. The Subjects of Debate.
- VII. Lists of Office-bearers, &c.

I.
HISTORICAL VIEW
OF
DEBATING SOCIETIES IN SCOTLAND.

IN the Universities of Scotland, the advantages of training the students to discuss controversially subjects connected with their studies, and to practise public speaking, were early appreciated. Even before the Reformation, it appears that in some of them, especially the College of St. Andrews, the youths were frequently employed in disputations and declamations, both privately in classes, and publicly before the University. After the Reformation, a discipline of this kind was enjoined by the statutes of all these Universities. But it must be remembered, that the exercises so prescribed were invariably conducted in presence of the Professors or Regents, and did not take place in voluntary and private associations of the students themselves.

In describing the mode of teaching in the Theological Faculty at St. Andrews, immediately after the Reformation, Dr. M'Crie tells us, that during the intermission of the lectures from July to September, "the students were exercised once a-week in theological disputations, at which one of the Masters presided, and the rest were present, and took a share in the debate. The disputants were exhorted to avoid the altercation usually practised in the schools, and not to bite and devour one another like dogs! but to behave as men desirous of mutual instruction, and as the servants of Christ, who ought not to strive, but to be gentle to all."* The same system seems to have been adopted

* Life of Melville, vol. i. pp. 234, 235.

in the other Universities; for, in describing the method of tuition pursued at Edinburgh, Principal Lee states, that "in the fourth Session, a great part of the time was occupied in the practice of disputation. The Regent prescribed the subject, and every candidate was matched with an antagonist, with whom it was necessary for him to carry on a debate in presence of his teacher."* The Government seems also at this time to have been anxious to promote a spirit of inquiry and emulation among the academic youth; for in the liberal and enlightened plan of study recommended by Parliamentary Commissioners in 1579, for the University of St. Andrews, and which was principally drawn up by Andrew Melville, then Principal of Glasgow College, it was proposed that the students of the class of rhetoric, then for the first time added to the course of philosophical study at this University, should spend part of every day in composition, and during the last half year, should declaim, or *pronounce* an oration, once every month, in Latin and Greek alternately. It was at the same time arranged that the students of theology "shall engage in public disputations every week; declamations once a month; and at three periods during the course, a solemn examination shall take place, at which every learned man shall be free to dispute."† These recommendations and statutes were not suffered to remain a dead letter; and their enforcement was followed by the natural good effect. The anxious canvassing and sifting of opinions which were necessary before the Reformation could drive out the deeply-rooted errors of ages, tended to impart to the system of education pursued in our Universities an earnestness and vigour previously unknown. And among other concurring causes which led to this result, may be mentioned, the individual exertions and influence of Andrew Melville, Principal, first of Glasgow College, and then of St. Mary's College at St. Andrews, and

* Introduction to Edinburgh Academic Annual for 1840, p. 29.

† Life of Melville, vol. i. pp. 241, 242.

of Robert Rollock, Principal of the newly founded University of Edinburgh. Possessed of learning and enlightened minds, they laboured to diffuse a spirit of activity among their students; and their zeal and sagacity were crowned with success. The intellectual improvement of the young men was soon apparent in their academic efforts, which rose far superior to what had been in comparison the mere schoolboy tasks of the preceding period. Some of them have been described as "elaborate specimens of learned productions."* And yet it was not so much in amount of classical acquirement as in increased vigour of mind, that the improvement and renewed energy of our system of education shewed itself. The ardour of the youth outstepped the confines which the statutes and regulations had pointed out. In the University of St. Andrews in particular, there was formed about this time a *voluntary association of students*, the members of which used to assemble, like the Peripatetics of old, in the fields, and there discuss questions of literature and philosophy, beyond the presence and control, although probably not without the countenance, of their Professors. A curious manuscript volume of exercises, prepared by members of this Society, was discovered some years ago by Principal Lee, and was deposited by him in the University Library at St. Andrews. Referring to these exercises, the learned Principal writes thus, "Many of these juvenile essays are Latin poems and dissertations, exhibiting proofs of more than ordinary ability and taste. Several others are Greek orations of considerable length; others are Greek poems of an hundred lines or more. Some of the writers rose to high eminence; and among the rest, Thomas Young, afterwards the tutor of Milton."†

It was about the time of Rollock, that it became customary, in graduating as Master of Arts at the University of Edinburgh, to

* Principal Lee.

† Introduction to Edinburgh Academic Annual for 1840, p. 30.

publish a philosophical thesis, which was submitted to public disputation. The theses were originally prepared by the Regents of the University, the candidates being required merely to maintain the doctrines advanced in them. This custom was liable to many obvious objections ; but there can be little doubt that it tended to sharpen the faculties, and prepare the disputants for more successfully engaging in public controversial discussion. More recently, the inaugural dissertations were prepared, as well as defended, by the students ; and many of these, still extant, are remarkable for ingenuity and elegance. The practice, however, fell gradually into disuse ; and only a small number of these addresses bear a date later than the middle of last century.

In course of time, the practice of declaiming and disputing in presence of a Professor, and of publicly defending an inaugural dissertation, was abandoned, and the statutes requiring it fell into desuetude. But it was succeeded, after an interval, by one much better calculated to promote originality of thought and independence of opinion—that of *private meetings* for discussion and debate. It is worthy of remark, that the first trace of these private associations was in connexion with specific objects of scientific research ; those which took a more daring flight into the regions of general speculation in philosophical and political topics, were of a later date. In the year 1720, a Society was founded in Edinburgh among the students of natural philosophy, for the cultivation of subjects falling under that branch of science. In a very few years, this Society amassed a valuable collection of books relating to physical science, which has long since been incorporated with the College Library. The Medical Society originated in 1734, and had the discussion of medical subjects for its principal aim ; its earliest records are dated in 1737, when it first assumed a definite form. This admirable institution, which has contributed materially to the education of a greater number of eminent medical men than any other private institution in the empire, still exists in a state of the highest efficiency. It obtained a Royal Charter in 1779,

and is possessed of a hall, a museum, and a singularly complete and valuable library of medical and scientific works. It musters from 50 to 100 members at its meetings, and visitors are admitted under proper regulations. Its earlier debates and experimental inquiries contributed greatly to the foundation of the Edinburgh Medical School, to which, for upwards of a century, it has proved a valuable auxiliary.*

Stimulated probably by the success of the Medical Society, there arose soon after various clubs among the students, both in Edinburgh and Glasgow, which were short-lived, because ill regulated. They attempted to combine conviviality with literary and philosophical discussion; and therefore it is probably not without reason that Wodrow, the historian of the Church, condemns them.

Soon after this, a Society arose in Edinburgh, which, though of short duration, was bright with distinguished names. In his life of Dr. Robertson, Dugald Stewart says, "Nor was his ambition limited to the attainment of the honours that reward the industry of the recluse student; anxious to distinguish himself by the utility of his labours in that profession to which he had determined to devote his talents, and looking forward, it is probable, to the active share he was afterwards to take in the ecclesiastical policy of Scotland, he aspired to add to the art of classical composition the powers of a persuasive and commanding speaker. With this view, he united with some of his contemporaries, during the last years of his attendance at College,† in the formation of a Society, whose object was to cultivate the study of elocution, and to prepare themselves, by the habits of extemporary discussion and debate, for conducting the business of popular assemblies. Fortunately for Dr. Robertson, he had here associates to contend with worthy of

* Farther details regarding this Institution are abstained from, because ample information is given in the able and elegant "History of the Medical Society," printed in 1820.

† He was at College from 1733 to 1741.

himself; among others, Dr. William M'Ghie, an ingenious young physician, afterwards well known in London; Mr. William Cleghorn, afterwards Professor of Moral Philosophy in Edinburgh; Dr. John Blair, late Prebendary of Westminster; Dr. Wilkie, author of the *Epigoniad*; and Mr. John Home, author of the tragedy of *Douglas*.*

In 1754, the Select Society was formed by Allan Ramsay the poet, and some of his friends. It was intended partly for philosophical inquiry, and partly to exercise the members in public speaking. It flourished for six or seven years, and was attended by many celebrated men; but it was not connected with the University, and the members were much beyond the age of students.²

At last, in 1764, the Speculative Society arose; but before passing on to its particular history, it will be interesting to notice—and a mere notice will be sufficient—the leading institutions of a kindred nature, which came into existence subsequent to its establishment.

Of those still in existence, the following may be named:—

The *Juridical Society*, instituted in 1773. It is composed exclusively of young men in training for, or already belonging to, one of the branches of the legal profession. Its debates are chiefly on points of law. They are opened by two members; an opinion is read by another; and after the subject is fully discussed, the President sums up the arguments, and a vote is taken. Every third night an essay is read, and a debate takes place on matters not of a legal character. The Society possesses a hall and library, its own property. Its meetings are strictly private. It has compiled and published a system of conveyancing under the title of "*The Juridical Society's Styles*," which has most justly attained the position of a standard work.

The *Royal Physical Society* is, as its name denotes, devoted to the cultivation of Physical science. Strangers are admitted, on the introduction of a member, to hear the papers read, and the discussions which

* Stewart's *Life of Robertson*.

take place. It arose from the junction, in 1782, of the Medico-Chirurgical and the Physico-Chirurgical Societies, formed in 1767, and 1771, respectively. In 1784, a hall was built for its meetings; and in 1788, it was incorporated by a Charter from the Crown.

The Dialectic Society was instituted in 1787, and "meets every Saturday evening during winter, for the prosecution of literary and philosophical composition, criticism, and debate."

The Diagnostic Society was instituted in 1816, and meets on Thursday evenings for similar objects.

The Scots Law Society was instituted in 1815, and meets on Monday evenings "for the discussion of legal and literary questions."

The Hunterian Medical Society was instituted in 1826, and has nearly the same objects and constitution with the Royal Medical.

In 1833, the five Societies last named were united as "The Associated Societies of the University of Edinburgh." A hall in the University was set apart exclusively for their use. They have an annual *collective* meeting, when a debate on some question of general interest takes place.

Besides these, there are several Societies connected with the Divinity Hall, for the discussion of points in Theology, Church History, and Biblical Criticism.

In reference to the Societies not now in existence, the following remarks by the authors of the History of the Medical Society are pertinent and just. "The great and increasing number of students which the rising celebrity of the Edinburgh School of Physic attracted to that University, during the last forty years of the eighteenth century, gave birth to many scientific associations, analogous in constitution and design; which, under the powerful excitement of mutual example, maintained an ardent and honourable contest for fame and independence. The restlessness of activity, the desire of selection, the preference for particular studies, and in some instances, perhaps, the partiality of national or even of personal feeling, were the probable causes of the

minute distribution of labour and interest which now took place ; and to a certain extent, no doubt, the detached exertions and liberal emulation of communities, as well as of individuals, may be productive of mutual benefit. But experience has shown, that the social stream, if branched out into too many channels, becomes languid and inefficient. Like the fasces of authority, which lose their force and dignity by separation, so the talents and resources which might command prosperity in the aggregate, are found unequal to secure stability when broken into feeble detail. Accordingly, the greater part of the Societies which multiplied during the period above mentioned, after a longer or shorter career of vigour and activity, proportioned to the importance of their objects, and the ability with which they were conducted, unable to sustain the intervals of depression to which all establishments of this kind seem occasionally liable, either finally dissolved, or, resigning their form and title, still preserved the connexion of their members by gradually reuniting into a single and accumulating body." In speaking of the Royal Physical Society, they continue, "it has afforded a liberal asylum to many of the expiring Associations above mentioned, who might justly prefer such an *euthanasia* to the calamity of a total dissolution ; and by the serviceable addition of their numbers and effects on the several occasions of their junction, seemed in some measure to merit the protection which they demanded. As it would neither be interesting nor easy to give a particular account of each of these fraternities, the general nature of which is indeed pretty clearly indicated by their respective appellations, it may be sufficient to state that the Chirurgico-Physical Society, having in vain sought security by a coalition with the American Physical, the two together were united to the Royal Physical Society in 1796 ; subsequently to which the Hibernian Medical in 1799, the Chemical in 1802, and the Natural History Society in 1812, have successively obtained a similar benefit."*

* History of the Medical Society, p. 47.

Of the other extinct Societies, the following deserve to be mentioned.

The *Literary Society*, of which Sir Walter Scott was a member in 1789-90, and where he read an Essay on the Feudal System, which he afterwards expanded for Dugald Stewart's Class, and subsequently for the Speculative.* Six years later Dr. Thomas Brown became a member, and took an active share in the discussions.

The *Academy of Physics* lasted from 1797 to 1800, and of it Dr. Welsh, in his Life of Dr. Brown, gives the following account:—

“ In 1797, a few members of the Literary Society formed themselves into another Association more select, to which they gave the name of the Academy of Physics. The object of this institution was somewhat more ambitious than that of the former, and is set forth in the minute of their first meeting ‘ to be the investigation of nature, the laws by which her phenomena are regulated, and the history of opinions concerning these laws.’ At this meeting, which was held on the 7th of January, there were present Messrs. Erskine, Brougham, Reddie, Brown, Rogerson, Birbeck, Logan, and Leyden. These gentlemen were afterwards joined by Lord Webb Seymour, Messrs. Horner, Jeffrey, Smith, Gillespie, and many others.

“ For some time the Society proceeded with great spirit; and in the papers that were read, and in the conversation that took place upon them, were sown the germs that afterwards developed themselves in works that have occupied much of the public attention. Among the most active of the members were Messrs. Brougham, Horner, and Dr. Brown, and the institution owed much to the philosophic spirit and excellent sense of Mr. Reddie. Dr. Brown having been Secretary to the Society at the time it was dissolved, the various documents connected with it were found among his papers. * * * *
The meetings of the Society continued with considerable regularity

* Life by Lockhart, vol. i., p. 152-73.

about three years, when, from various causes, the interest that was taken in it began to decline. The last entry in the minute book, is of date 1st May 1800. It is written in pencil, and is as follows:—‘Present Lord Webb Seymour, Messrs. Brougham, Reddie, Copland, Horner, Brown, Bennet, Craig, Lang.’

“Some articles were read from the Memoirs relating to Egypt, by the learned men who accompanied the French expedition.”

About the year 1800, *the Chemical Society* was projected by Lord Brougham, Dr. John Thomson, and Francis Horner. Frequent references are made to it in the diary of the latter, who seems to have attended regularly for some winters. Lord Webb Seymour seems also to have been a member.* After flourishing for some time it was incorporated with the Physical.

The Academical Society was instituted towards the end of last century, and for about twenty years was carried on with great spirit on a plan nearly resembling that of the Speculative, and several of the best members of the latter had a preparatory training in the former. Among its members may be mentioned Lord Cockburn, the late Reverend Dr. Andrew Thomson, and Peter Brougham, brother of the celebrated Henry, a young man of whom his contemporaries say that his talents and virtues justified the most sanguine hopes of his future career, and that he was prevented by early death alone from adding to the renown of his family. This Society, besides others of note, contained Andrew Rutherford, Esq., lately Lord Advocate, and now one of the leaders of the Scottish Bar.

The Didactic Society, an institution with exactly similar objects with the Speculative, and which drew its members from the same class of students, was founded in 1802, and was dissolved about 1827. Its application for a charter or seal of cause, created some alarm in the Speculative Society in 1810.

* Life of Francis Horner, vol. i., p. 111, &c.

The Select Society, originating about 1811-12, seems to have become extinct about 1818. Its objects were much the same with those of the Speculative ; but the debates seem to have turned more exclusively on the political topics of the day, a fact sufficient to account for the brevity of its career.

The Select Forensic Society was instituted in 1813, and terminated its career in 1833. Its objects were very similar to those of the Societies last mentioned.

The Classical Society, springing out of an association of students from the High School, flourished from 1827 to 1840. It was modelled on the Speculative, but was composed of somewhat younger men ; and, as in the case of the Academical, several of its members afterwards joined the Speculative.

A *Physico-Mathematical Society*, in connexion more immediately with the Natural Philosophy Class at the University, was instituted in 1836. Its objects were "to hear papers and hold discussions on subjects connected with mathematical and physical science, and to have experiments and observations made to illustrate the same." Its meetings were held for three winters, but were discontinued when the students, who originally formed it, were dispersed.

Thus there is no branch of study, not even that of the exact sciences, whose youthful votaries have not taken this mode for its cultivation and their own improvement. This succession of voluntary Associations of Students for mental improvement, is very characteristic of, and very honourable to the Universities of Scotland, and chiefly to that of Edinburgh, where these intellectual gymnasia have principally flourished. It shows that these Colleges are neither slavish nor bigoted ; that they feel no interest in suppressing freedom of thought or of discussion ; and that, provided there be a due observance of decorum, they wisely deem the literary, philosophical, or oratorical effervescence of their youth, the best evidence of their own tendency to produce active and intelligent minds.

These Societies, however, have certainly been more numerous than they should have been ; for even when the College of Edinburgh had about 2000 students, which was its ordinary complement till within the last few years, a smaller number would have afforded sufficient excitement to the youth, and an ample field for their energies, and it is generally better to have an adequate variety of fixed and authoritative institutions, than a needless growth of such as are temporary and unimportant. But in any considerable community of inquisitive students, there will always be individuals, or sets, ambitious of founding their own establishments. And while the originators keep together, their very rivalry with older and better institutions, may carry them on through a certain period of energy and usefulness. But no sooner are the moving spirits withdrawn, than the Society begins to sink, and having no real foundation in necessity, speedily disappears.

II.
HISTORY
OF
THE SPECULATIVE SOCIETY.

THE Speculative Society was instituted on the 17th of November 1764, by six young gentlemen, who were pursuing their studies at the University of Edinburgh, the eldest of whom had not attained majority. They were—

WILLIAM CREECH.
ALLAN MACONCHIE.
ALEXANDER BELSHES.
JOHN BRUCE.
JOHN BONAR.
JOHN MACKENZIE.

The first ordinary meeting was held on Friday, the 23d of November, when Mr. Creech read an essay on the advantages of literary institutions; and the first rude draft of the laws was approved of.

In the zeal and sound judgment of these its founders, we find one principal cause of the success and stability of the institution. Their zeal is conspicuous in the long period of their attendance, and the large amount of laborious duty which they performed. None of them attended for less than six years; some for not less than ten. None of them read fewer than five essays; Mr. Maconochie and Mr. Bruce each read twelve; and Mr. Bonar, still more devoted in his labours, read fourteen, and, in addition, filled the office of Secretary and

Treasurer with the greatest assiduity for seven years. Their judgment is attested by the fact, that all the essential principles in the constitution of the Society remain unchanged, after the lapse of eighty years. During all that time, it has been in the hands of an ever-changing succession of young men, by no means averse to innovation, or superstitiously observant of the wisdom of their ancestors; and yet it has undergone nothing approaching to an organic change, and even most of the minor alterations which were made, took place under the eye of the founders themselves. Thus, admission of members by ballot, very limited numbers, strict exclusion of strangers, and compulsory attendance and fulfilment of duty, have, from its earliest years, been parts of the constitution. The times of meeting, one evening a-week during the winter and spring months—the business done, an essay read and criticised, followed by a debate, individual taste dictating the subject of the essay, the Society itself resolving on that of the debate—the character of the debates, historical, literary, and political—and the nature of the Society itself, which has no resemblance whatever to a political club, but is confined to academical exercise and speculation—still remain unchanged, to bear witness to the good sense which guided its original constructors. And it is no small proof of their sagacity, that they did not make the cessation of regular ordinary attendance terminate the connexion of a member with the institution. A certain period of attendance as an ordinary member, *with the discharge of the duties attached to that position*, qualified for extraordinary privileges; on obtaining which, the candidate, without the performance of any subsequent duty, continued a member, and could ever afterwards assist the Society by his voluntary presence or advice, and might still share at pleasure in the ordinary business. This system subsists still, as in most other well regulated institutions of the same kind, and has been found of the very greatest advantage. It connects the youthful and inexperienced beginner with the expert debater, and brings usefully together the student and those who are commencing the active duties

of life. It also tends to check injudicious innovation, and gives the Society the protection of authority. Nothing but a wise combination of these principles could have enabled an institution, even of such inherent usefulness, to weather the storms which, during the period of its endurance, have wrecked so many rival establishments.

The time during which the founders attended its meetings, may be considered as the first period in the history of the Society. It embraces, as we have seen, about ten years. In the course of the first Session, these adventurers were joined by twelve others; in the second, by four; and in subsequent years, by from five to twelve annually. In place of any anxiety being displayed during the first years to swell the numbers by indiscriminate admission, which, in the infancy of the scheme, might have been expected and pardoned, there was exercised a singularly judicious caution in selection. It was necessary for a candidate to have the written recommendation of two members; but even with this attestation, the request was decided on by ballot; and the result proved fatal to not a few petitions. One example of this prudent care occurred in the first meeting of the second Session, when each member was balloted for anew; several were readmitted only by a majority of votes, and two, who had probably made themselves obnoxious, were excluded. The salutary effects that followed from its being known that admission was no matter of course, soon became so conspicuous that the same jealousy has ever since been exercised. Nor was any toleration extended to indolence or carelessness; and hence the great number of resignations, and of expulsions for absence without excuse or neglect to read essays, which marked the first years of the Society's progress.

The number of resident members was at first limited to twenty; but in 1769, the maximum was enlarged to twenty-five; the average attendance was considerably within that number. The quorum required to assemble, before a meeting could proceed to business, was

seven. Each member read an essay in rotation, which was criticised ; then came the debate, one member being appointed in rotation to open the discussion, and a second, named by the President, to take the opposite side. During the first three or four Sessions, a debate, and what was termed an *inquiry*, took place on alternate meetings ; the latter being a subject of discussion which did not present two distinctly opposite sides, but admitted of a variety of views, such as, "What is the best duration of Parliaments?" "What are the causes of corruption of morals in large cities?" During the first four years, a regular part of the business was a prescribed exercise in elocution ; two of the members being appointed each evening to "read pieces of English before the Society." This practice, which must always partake of the nature of an exhibition, was discontinued in 1768. But the elocution of speakers and of readers, although a subject to be delicately touched, has never been considered as beyond the reach of criticism.

It was also one of the early laws, that "if any member has met with any thing new or curious in the course of his reading, he may give an account thereof to the Society." The minutes do not enable us to state whether this mode of establishing a common stock of information was ever put in practice ; but if it was, it was soon discontinued, and the law expunged from the code.

During the first two Sessions, the meetings were held on Friday evenings ; during the four following, on Wednesday evenings ; and it was not till 1770, that Tuesday was finally fixed on. The propriety of the choice has been proved by invariable adherence to it ever since ; and a sort of consecration surrounds the Tuesday evenings in the minds of all true lovers of the Speculative. Each Session was opened by an introductory, and concluded by a valedictory, address ; a practice which, with occasional intermissions, has continued to the present time. If a member was obliged to leave Edinburgh, he had to intimate this to the Society, on which he obtained leave of absence ; but was permitted to resume his seat upon his return, his name being in the meantime dropt

from the roll of resident members. After attendance for four years, and performance of duty, the privileges of an honorary or extraordinary member might be sought by petition, and conferred by a vote taken by ballot.

During this period, the meetings were attended by several men who afterwards attained to great eminence in various paths of distinction. Charles Hay, Lord Newton ; Alexander Tytler, Lord Woodhouselee ; the late Sir Gilbert Blane, M.D. ; Dr. James Gregory ; Dr. Andrew Duncan ; Dr. William Buchan ; Lord Robertson ; and Hugo Arnot, Advocate, all entered zealously into every part of the business. Many other distinguished men attended, but less regularly ; such as Lord Hermand, Professor Playfair, Sir John Sinclair, the late Lord Chief Commissioner Adam, the Rev. Sir Henry Moncreiff, Principal George Hill, Dr. David Pitcairn, Dr. Andrew Marshall, and Colonel William Fullarton. These, with few exceptions, entered the Society between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one ; and those first mentioned continued their attendance for four years and upwards, read several essays, and retired with the rank of honorary members.

The Minutes contain no information as to where the meetings were held previous to 1769, and it has been found impossible to ascertain this. But, in that year, the Society obtained a hall within the area of the College—an important event ; for it gave to it both permanence and respectability.

In April 1769, a Committee was appointed to negotiate with the Town Council, the patrons of the University. The Committee applied for permission to erect a building 28 feet long, and 23 feet wide, at the expense of the Society, on a vacant part of the area, on condition that it was to be removed if the ground should be needed for the erection of the new College buildings, then in contemplation as a somewhat remote undertaking. A Committee of the Town Council having reported that the proposed building would not injure the College, but “rather beautify the same,” the desired

permission was given, and the hall was erected. The expense, amounting to £164, was defrayed partly by subscription, and partly from the funds. In 1775, permission was farther given, on the same condition, to build a lobby, and £50 more was expended in its erection.

At an extraordinary meeting held on the 26th March 1770, the rule against the admission of strangers was relaxed by a special vote in favour of Principal Robertson, as an expression of thanks for the countenance and protection with which he had honoured the Institution, and two days after, he attended as a visitor. The following extract from a posthumous work of the Lord Chief Commissioner Adam, alludes to this incident :—"The new Speculative Society room was ready for the reception of the Society in the winter of 1769-70. As a proper and respectful return to Dr. Robertson, for the manner in which he had procured us the site for our building, we invited him to attend a debate. Strangers are never admitted; so that this increased the compliment intended to the Principal of the University. The subject of debate was the 'Benefits or disadvantages of a Militia Force.' After the speaking of the members was exhausted, he addressed the Society in a very elegant and kind speech, applauding what we had done, and pointing out views of future improvement." On the 2d May, a vote of thanks was also carried to the Right Honourable James Stewart, Lord Provost of the City, and a hope expressed for the continuance of his protection.

New members have always paid entrance-money, and all ordinary members an annual contribution. The entrance-money at first was only one shilling and sixpence. During the second Session, it rose to two shillings and sixpence; which was also the amount of the annual payment. The half-crown was next changed into a whole one; and, on the Society's incurring the expense of a hall, it was raised to a guinea; and for some years the annual contribution was the same, until the debt was paid, when it was lowered to ten and sixpence.

These details may be thought homely and trifling, but so *in themselves* are many other circumstances which yet possess no little value from their connexion with some important object. Debating Societies in union with a College—social disputation combined with academic study—being one of the safest as well as most effective inventions for the intellectual excitement of educated youth, every thing occurring in the progress of an Institution which has singularly succeeded in attaining that end, and which may tend to instruct similar establishments, is of sufficient importance to deserve being mentioned.

The next period in the history of the Society is from 1774, to 1780. During these years the members diminished, and in 1777 a Committee was appointed to consider how it might best be restored to its former flourishing state. And yet so vigorous was it even in decline, that in 1778 we find a sum of one hundred guineas voted to the fund for raising the Edinburgh corps of Volunteers, and made up by the contributions of the members. In 1779, it was found necessary to recruit, by dispensing with the entrance-money for that Session. But this temporary reverse was succeeded by an unusual degree of prosperity; for, in 1780, there was such an accession of members, that the maximum was raised to thirty, a number which it has never since been permitted to exceed.

In this time of comparative reverse, several very distinguished men took an active part in the business. Professor Dugald Stewart; Sir William Miller, Lord Glenlee; Baron Hume; William Tait, Advocate; and John Clerk, Lord Eldin, entered the Society at the age of eighteen or twenty, and after diligent attendance for three, four, or five years, were made extraordinary or honorary members. Several young strangers, too, who had been attracted to Edinburgh by the fame of its medical school, and who afterwards became eminent, attended for one or two Sessions. Dr. William Drennan, Dr. Wells, Drs. Lister, Percival, and Currie, and Drs. William and Robert

Cleghorn, were among these ; and we may add the names of Prince Daschkaw, and of two distinguished soldiers, General Samuel Graham, and General Sir Thomas Maitland.

In connexion with this period, and with the revered name of Dugald Stewart, the following curious circumstance may be mentioned. The first Essay read by Mr. Stewart in the Society, as will be seen from the List of Members, was "on Dreaming." In one of the notes to the first volume of his *Philosophy of the Human Mind*, that great philosopher says, evidently referring to the Essay read in the Speculative, "The foregoing observations on the state of the mind in sleep, and on the phenomena of dreaming, were written so long ago as the year 1772 ; and were read (nearly in the form in which they are now published) in the year 1773, in a private literary society in this University." In the following note on the same subject, he adds, "The speculations concerning the human mind, which I have ventured to present to the public, all took their rise from the subject to which this note refers. The observations which I have stated with respect to it in the text (excepting a very few paragraphs since added), were written at the age of eighteen, and formed a part of the first philosophical essay which I recollect to have attempted. The same essay contained the substance of what I have introduced in chapter third, concerning the belief accompanying conception, and of the remarks stated in the third section of chapter fifth, on the extent of the power which the mind has over the train of its thoughts. When I was afterwards led professionally, at the distance of many years, to resume the same studies, this short manuscript was almost the only memorial I had preserved of these favourite pursuits of my early youth ; and from the views which it recalled to me, insensibly arose the analysis I have since undertaken of our intellectual faculties in general."

During the next epoch, which extends from 1780 to 1788, the ranks were crowded, and the Society flourishing. In the former year

the *quorum* was raised from seven to nine, and was not limited again to the lower number until 1791. Dugald Stewart occupies the most prominent place in the last period ; Sir James Mackintosh in this. He attended for three Sessions, and with worthy associates ; for Charles Hope, John Wylde, Malcolm Laing, Thomas Addis Emmett, Benjamin Constant, Lewis Grant, and Adam Gillies, were his companions and rivals. Sir James' own recollections of this part of his life, at the distance of twenty years, and in another quarter of the globe, shew how powerfully the Speculative Society had contributed to the formation of his mind. After mentioning the great men who attracted so many students to Edinburgh, Dr. Smith, Dr. Black, Dr. Cullen, Dr. Robertson, Henry Mackenzie, John Home, Dr. Hutton, and describing the eagerness with which he engaged in debates in the *Medical Society*, he proceeds thus—"These debates might no doubt be laughed at by a spectator, but if he could look through the ridiculous exterior, he might see that they led to serious and excellent consequences. The exercise of the understanding was the same, on whatever subjects, or in whatever manner it was employed. Such debates were the only public examinations in which favour could have no place, and which never could degenerate into mere formality ; they must always be severe, and always just.

"I was soon admitted a member of the Speculative Society, which had general literature and science for its objects. It had been founded about twenty years before ; and during that time numbered among its members all the distinguished youth of Scotland, as well as many foreigners attracted to Edinburgh by its medical school.

"When I became a member, the leaders were Charles Hope, now Lord Justice-Clerk ; John Wylde, afterwards Professor of Civil Law, and who has now, alas ! survived his own fertile and richly endowed mind ; Malcolm Laing, the historian—'the scourge of impostors, the terror of quacks ;' Baron Constant de Rebecque, a Swiss of singular manners and powerful talents, and who made a transient appearance in

the tempestuous atmosphere of the French Revolutions ; * Adam Gillies, a brother of the historian, and a lawyer in great practice at Edinburgh ; Lewis Grant, eldest son of Sir James Grant, then a youth of great promise, afterwards member of Parliament for the county of Elgin, and Thomas Addis Emmett, who soon after quitted physic for law, and became distinguished at the Irish bar." After the more detailed notices of these members, which are quoted under their names in the List, Sir James continues—" Upon the whole they were a combination of young men more distinguished than are usually found in one university at the same time ; and the subsequent fortune of some of them, almost as singular as their talents, is a curious specimen of the revolutionary times in which I have lived. When I was in Scotland in 1801, Constant was a Tribune in France, Charles Hope, Lord Advocate, and Emmett, his former companion, a prisoner under his control !

" My first speech was in the Speculative Society. It was against the Slave Trade, which Dr. Skeete, a West Indian physician, attempted to defend. My first essay was on the Religion of Ossian. I maintained that the belief of a separate existence of heroes must always have prevailed for some time before hero worship ; that the greatest men must be long dead, believed to exist in another region, and considered as objects of reverence before they are raised to the rank of deities ; that Ossian wrote at this stage in the progress of superstition ; and that, if Christianity had not been so soon introduced, his Trenmor and Fingal might have grown into the Saturn and Jupiter of the Caledonians. Constant complimented me for the ingenuity of the hypothesis ; but said that he believed Macpherson to have been afraid of inventing a religion for his Ossian."

The account which Mackintosh gives of the state of mind amongst the students at this time, is also full of interest ; though it may be sus-

* This was, of course, written long before M. Constant laid the foundation of a more durable fame.

pected that he reasons too much from his own case. He acknowledges himself to have been rather a disdainful speculator, and probably supposes others to have been as intrepid as himself. If read without this caution, it might be supposed from the following passage that his opinion of the tendency of such institutions was not favourable; a conclusion unquestionably the very reverse of his real opinion.

“ I am not ignorant of what Edinburgh then was—I may truly say that it is not easy to conceive a University where industry was more general, where reading was more fashionable, where indolence and ignorance were more disreputable. Every mind was in a state of fermentation. The direction of mental activity will not indeed be universally approved. It certainly was very much, though not exclusively, directed towards metaphysical inquiries. Accurate and applicable knowledge was deserted for speculations not susceptible of certainty, nor of any immediate reference to the purposes of life. Strength was exhausted in vain leaps to catch what is too high for our reach. Youth, the season of humble diligence, was often wasted in vast and fruitless projects. Speculators could not remain submissive learners. Those who will learn, must for a time trust their teachers, and believe in their superiority. But they who too early think for themselves, must sometimes think themselves wiser than their masters; from whom they can no longer gain any thing valuable. Docility is thus often extinguished, when education is scarcely begun. It is vain to deny the reality of these inconveniences, and of other most serious danger to the individual and the community, from a speculative tendency (above all) so early impressed on the minds of youth.”

Much benefit was derived during this period from the services of Mr. James Bonar, who, besides taking an active part in the literary business, fulfilled the duties of Secretary from 1777 till 1786.

In 1782, the early death of one of the members, Mr. Jacob Pattison, from Essex, seems to have been felt as a premature blighting of genius, which would have placed him on the same level with the eminent men

who adorned this period. He was, at the time of his death, a President, not only of the Speculative, but also of the Medical and Physical Societies; and these three bodies united to erect a monument to his memory. An engraving of this, and the elegant Latin inscription which it bears, was placed in the hall, where it still continues to testify the respect which his fellow-students had entertained for him.

Among other strangers, many Irish students at this time resided for study in Edinburgh. In 1783, Mr. Thomas Addis Emmett, on the part of the Historical Society of Trinity College, Dublin, proposed that a member of either Society should, on producing proper certificates of membership, be permitted to attend the meetings of the other. The proposal was agreed to, and during the following twenty years, members of the Historical Society occasionally presented their certificates, and spoke and voted, and even read papers at the meetings of the Speculative. But in 1806, the connexion was dissolved, partly because the Historical had split into two parties, and partly because the intercourse had done no good.

In 1784 it was resolved, that attendance for *three* Sessions, and the reading of *three* Essays, should be sufficient to entitle to petition for the privileges of an extraordinary member. Although the labours were thus somewhat lightened, the performance of the conditions was at this time no mere matter of form, but was very rigorously enforced. In the same year, on the motion of Basil Lord Daer, the Society agreed to devote part of the funds to the purchase of a Library. In the course of two years nearly £200 was laid out on books, and a collection of rare pamphlets. In 1786, the entrance-money was raised to a guinea and a-half. In 1788, a motion was carried that Mr. Woods of the theatre should read pieces from English authors in the hall once a-week, to such members as wished to attend. Notwithstanding an indignant protest by a minority, this resolution was carried into effect; and that it was found of use, may be inferred from the proposal being renewed at the commencement of the following Session.

Whether it was again acted upon, the Minutes do not state. The most important innovation, however, during these years, was the success of a motion, in 1783, that "when the debate is ended, the sense of the Society be taken by a division, the result to be inserted in the minutes." This course has ever since been followed; nor can the present members well understand how the interest of a debate could be kept alive without the prospect of its being closed by a vote.

The eight Sessions, from 1789 to 1796 inclusive, mark themselves into a separate portion of our narrative, chiefly by the great depression of the Society. In the course of these eight years, there were only forty-three new members, that is about five annually; and the meetings were frequently prevented from taking place by the want of a *quorum*; yet its business was regularly and keenly entered into, not only by David Boyle, now Lord President of the Supreme Civil and Criminal Courts of Scotland; by Dr. John Thomson, and Dr. John Allen, but by Walter Scott and Francis Jeffrey. Jeffrey's speeches were sometimes addressed, and Scott's essays read, to meetings of seven or eight.

This apparent deadness, when there was so much life and energy within, appears, from the remedies suggested, to have been owing almost entirely to the political condition of the times. The Revolution in France, and its consequences, brought all free discussion into discredit; and there were then some circumstances in the state of Scotland which caused even the association of a few young gentlemen, assembling weekly for private debate, under the control of an ancient established College, to be looked upon by many with no very kindly eye.

In December 1794, Mr. Scott moved, and Mr. Jeffrey seconded, that a general meeting should be called to consider the declining state of the Society, and what measures ought to be adopted for its support. At this meeting a Committee was appointed, which, among other suggestions in the Report it presented, recommended "that the Society

at the present juncture should be cautious in admitting, as subjects of discussion or debate, the political topics of the day." This suggestion was complied with, and political topics, hitherto*but sparingly introduced, were now altogether banished. Notwithstanding this and other exertions, the "Summer Committee," in reporting in November 1796, are obliged to mention the steps which they had taken to bring the Society out of "the state of inactivity, approaching near to dissolution," into which it had fallen, and that a rumour having gone abroad that it was shut up, they had had the hall put into thorough repair; and they now exhorted the members "to unremitted individual exertion, and to attend to decorum, and to have that respect for the opinions of each other, which alone could prevent remissness of preparation." The decline, however, consisted solely in paucity of members. There could be no decline of spirit, where such youths tried their minds against each other. Even the insinuated deficiency of deference and decorum indicates any thing but dulness. It is also probable that the more constant and arduous exertion which was necessarily imposed on the few who sustained the debates, was a salutary training, and called forth their full mental energies.

Sir Walter Scott acted as Secretary from 1791 to 1795. His conduct and appearance in this situation are thus described by his biographer, "He took, for several winters, an ardent interest in the Society. Very soon after his admission (18th January 1791), he was elected their Librarian; and in the November following, he became also their Secretary and Treasurer; all which appointments indicate the reliance placed on his careful habits of business, the fruit of his chamber education. The minutes kept in his hand-writing attest the strict regularity of his attention to the small affairs, literary and financial, of the Club; but they shew also, as do all his early letters, a strange carelessness in spelling. His constant good temper softened the asperities of debate; while his multifarious lore, and the quaint humour which enlivened its display, made him more a favourite as a speaker, than some whose

powers of rhetoric were far above his. Lord Jeffrey remembers being struck, the first night he spent at the Speculative, with the singular appearance of the Secretary, who sat gravely at the bottom of the table in a huge woollen night-cap; and when the President took the chair, pleaded a bad toothach as his apology for coming into that worshipful assembly in such a 'portentous machine.' He read that night an essay on ballads, which so much interested the new member, that he requested to be introduced to him. Mr. Jeffrey called on him next evening, and found him 'in a small den on the sunk floor of his father's house in George Square, surrounded with dingy books.' Such was the commencement of an acquaintance, which by degrees ripened into friendship, between the two most distinguished men of letters whom Edinburgh produced in their time."

Aided by the war which closed the Continent against the British, and crowded Edinburgh with English strangers, but aided far more by the characters of some very remarkable young men who now began the career which has placed many of them in the highest stations of public life, the Society revived; and the period from 1797 to 1805, is one of the most splendid in its history. Its complement was generally complete, and, if the laws had not been strictly enforced, would have been exceeded; and at different times within these eight years the following persons entered, and devoted their great powers to the exercises of the Institution:—Lord Henry Petty, now Marquis of Lansdowne, on whom, after only eighteen months attendance, was conferred the rare distinction of honorary membership; Henry Brougham, Francis Horner, Lord Kinnaird, John Archibald Murray, John Forbes, Alexander Maconochie, J. H. Mackenzie, James Moncreiff, and Henry Cockburn; the last six, all since then, Senators of the College of Justice; Charles and Robert Grant, Sir George Strickland, Baronet, M.P., Dr. Henry Southey, Dr. Reeve, Dr. Gooch, and the late lamented Andrew Skene, Solicitor-General for Scotland. Several mem-

bers of the preceding period, of whom Jeffrey was perhaps the most important, continued their voluntary attendance ; and these leaders were associated with many others of great and subsequently realized promise whom we do not name, merely because it is necessary for us to select.

It is needless to say, that the scene which these persons animated, must have been one of great brilliancy, and that the exertions which their rivalry provoked, must have been singularly calculated to prepare them for their future destinies. We shall probably wait in vain for discourses written with greater thought, or debates conducted with greater spirit, than those which exhausted the industry and talent at the same time of Lansdowne, Kinnaird, Brougham, Horner, and Jeffrey. It is proper, however, to record, for the guidance of future members, that survivors who remember those days, were struck with the regular industry of these youths, fully as much as with their talents. They did not lounge into the Society unprepared, and withdraw as speedily as possible, in order to fulfil some trifling engagement ; but often passed the week in study for the Tuesday evening, and gave their whole energies to the Speculative. They have had their reward.

While thus proceeding with unrivalled success, the political jealousies of the time gave the Society a shock which nothing but its native vigour could have enabled it to survive. Although the politics of the day were strictly excluded, it was absolutely impossible to combine even the most general discussion of political principles and events, though only introduced incidentally or historically, with an utter interdiction of all political feeling or allusion. This, at that unhappy period of jealousy and bitterness, was sufficient to expose any association, especially of young men for debate, to misconception. A hint was given, that the Speculative might be converted, under the appearance of academical debate, into a political club. This at that time was enough. Twenty-eight resignations were simultaneously laid on the table ; several from ordinary members, but the greater part from the most respected of the

seniors, some of whom have since held the highest stations in the country. A general meeting was immediately summoned, and all the circumstances explained. The members of the *Senatus Academicus* were invited to visit the Society, and inspect all its arrangements; and after full investigation, a Report was made by a joint Committee of the Senate and Town Council, exculpating the Society, and only enforcing the propriety of caution. Six of the resignations were withdrawn. The remaining twenty-two were reluctantly accepted on the 16th April 1799. It is honourable to these individuals, that although misled at the moment, most of them have ever since taken the strongest interest in the welfare of the Society; and have always regretted the unfortunate occurrences which led to the termination of their connexion with it.

Previous to the general meeting above mentioned, an Address was drawn up on behalf of the ordinary members, printed, and circulated along with the notice of meeting; it explains with sufficient minuteness the position of matters. As it must prove interesting from the names of those whose signatures as Office-bearers are attached to it, and as we have the best authority for stating that Lord Jeffrey was one of its authors, Horner being another, we here insert it as it stands in the minutes.

ADDRESS TO THE HONORARY AND EXTRAORDINARY MEMBERS
OF THE SPECULATIVE SOCIETY.

GENTLEMEN,—In consequence of a letter of resignation which we have received from several of our honorary and extraordinary members, the result (we understand) of a private meeting held on Friday the 22d current, we take the liberty of calling your attention to the following representation. Presuming that the interests of the Speculative Society are with none of you a matter of indifference, and trusting that you feel with us the most lively concern on a matter

which involves its character, perhaps its existence, we entreat that you will bestow a patient and dispassionate perusal on the narrative of facts which we lay before you, with respect to the views and measures of its present attending members.

In the course of the year 1794, when our Institution appears to have fallen into a temporary decline, and when it was the practice to take questions from the newspapers of the day, a Committee was appointed to consider the state of the Society in general. Among other recommendations, they suggested the propriety of abstaining from political questions of that description. The hint was approved of, and the recommendation adopted by a general resolution. We are convinced that to this measure is particularly to be attributed that restoration which soon followed of the Society's prosperity. Newspaper or party politics were no longer thought of, but gave place to topics of general literature; and among these as the most interesting, at least as presenting the best field for exercises in public speaking, topics of political economy, legislation, and philosophical history.

The resolution of 1794, therefore, had been fully carried into effect, and had completely attained the important object for which it was originally proposed.

It was soon, in fact, a dead letter; the gentlemen who had framed or adopted it retiring, and new members succeeding from time to time, it became an object of obscure half recollection, in which the original spirit and intention of the recommendation were entirely lost sight of. It had been adopted with a view to regulate the choice of questions, but was now converted into a check upon debate, even where the question was completely regular and unexceptionable. In short, it furnished, as thus made use of, a plausible occasion to such of our members as were unwilling that, even upon a general argument, any illustration should be drawn from what had taken place in Europe within the last ten years. This forced interpretation of the resolution gradually crept in, and established itself as a restraint, in our opinion,

equally unnecessary and troublesome in the management of our debates. Such has been the case during the last and the present Session. In the discussion of questions of general history and political philosophy, we have frequently experienced the most inconvenient interruptions of debate, and the most unprofitable deviations into questions of order. The practice was not more pernicious to the proper business of the Society than it was unpleasant to individual speakers, who were naturally sometimes led by the animation of an extemporaneous argument to illustrate their general positions by transactions of a recent date, but who found it necessary, in consequence of this misunderstood and ill-applied restriction, to express their allusions in a manner so indirect, that they could hardly escape ambiguity, and the chance of misconstruction.

On the 12th of February current, the following question was proposed for the subsequent meeting, "Have the States of Europe any reason to dread the increasing ascendancy of Russia in the balance of power?" It was manifest that no argument could be carried on with regard to the future prospects of the Continent, without bringing forward a view of its present circumstances.

Here, however, the resolution of 1794, according to its usual interpretation, appeared to stand in our way, though it was equally obvious, that, had it been confined to its original purpose, no such application could have been admitted. Several of our members, therefore, fatigued by the long disputes on private business which had lately distracted their attention, were anxious to take away every pretence for recurring to conversations so acrimonious and wearisome, and in this view thought it would be a good measure to rescind the resolution in question.

On the 19th, the motion for this repeal came under consideration. It was urged, that in fact nothing more was intended than to explain the particular recommendation alluded to, and to repeal that erroneous interpretation of it by the assertion of which our literary business had been so much injured.

That this modification just placed us at once in that situation to which, after much disquiet and irritation, we had invariably been brought in each particular instance of interruption, viz., a reference to the good sense of the members, and their feeling of propriety—by which alone it could be decided to what cases the recommendation was applicable, and without which neither laws nor recommendation could have any effect ; and it was a strong argument in favour of the repeal, that it was only obeying the impression which had been left upon our minds by the speech of a most respectable member who lately honoured us with his advice, and whom we understood (though we are sorry to learn, rashly understood) to be unfriendly to any such restrictions on the freedom of discussion.

After a debate by no means long, and temperate in a remarkable degree, the Society divided, and the resolution was rescinded by a majority.

We cannot without regret observe the importance that has been attached to this vote. From the sentiments which were then delivered, and from the feelings under which it was passed, we are firmly convinced that no farther effect would have resulted from it. The measure was regarded by those who favoured it as a point of great indifference—a single hint from our elder brethren would have produced unanimity against it. Their advice thus communicated would have prevented a measure which, upon learning their sentiments, we have with one consent repealed ; and indeed we are inclined to think that such a mode of interference would have been more expressive of interest for the welfare of an institution, now irreparably injured by the steps which have been taken.

But when we consider the gross misrepresentations that have lately gone abroad ; when we find that these were not without their influence at the private conference, and when we plainly see that they must receive, from the result of that conference, a sanction ruinous to the interests of the Society, ruinous to individual reputation, truly we

cannot avoid feeling the deepest regret that so much haste should have been used in what so well deserved a more deliberate procedure. We feel it hard to ourselves as individuals that the resignation and the implied censure were not resolved on with less precipitation—we feel it still more severe towards the Society, which is not to be viewed as a temporary Club, but an academical institution of permanent establishment—an institution not only felt by those who now address you as affording means of improvement that we cannot elsewhere command, but acknowledged by those of our predecessors, whom we most aspire to emulate, as having contributed much to their own attainments in literature and in eloquence.

But we are still inclined to flatter ourselves that matters are not yet become final; that we have it yet in our power to do away the prepossessions which have been too hastily adopted; and that our ancient and respectable members will see the propriety of pausing before they irrevocably decide on a measure which, if it does not put a period to the existence of the Society, will at least rob it of that reputation which it has for a long course of years maintained.

In the name of the Society, therefore, and in the name of its attending members, young men whose characters are implicated, we entreat you to believe that the obnoxious resolution was passed without the smallest idea of proceeding towards that licentiousness of debate which must be the object of our unqualified disapprobation. In particular, our intentions were most remote from a wish to repeal the prohibition passed last Session upon invectives against religion.

That prohibition meets with our unqualified concurrence. But in fact, how could we conceive that the freedom of debate was at all affected by a regulation which only restrains obloquy and partial intemperance? Or how could we expect to feel any inconvenience from such a restriction, when not the slightest symptoms have ever appeared of a wish to discuss theological subjects? Since it was enacted, not a single question has ever been appointed, or an essay delivered, the

discussion of which led either directly or by the most remote allusion to arguments or topics of a theological description.

We farther beg leave to assure you, that in passing this repeal we had no idea of shewing disrespect to those who recommended the original resolution—no intention to introduce newspaper politics—no desire to see our Society become a political club. And even although the politics of the day should at any time have become the casual subject of conversation, we know too well the characters and principles of our members to entertain apprehensions that individuals would utter, or that the Society would bear anything which could, without the grossest misrepresentation, be ascribed to an unconstitutional spirit.

For the sincerity of these professions we appeal to the unanimity with which the resolution in question has been repealed, and to the positive law substituted in its place against all religious and political discussions.

Let us be tried by our conduct. An act upon record *does not* speak for itself; it must be taken in connexion with the proceedings which introduced it—with the spirit in which it was passed—with the general character of the body which received it. If that character is suspected, we have thrown open our doors to the Professors—we ask for no farther acquittal than that which must instantly result from a full investigation of our whole proceedings and debates.

But if, after this, accusations are still to be heard—if, in our absence, we are to be judged by insinuations—if our conduct is to be tried under the impression of mistakes, which a few moments of inquiry would rectify—then must we be reduced to the necessity of deploring those misconceptions which we have done everything in our power to obviate and correct. To individuals themselves we leave the defence of their character, so far as they may think it has been involved in the general implications. We have taken the most effectual method of protecting the Society's reputation, by abandoning the resolution of

last meeting, on the first hint that it gave offence, by throwing ourselves entirely on the University under whose patronage we meet, and by inviting the fullest inquiry on the first mention of a suspicion that there were any improprieties in our general conduct.

By order of the Society,

(Signed)	WM. FULLARTON,	} <i>Presidents.</i>
	HENRY BROUGHAM,	
	FRAS. HORNER,	
	CHAS. KINNAIRD,	
	JOHN WAUGH, <i>Secretary.</i>	

For a season it was feared that the Society would suffer severely from this its first, and up to the present hour, its only schism. Its numbers were somewhat reduced, and notwithstanding its triumphant acquittal, it became an object of political prejudice. The cloud, however, soon passed away; and even its temporary shade was lessened by the increased vigour of the members who remained. While improving themselves for the stations which they have since reached, their reputation maintained the fame of the Society, and gave importance to the "fit audience, though few," to whom their eloquence was addressed.

On the 17th November 1801, being the opening of the thirty-seventh session, Messrs. Creech, Bruce, and Bonar, three of the founders, visited the Society, and received the thanks of the meeting for honouring them with their presence on that occasion, and for the encouraging language which they used.

From 1795 to 1807, the Society had the benefit of the gratuitous services of Mr. John Waugh, afterwards Bookseller, as Secretary and Treasurer. The duties of these offices were never better performed. Mild, patient, and accurate—with a taste for literature—on excellent terms with all the members—skilled in the laws, and their application—and respected for great worth and a gentle, inoffensive manner—

the Tuesday evenings were the scenes of his greatest enjoyment ; and his attendance was so long and so punctual, that he became associated with the very idea of the Society. A very deserved tribute was paid him, when, in December 1803, Mr. Jeffrey moved, seconded by Mr. Brougham, "That the Society, in consideration of the very great benefits which the institution, during a long course of years, had received from the abilities and zeal of Mr. John Waugh, Honorary Member and Secretary, do entreat him to accept of a piece of plate, as a small testimony of their feelings towards him." At next meeting, a silver cup, prepared under the directions of a Committee, was presented to him. He maintained his connexion with the Society as its Treasurer until 1835.

From 1805 to 1815, the Society continued to flourish. There was no lack of talent or industry, as the names which then adorned it will shew. During the earliest portion of it, Sir George Clerk, Baronet, M.P. ; H. Home Drummond, M.P. ; Thomas F. Kennedy, lately M.P. ; the late Robert Jameson, Advocate ; Andrew Rutherford, lately Lord-Advocate ; and Thomas Maitland, lately Solicitor-General for Scotland, took an active share and a keen interest in the business. The Honourable William Temple, brother of Lord Palmerston, Dr. Richard Bright, John Spencer Stanhope, F.R.S., Robert Pearse Gillies, and the late Frederick Sylvester North Douglas, were among those whose attendance was limited, by their stay in Edinburgh being short. The latter years of this epoch were invigorated by the exertions of Lord John Russell ; Professor Wilson ; Professor Sir William Hamilton ; John Farquhar Fraser, of the English Bar ; Duncan M'Neill, at present Lord-Advocate of Scotland ; and John William Polidori, afterwards travelling physician to Lord Byron.

So great was the anxiety to obtain admission, that petitions often lay for several weeks on the table, before a vacancy occurred in the list of ordinary and resident members. Strenuous efforts were made, and

renewed four several times during the years 1806, 1807, and 1808, to enlarge the maximum to 35 ; but they were steadily and successfully resisted. An attempt to limit the minimum age of entrants to 18, was also at this time judiciously and successfully opposed. The entrance-money was in 1808 raised to three guineas, and the penalties for not reading an essay, and not opening a debate, which had been respectively ten and sixpence and five shillings, were both raised in 1814 to a guinea. These facts attest the confidence that was felt in the stability of the institution, and the capacity it had attained to of selecting its members from amongst the best students, and exacting from them an adequate amount of work. In April 1810, indeed, some alarm seems to have been caused by an application, understood to have been made by the Didactic Society—a body which had exactly similar objects in view, and was likely to draw its members from the same class of students—to the patrons of the University to incorporate them by a seal of cause. A remonstrance was made on the ground of the long standing of the Speculative, the comparatively recent rise of its rival, and the bad effects of dividing a field so limited in extent. The application, if it was ever made, was rejected or withdrawn, and the Didactic does not seem ever to have formed a very formidable opponent to the Speculative.

The Session 1812-13 was the only one, during a long course of years, which exhibited any symptoms of feebleness. The Session was short, the members few, and the debates not entered into with the usual spirit. But the tide of animation soon flowed again.

During the period of which we are now treating, there was a large influx of funds, and considerable sums were from time to time voted for the use of the Library, on which much attention was bestowed, and of the probable usefulness and extent of which, higher expectations seem then to have been entertained than could well be realized.

In 1814, the Society having reached its fiftieth year, the event was celebrated by a convivial jubilee. On the 17th of December, about

eighty members dined together in Fortune's Tontine Tavern, Princes Street. It was a curious and most interesting scene. The Company was composed of persons of all liberal pursuits, of all parties, of all ages, and from all regions, drawn together by a single bond—recollection of the Speculative, and gratitude for what it had done or was doing for them. It may be doubted whether so many men of ability, and of attained or rising eminence, were ever at any other time assembled in one room in Scotland. The Rev. Dr. Baird, Principal of the University, presided ; the post of croupier was filled by Dr. James Gregory, author of the *Conspectus Medicinæ Theoreticæ*. Walter Scott's health was proposed by Francis Horner. That of John Clerk (Lord Eldin), by Dr. John Thomson, Professor of Pathology ; and that of Professor Playfair, by Francis Jeffrey. That of Professor John Bruce, the only one of the founders present, and, with the exception of William Creech, and the late Lord Meadowbank, the only one alive, was proposed from the chair. Mr. Baron Adam, who had just withdrawn from London, and settled in Edinburgh, and was expected soon to be appointed the head of the new Court for the introduction of Trial by Jury in civil causes in Scotland, mentioned how strong and kindly the remembrance of the Society was among all the members whom he had met in the circle of his English acquaintance ; on which Lord Gillies, in afterwards returning thanks for his own health having been drank, observed, with his usual brevity and force, that this was not wonderful, because every one of them could say with the same sincerity that he then did, that he was conscious that the whole success of his life might be truly traced to this institution. After the Principal withdrew, Walter Scott was called to the chair, which did not impair the hilarity of a useful and interesting evening. He concluded the proceedings by the appropriate toast, " May the next half century give as much pleasure to the new members, as the last has done to the old."

Since the Jubilee dinner of 1814, thirty years have elapsed ; and even now, if the members were assembled round the same board, there would be exhibited the same variety of pursuit and profession, the same zeal and gratitude, and perhaps not a much inferior array of ability and eminence. For while not a few of the previous period happily still survive, those who have since that time entered the Society have chosen various walks of life, and many of them are to be found filling honourable places at the Scottish and English Bars, in the Senate, the Pulpit, and the Professors' Chair. The number of medical men and students of theology has been less, in proportion to those of other classes, than it had previously been. But even of these there has been a sprinkling ; and many strangers, both from England and the Continent, in pursuing their studies at Edinburgh, have joined the Speculative as an indispensable part of their academical training.

In 1816, a sum of twenty guineas was voted from the funds in aid of a subscription then on foot for the relief of the labouring classes of the community.

In 1817, Francis Horner, who had already attracted the admiration and affection of men of all parties, died. Upon this sad event, a general meeting of the Society was held, to consider how they might best do honour to the memory of so revered an associate. Many senior members attended the meeting ; and, among others, Sir Walter Scott intimated by letter his entire concurrence in its object. It was resolved that a portrait of Horner should be placed in the hall. A copy was accordingly executed by Sir Henry Raeburn, of a picture which this eminent artist had previously painted for Mr. Leonard Horner, and it still adorns the apartment, having the following inscription :—

PLACED IN THE YEAR 1820,

BY THE

SPECULATIVE SOCIETY,

IN HONOUR OF

FRANCIS HORNER, ESQUIRE, M.P.,

FIRST THE ORNAMENT OF THIS INSTITUTION,

AND THEN OF HIS COUNTRY.

The building in which the Society had met since 1769, was this summer taken down, to make room for the buildings of the New College; and the meetings were held for one Session, and part of another, in the Old Divinity Hall. At this time the applications for admission seem to have been numerous, if we may judge by unsuccessful efforts, made in 1818, to increase the maximum to forty, and to make one black ball in six sufficient to exclude. It was however now agreed, that in place of two-thirds, three-fourths of the members present should be required to admit a candidate. In the same year, another mode was proposed of extending the Society, or rather of procuring a decent interment for a decaying rival. A motion was laid on the table for a union between the Speculative and the Select Societies; but, on an honorary member intimating his intention to move, that the law that no member can be admitted except by ballot be put in force, it was withdrawn.

On the 19th January 1819, the Society met for the first time in its present apartments, which had been appropriated to it in the plans of the New College buildings. They consist of a hall twenty-nine feet long, eighteen wide, and eighteen high; a smaller room for the Library; and a lobby, through which both enter. The rooms having been furnished by subscription, a general meeting was called to celebrate the occasion. Forty-three extraordinary and honorary, and twenty-seven ordinary members attended. Principal Baird was voted into the chair, and read an appropriate address. Mr. John Bruce,

one of the founders, was present, and spoke. A vote of thanks was carried to the Town Council, and to the Parliamentary Commissioners for building the College, for the accommodation which they had provided.

The entrance-money was now raised to five guineas, its present amount; a sum apparently at first sight large for admission to a debating Society, but which, we are confident, no one ever regretted having given as the price of the intellectual benefits which his admission secured to him.

On the 18th December 1821, Mr. Hedworth Lambton, now M.P. for North Durham, gave notice that he would move for an extraordinary meeting, to consider the propriety of giving pecuniary aid to the Greeks in their struggle for independence. On the 8th January 1822, he withdrew this motion, as discussions in the political world had invested the subject with a political character. A vote of thanks, however, was carried unanimously to Mr. Lambton, for having brought the cause of the Greeks under the consideration of the Society, as the subject was deeply interesting to them.

In the summer of 1825, some zealous members endeavoured to carry on a series of meetings as the "Summer Speculative Society;" but their spirit soon flagged. Their zeal and energy had apparently been put to too severe a trial; and this, the only attempt of the kind ever made, was not renewed. In January 1826, a motion was carried to expunge from the laws the prohibition against the discussion of the political topics of the day, as one, "the violation of which, was systematic and beneficial." In 1827, a subscription of ten guineas was voted to the fund for a contemplated monument to the memory of Dr. Thomas Brown. In the same year the number of applicants for admission was so great, that a proposal was again made to enlarge the *maximum* to forty; but as on former occasions, the good sense of the Society prevailed over the ambition of a long roll and crowded meetings, and the motion was rejected. In 1832, the *Cholera* having

broken out in Edinburgh, a sum of £10 was voted in aid of the funds of the Board of Health; but it was not found necessary to suspend the meetings on account of the existence of the distemper. A grant of £5 was also made towards a literary prize, offered to the competition of all students attending the University.

In 1833, it was resolved that a picture of Sir Walter Scott, who had died in the preceding year, should be placed in the hall; and accordingly a portrait by Mr. Watson Gordon was procured, and now hangs in the room.

The success of the Jubilee in 1814 made some young members, who had not been there, and some old ones, who despaired of being at the next, if it was only to be held at the close of a second period of fifty years, anxious to celebrate the seventieth year by a similar assemblage. In January 1835, therefore, a second festival, at which about seventy members were present, took place. Lord Jeffrey was in the chair, supported by Lord Gillies and Lord Murray. Sir George Clerk, Baronet, M.P., was croupier, supported by Lord Moncrieff and Professor Wilson. The hopes formed of an agreeable and interesting evening were not disappointed. Lord Jeffrey's admirable speech will be quoted hereafter.

In the beginning of 1838 a keen debate took place on the mode of lighting the hall. Gas had been introduced; but on the trial night, a large majority voted that it should be banished to the lobby and Library, and that, in spite of the claims of economy, the milder light of wax candles should be restored.*

In the beginning of the Session 1841-2, an ill-considered attempt was made by some members of the Town Council to compel the Speculative, along with the other Societies meeting within the College,

* Some of the ancient members would hardly forgive us did we omit to mention that the old respectable chandelier, which was venerable even in their day, still hangs in the hall; the threatened innovation above mentioned being the last time that its existence was in peril.

to leave the precincts at twelve o'clock at night. This was resisted, as unwarranted by usage, and as inconsistent with the spirit of debate. At a general meeting of the Society, a number of the senior members attended, and undertook the task of mediation. The matter was placed on a right footing, and the Society may now disperse when it pleases. Upon this occasion the Society examined the legal nature of its right to its apartments, and to the use of them agreeably to long usage; and there was every reason to believe, that if necessary, it might have submitted a very strong claim to a Court of Justice. But the Society preferred appealing to the discretion of the Town Council as a protector, to resorting to any measure of hostility. Their confidence was not misplaced; and they believe that, as in this instance, so in future, the discretion of the patrons will always be so wisely and kindly exercised, as to render it unnecessary to ascertain what the legal rights of either party are.

In the summer of 1842, the Society had to mourn the loss of their Secretary, Mr. William Macbean, who died after a very short illness. In the course of the following winter, an elegant monument of white marble was erected in the lobby of the hall, with this inscription—

TO THE MEMORY

OF

WILLIAM MACBEAN,

WHO DIED WHILE SECRETARY OF THE SPECULATIVE SOCIETY,

12TH AUGUST 1842, AGED 19.

HIS OFFICIAL SERVICES

COMMANDED THE SOCIETY'S GRATITUDE,

HIS AMIABLENESS ITS AFFECTION.

Of late years, as in former times, the Society has experienced considerable fluctuations in the number of attending members. Dur-

ing the Sessions 1839-40 and 1840-41, the numbers were very small, and occasionally it was impossible to muster a quorum; but there was no diminution in the zeal and activity of the small but faithful band who upheld the institution. A large addition was made to the Roll during the following winter, and since then the attendance has fallen but little short of the maximum permitted by the laws.

It is impossible to close this account of the past progress of the Society without an earnest admonition to those on whom its prosperity or its failure must hereafter depend. Those of the present generation have been fully sensible in their day of what they owe to their predecessors, who, instead of leaving them to waste their time and efforts in attempting to invent a new institution of their own, gave them one secure on fixed rules, and respectable in age and fame. This they in their turn now hand over to their successors; but with laws still better tested by experience, and expectation grounded upon a greater number of still more conclusive facts.

Nothing can save any establishment depending on human agency from occasional decline. But no circumstances exist, or are in prospect, on account of which any great or long weakness of this Society can be reasonably anticipated, except the apathy of those who might have maintained it. It is indeed not improbable that the numerical diminution, especially of medical students which the College of Edinburgh has of late years experienced, to whatever cause it may be traced, may be permanent. But our Society, although occasionally adorned by great medical names, has depended far less upon the members of this than of the other learned professions; and there is no reason to fear that the Metropolitan University of Scotland, unless grossly mismanaged, will not always contain a large number of well educated men, presenting a field quite large enough for the selection of ample energy and talent to recruit this Society. If, therefore, any unfore-

seen change in its spirit should at any future time render it undeserving of support, the blame will rest on those who, while it shall be in the continued capacity of usefulness, suffer it to decline or expire from mere indifference about their own improvement. To all who might be in danger of incurring this charge, and who may feel themselves on the brink of so criminal an apathy, this admonition is addressed.

Let any such person ponder the Roll of Members, which he will find in a subsequent part of this volume. Let him observe the variety of pursuits for which the Society has afforded the means of preparation—Law, the Church, Medicine, the Senate, the Army, and Science. Let him mark the eminence which so great a proportion of the members have attained in all these spheres; and let him reflect, that although the accidents of party may possibly have aided the rise of a very few of them, nothing can account for the general fact, except the personal merit of the individuals. Let him connect this, not with the public and formal declarations alone, but with the earnest private assurances of those gentlemen, at whatever distance of time or place removed from the scene of their early excitement, that they can trace their progress, materially to this Society; to the sharpening of their faculties by its exercises; the formation of their habits by its discipline; and the awakening of their ambition by the rivalry of a community of friends, engaged for the purposes of their future lives in liberal intellectual conflict. And let him then try to reconcile the desire of which he cannot divest himself, to follow these men in their success, with a disregard of the particular culture from which this success sprung.

Confident that such a survey, made in those favourable moments of thought and hope which visit every intelligent youth, must quicken the dormant energies of all who hereafter make it, we form the brightest anticipations of the future triumphs of this Association. We can look into a remote age, and see the Speculative Society still

holding on in its career—still co-operating powerfully with the College of Edinburgh in the production of eminent men—still supplying science with worshippers of truth, and all the departments of public and professional life with virtuous and able officers—and still receiving the grateful homage of its members throughout a long succession of honourable jubilees.

III.

PRESENT CONSTITUTION AND LAWS

OF

THE SOCIETY.

It may form an appropriate sequel to the preceding narrative, to collect into a separate chapter some fuller details than could well be introduced there, of the Constitution of the Society according to the present Laws and practice. It is possible that from such a section useful suggestions may be gathered by those who have the management of similar institutions in other parts of the empire.

The rules which seem most to surprise those who have had no practical experience of this Institution, are the limited number of members, and the entire exclusion of strangers. These, however, are fundamental parts of the constitution; and every attempt to alter them has been steadily resisted. And it is easy to see that it was wise to prevent innovation on these points. It is not the object of the Society to afford a few clever young men a theatre for display. Its intention is, that *all* the members should participate in the business, and that the inexperienced and the sensitive should be encouraged. This would be impracticable with a large number of ordinary members, or in the presence of strangers, who seldom enter, and still less frequently leave, such scenes with a really kindly spirit. As it is, each member must read his due share of discourses, and open his due number of questions; which, as the Session cannot well be extended, could not be done if the essayists and openers were more numerous than they are. It

must be always recollected, too, that there is no limit to the attendance of honorary and extraordinary members, so that, in general, an adequate audience is present, too small for disorder or a hurtful excitement, but large enough for restraint, competition, and sympathy.

Admission of members by *ballot*, is another fixed and most useful law ; and one black ball in four excludes. The application for admission, before being received at all, must be accompanied with a recommendation by two members ; and the entrant, when admitted, must be introduced by a friend, before he can be held to have taken his seat. Members have very rarely attested plainly unworthy candidates ; and, on the whole, admission is difficult. A sound objection to a candidate is sure to be detected, and sure to be fatal.

There is no restriction as to the *age* of entrants. Perhaps the greater number of members have entered between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one. But some of the most valuable have begun their career before the former, and beyond the latter age. A variety of ages has many advantages.

The meetings are held every Tuesday evening, from November to the first week in April, there being about twenty in each season. The hour of meeting, for nearly thirty years, was six o'clock ; but in 1791, it was altered to seven, which it has been ever since. The discussions, although generally concluded before midnight, are sometimes prolonged to an hour that would have startled the founders, who lived in the age of two o'clock dinners.

As soon as seven members, at least, have assembled, the essay for the evening is read, and the members are invited to criticize it. No one is allowed to speak more than once ; and the essayist has the right of explanation and reply, when all the remarks are exhausted. An adjournment for a few minutes prepares for the debate ; which is opened by a speaker, previously appointed, on each side. The members follow as they are inclined, none being permitted to speak twice—the first opener, however, having the privilege of reply. The vote is taken

by the members moving to opposite sides of the room. Any business connected with the affairs of the Society is then arranged, and the meeting is adjourned.

Originally the members were called upon for essays in rotation, according to the order of the Roll, and the subject was at the option of the writer. From time to time a Committee was appointed to give in lists of subjects for debate, and from these the Society made a selection of five or six, and distributed the selected subjects over the ensuing meetings. In 1826, the method at present followed for preparing the course of business was adopted. Towards the end of each Session a Committee is named, of which the Office-bearers are invariably members, to draw up a list of subjects for essays and debates, and arrange the order of the literary business for the next season. They lay a report on the table, which is discussed on the Tuesday following the close of the Session. Each member selects a subject of essay for himself from those suggested by the Committee; if he neglect or decline to do this, the Society appoint one for him. A member may propose to write on a subject not on the list, and if the Society approve of it, it is substituted for some one not already chosen or allotted. The Society are very unwilling to interfere with individual taste or preference; and only exercise a control, so as to prevent any extravagant subject, or one inconsistent with the objects of the Institution being adopted. At the extraordinary meeting, all these arrangements are made—the order in which the essays and debates are to be set down for the next winter agreed on—and the whole list finally adjusted. It is immediately printed, and distributed among the members.

The essays are copied out on paper of a given size, and bound up in a volume at the end of each Session. Although several times proposed, this practice was not begun until 1841. It ensures greater care in composition, and will perhaps furnish a curious record of the efforts or opinions of the early years of those who may hereafter distinguish themselves.

The subjects of essay and debate are taken from a very wide range ; nothing being excluded, except what is strictly scientific or technical, and what is of a purely religious or theological character. Literature is most prominent in the essays—history and general politics prevail in the debates. It is usual to choose several of the debates from the same period of history. The same subjects are not allowed to recur within three or four years, so that each member witnesses a sort of cycle of discussions on the chief literary, historical, and political topics of controversy. There was at first no restriction whatever on the subjects of debate ; and many questions occur during the first thirty years, touching religion and the political topics of the day. But in 1794, as we have seen, these were both excluded ; and till about 1804, this exclusion was strictly observed. About that year, the politics of the time were again introduced, and have continued ever since to be *practically* on the same footing as before the restriction—the law itself, which had fallen into desuetude, having been repealed in 1826. Although no restriction as to religious subjects appears in the Laws, there is a tacit consent, by which no topic of faith or doctrine is ever permitted to be discussed. No essay is allowed either on the Christian religion, or on party politics.

By the early Laws, each member in rotation opened a debate, and the President appointed a second speaker to espouse the opposite side. Practically, however, it would seem, that after a few years, only one opener was appointed, who chose his side. In 1806, it was resolved, that a book should be kept, in which, from time to time, the Secretary should engross such lists of new subjects for debate as the Society might approve of. Two openers were to be appointed for each evening, in the rotation of the Roll ; and of these, the senior member was to choose the subject from the List of selected questions, and the junior to choose his side. By the new arrangement adopted in 1826, the whole List of Debates is prepared at the end of each Session ; and the law as to openers is, that the question for debate shall be opened by

two ordinary members, selected in the order of the Roll; the senior of whom shall have the choice of the view he wishes to support.

It was forcibly urged, in a protest by Mr. Elton Hamond and two other members, against the resolution come to in 1806—and the same argument would apply against the later arrangement—that this law might compel a member to support an opinion, of the truth of which he was not convinced, and so impose on him an obligation, painful to the sincere inquirer after truth. It was farther argued, that a man becomes callous to this pain, by frequent repetition of its cause, and thereby loses the only true test of his own sincerity, and is thus led to either scepticism or bigotry in principle—to selfishness and party spirit in practice—and to inconsistency in both. An air of sincerity, it is added, is a powerful weapon of eloquence, and almost peculiar to those who have been accustomed to profess such opinions only as they believe to be true. Therefore this law would be injurious and inconsistent with the spirit of the Institution, because it would encourage the Hudibrastic talent

“ On either side to hold dispute,
Confute, change hands, and still confute ;”

and would foster those faults of exaggerated and flowery declamation, broad assertion, and sophistical reasoning, the prevalence of which had brought oratory into contempt, and caused an unfortunate divorce of eloquence from wisdom.

In these remarks there was undoubtedly some truth. But the practical evil, if such it is, was greatly overrated. By a little private arrangement, the difficulty is overcome, as an opener may appoint a substitute, and no member is compelled to support a cause to which he feels a decided repugnance, and in practice rarely does so when he has any disinclination at all. But it may be doubted how far the objection is a sound one, viewed as a matter of principle. For there is an opposite evil to that urged in the protest, which a debating Society

is apt to engender, that of a premature adoption of one set of opinions, and a too obstinate adherence to them. When a young man has been led by prejudice, or even by accident to embrace one side, and to examine the arguments with a bias in its favour, he is apt to receive an erroneous impression, which may continue through life. That he should be occasionally induced to argue on the side opposed to his previous impressions, may be useful in counteracting any such tendency. There is sometimes also no better way of learning how to overthrow an erroneous opinion, than to reason in its support, and discover its weakness. The truth, indeed, is, that there is some foppery of virtue, even in the argument by which the objection is supported. Nothing is worse than hypocrisy; and therefore, *on occasions when sincerity is relied on*, there ought to be sincerity. But when it is known and avowed, that disputants are merely stating views, and this for mental exercise, the absence of sincerity is no more a reproach, than it is to the fencer, who, instead of running his adversary through with a real sword, only attests his dexterity by a touch of the foil.

During the first twenty years of the Society's existence, we have seen that the debates were not even terminated by a division; and it has never been the practice to record the names of those who vote on each side, except on a special motion to that effect, which has very rarely been made. It was proposed in 1784, and in 1827, that this should always be done; but on both occasions, a large majority were opposed to the innovation. On the former occasion, Lord Daer, who made the motion, and six other gentlemen entered this pungent protest, "That it may remain registered which of the gentlemen present this evening were not ashamed to have their opinions known to future times." But it is plain, that such a course would be quite inconsistent with the spirit of the Institution, which was never intended to be an organ for the propagation of opinion, but only an arena for mental training.

At the commencement of each Session, five Presidents are elected, who preside in rotation, and perform the usual duties of that office. We have seen the long period during which the Messrs. Bonar, Sir Walter Scott, and Mr. Waugh, held the office of Secretary. After the resignation of the latter gentleman in 1807, so difficult was it to find any one willing to undertake the irksome duties, that a sort of bribe was held out, by giving the Secretary an earlier claim for extraordinary privileges. It was at length (in 1814) arranged, that the Secretary should be annually elected from among the members, and be assisted by a Clerk receiving a salary. No difficulty has been found in getting members willing to accept the office with this assistance. For a long time the Secretary acted as Librarian also; but since 1819, a separate Librarian has been elected annually, and is assisted by the Clerk as under Librarian. The Staff, therefore, now consists of five Presidents, a Secretary, and a Librarian, all annually renewed on the third meeting of the Session, the two last having the assistance of a Clerk.

The Library was first instituted in 1783. Considerable sums were from time to time expended upon it, and donations of some value made. It now contains a good collection of works on British History and Political Economy—a complete series of the Parliamentary Debates—the State Trials—the works of British Orators—and a curious collection of pamphlets. These, with a few works on general literature, amount to about 1300 volumes. The books are lent out on the nights of meeting; and a member is allowed to have six volumes at once. In 1797, the following resolution was entered in the Minutes, "That members who engage in any literary pursuit, should be recommended to present their works to the Library—an acquisition which will prove doubly acceptable to the Society, as a testimony of their regard, and as a pleasing memorial of their success in those pursuits to which this Institution may have originally contributed." In February 1844, it was again resolved, "That it is desirable that

the Society should possess a complete set of the works of its members, which now amount to a valuable body of literature; and as there are very few of these at present in the Library, steps should be taken to procure them, and especially to obtain donations from the authors." In Edinburgh, where there are so many excellent public Libraries, it is of comparatively little consequence that a large collection of books should be attached to the Society; but a good selection of such as are most allied to the subjects usually discussed, and of books of reference, cannot fail to prove very useful, and has been found to be so. It would be a very curious extension of the Library, if the suggestions in the above resolutions were complied with, and a complete series obtained of works written by members. It would be difficult to mention any branch of literature or science, on which some able and standard works would not be found embraced in such a series.

The Entrance-money we have seen rise gradually from one shilling and sixpence to five guineas, which is its present amount. The annual subscription by ordinary members is fixed each year. It has usually been a guinea. The penalty for failure to read an essay, or open a debate, is also a guinea, which may be remitted, when the excuse offered is considered satisfactory. Regular attendance, too, is enforced by penalties. The Roll of Members is called over before the business commences—again before the debate begins—and a third time at the close of the meeting. For absence at the first roll, the fine is one shilling—at the second, the same—at the third, two shillings;—that is, four shillings for absence during the whole evening. When these fines have been incurred, they may be appealed from at the next meeting, and remitted, if the Society think the excuse given is sufficient. Absence from town, and illness, are almost the only excuses ever sustained. Till within twenty years, no retrospective excuse was allowed; but it was considered necessary for a member who intended leaving town, or was indisposed, to intimate this to the Society, before or at its meeting. This practice—the formal and punctilious politeness

of which must have been very burdensome—has been discontinued. Until lately, if a member was absent, without intimated excuse, for two meetings consecutively, his fines were doubled on the second night; if for three, he incurred *ipso facto* expulsion, as it was called—that is, his name might be struck off the Roll, on a formal motion by the Secretary. Not a few members terminated their connexion with the Society in this way. That prompt and vigorous course of proceeding has not been re-enacted in the present code of Laws, drawn up in 1838. The fines are four shillings for each meeting, until either the member re-appears and pays them, or a motion for expulsion, after due intimation, is carried.

The order and decorum of the meetings is maintained by the President for the night, who has the power of fining—a power, however, very rarely called into exercise. The Society may censure, and on a motion intimated three weeks before, and carried by two-thirds of the meeting, expel. The strong measure of a vote of censure has been very seldom resorted to; and there have been only two cases of expulsion for actual delinquency—the last having occurred more than fifty years ago. All other expulsions have been mere consequences, by fixed rule, of failure to attend or perform duty, and imply no moral misconduct. The true and living discipline, is that which operates indirectly through the public opinion of the place. Sense, justice, and gentlemanlike feeling, prevail to an extent far more than sufficient to repress levity, and utterly to prevent insolence, or any attempt at grave impropriety. In practice, perfect freedom is combined with perfect decorum, and the Society goes on peaceably and naturally.

A letter of resignation can be received at any time, provided that no debt is due to the Treasurer, or any approaching duty left unprovided for.

Honorary membership is reserved as a high mark of respect, and rarely conferred. Extraordinary membership may be applied for by those who have attended regularly for three years, and punctually

performed the business allotted to them; and the petition is decided on by ballot. Until about 1810, the Society was very strict in withholding this privilege from all who had not given the full attendance, and performed their full share of work. Hence many eminent men, especially strangers who did not reside three years in this place, have never obtained it. And hence the great majority of the extraordinary members are Scotchmen, and very generally connected with Edinburgh. Thus between 1764 and 1800, out of 356 members, only 110 attained this distinction. The proportion has been greater since, partly because the number of Scotchmen is greater than formerly, and partly because since about 1810, there has been far less strictness in requiring the legal conditions to be performed. When the petition has been received, and is referred to the ballot, it is invariably granted. If it were refused, the candidate must continue to perform compulsory duty for an indefinite period; and therefore by this refusal, a resignation would ultimately be extorted from an obnoxious member.

The extraordinary member retains the privileges of the Society without any of its burdens; but he must of course perform, under the usual penalties, any duty which he may voluntarily undertake. For it must not be supposed, that the attainment of that rank always terminates his practical connexion with the Society. On the contrary, it often does not even diminish the zeal of those who attain it, but induces them to continue their share in the debates, and even in the more laborious task of essay writing.

The Society has no defined or formal connexion with the *Senatus Academicus*. We have seen that the compliment was once paid to Principal Robertson, of admitting him as a visiter, in consequence of his friendly offices. The late Principal Baird was himself an ordinary before being elected an honorary member. Dr. Lee, although not previously a member, was admitted to honorary membership on his succeeding Dr. Baird as Principal of the University. It is understood that the Professors have such right of control over a Society,

whose premises are locally situated within the College precincts, as would entitle them to make any inquiry personally as to the proceedings; but they are not *ex officio* members; and the Society has no farther alliance with the University. A candidate for admission does not require to shew that he is, or has ever been a student of the University.

The title by which the Society holds its Hall from the Town Council, as patrons of the University, has already been mentioned historically. It is occupied exclusively by the Society.

Indications were given, when it first obtained a hall, of a wish that the Society should at some future time apply for a Royal Charter; the chief reason for desiring it being, that it would enable them to make up a legal title to their property. In 1826, the subject was again adverted to, but the opinion was decidedly against making any such application. It is not easy to see what good would result from its being incorporated now. Permanence is better secured by the fame of the great names on its Roll, than it could be by any Charter; and its property and rights are in little danger, while there are so many persons in high offices and honourable employments, who gratefully remember it, and would resent any attempt to treat it with harshness.

IV.

TESTIMONIES TO THE VALUE OF DEBATING SOCIETIES,

AND IN PARTICULAR OF

THE SPECULATIVE.

CICERO seems to allude, in the following passage, and with approbation, to institutions in Rome resembling the modern debating Society—

“Equidem probo ista, Crassus inquit, quae vos facere soletis, ut, causa aliqua posita consimili causarum earum, quae in forum deferuntur, dicatis quàm maxime ad veritatem accommodate. Sed plerique in hoc vocem modo, neque eam scienter, et vires exercent suas, et linguae celeritatem incitant, verborumque frequentia delectantur. In quo fallit eos, quod audierunt, *dicendo homines, ut dicant, efficere solere*. Vere enim etiam illud dicitur, *percerse dicere homines percerse dicendo facillime consequi*. Quamobrem in istis ipsis exercitationibus etsi utile est, etiam subito saepe dicere, tamen illud utilius, sumpto spatio ad cogitandum, paratius atque accuratius dicere. Caput autem est, quod (ut vere dicam) minime facimus, (est enim magni laboris, quem plerique fugimus) quam plurimum scribere. *Stylus optimus, et praestantissimus dicendi effector ac magister*; neque injuria: nam si subitam et fortuitam orationem commentatio et cogitatio facile vincit; hanc ipsam profecto assidua ac diligens scriptura superabit. Omnes enim sive artis sunt loci, sive ingenii cujusdam atque prudentiae qui modo insunt in ea re de qua scribimus anquirentibus nobis, omnique acie ingenii contemplantibus ostendunt se et occurrunt; omnesque sententiae, verbaque omnia, quae sunt cujusque

generis maxime illustra sub acumen stili subeant et succedant necesse est; tum ipsa collocatio conformatioque verborum perficitur in scribendo, non poetico, sed quodam oratorio numero et modo. Haec sunt, quae clamores et admirationes in bonis oratoribus efficiunt neque ea quisquam nisi diu multumque scriptitarit etiam si vehementissime se in his subitis dictionibus exercuerit, consequetur; et qui a scribendi consuetudine ad dicendum venit, hanc affert facultatem, ut, etiam subito si dicat, tamen illa, quae dicantur, similia scriptorum esse videantur; atque etiam, si quando in dicendo scriptum attulerit aliquid, cum ab eo discesserit, reliqua similis oratio consequetur. Ut concitato navigio, cum remiges sustinuerunt, retinet tamen ipsa navis motum et cursum suum, intermisso impetu pulsuque remorum; sic in oratione perpetua, cum scripta deficiunt, parem tamen obtinet oratio reliqua cursum, scriptorum similitudine et vi concitata."

The following remarks of Dr. Welsh, in his *Life of Dr. Thomas Brown*, are apposite and sound:—"The young men attending Edinburgh University have for many years been accustomed to form themselves into Literary Associations, in which they may be stimulated to greater ardour in the prosecution of their studies, and have an opportunity of improving themselves in the art of public speaking. This practice exists in many Universities, but it has been carried to a much greater extent in Edinburgh than elsewhere; a circumstance which has been ascribed to that system of education already alluded to, which affords to the students but few opportunities of distinguishing themselves in the presence of their teachers, while it leaves them the greatest latitude in the conduct of their studies, and the disposal of their time. The number of these Associations, and the spirit with which they are in general supported, form an interesting feature in the habits of our students, and ought to be more regarded in the estimates formed of a Scottish education. That they are liable to abuse, leading in many instances to habits of desultory study, and giving a taste for dialectic subtleties, rather than for cautious induction, is not to be

denied. But in general their effect is different, and when under proper regulations, they are certainly attended with very great advantages. The talents of the student are called forth in voluntary exertion—he becomes acquainted with the measure of his own powers—learns to depend upon his own efforts—and above all, is inspired with a spirit of free inquiry. Some of the greatest men of whom Scotland can boast, have acknowledged their obligations to such institutions; and indeed there are perhaps few who have received their education in Edinburgh, who do not look back to the hours spent in these literary and philosophical Societies as among the most improving of their early life, and who do not feel themselves able to perform their part in the great drama of life with greater ease and success, in consequence of this early rehearsal."

The late William Taylor of Norwich, at a meeting of the Norwich Philosophical Society, in paying a tribute to the memory of Dr. Reeve, who had been, while in Edinburgh in early life, a member of the Speculative Society, said, "There is no one academic institution which better deserves a general imitation than those debating Societies of Edinburgh. With only so much of police as is requisite for the preservation of order, the young men assemble by themselves, free from the repressive overawing influence of age, or office, or established reputation. On a subject, announced long enough beforehand to admit of some preparatory reading, the several members engage with one another in a competitory debate. The struggle is between those of the same age—the rivalry between natural equals; praise and blame are bestowed with all the warmth and frankness of youth. At the close of the discussion, each is found to have carried some peculiar contribution to that stock of information which henceforth becomes common to them all; and each has obtained some additional facility at expressing his thoughts aloud, with order, clearness, and propriety. On everyday conversation, they bestow grace of diction, command of topic, and affluence of matter. On solemn occasions, they lift the

citizen into a sort of national consequence. Without use of public speaking, hardly any prayer to Government can be efficaciously forwarded—hardly any institution of benevolence popularly founded and preserved. Excellence in writing may be attained in solitude or under restraint; but excellence in speaking seldom results, unless from the early habit of addressing those whose sympathies are quick, and whose sincerity is loud. Eloquence is the nursling of society—the daughter of freedom, never of caution.”

From the writings of members of the Speculative themselves, many similar testimonies may be selected. In the autobiography of Sir Walter Scott, the following passage occurs, in which, although not mentioned by name, the Speculative Society, along with others, is referred to, “It is well known, that in Edinburgh one great spur to emulation among youthful students, is in those Associations called Literary Societies, formed not only for the purpose of debate, but of composition. These undoubtedly have some disadvantages where a bold, petulant, and disputatious temper happens to be combined with considerable information and talent. Still, however, in order to such a person being actually spoiled by his mixing in such debates, his talents must be of a very rare nature, or his effrontery must be proof to every species of assault; for there is generally in a well selected Society of this nature, talent sufficient to meet the forwardest, and satire enough to penetrate the most undaunted. I am particularly obliged to this sort of Club for introducing me, about my seventeenth year, into the Society which at one time I had entirely dropped; for, from the time of my illness at College, I had little or no intercourse with any of my class companions, one or two only excepted. Now, however, about 1788, I began to feel and take my ground in society. A ready wit, a good deal of enthusiasm, and a perception that soon ripened into tact and observation of character, rendered me an acceptable companion to many young men, whose acquisitions in philosophy and science were far superior to any thing that I could boast.”

In an elegant address on the occasion of laying the foundation stone of the Hall of the Medical Society of Edinburgh, Sir Gilbert Blane, who was one of the Presidents at the time (1775), and was also a member of the Speculative, thus happily delineates the benefits to be derived from social studies. "Our predecessors perceived that it was not merely the frigid plodding on books, nor the doctrines and precepts of age and authority, nor the little detail of an empirical practice which could inspire that taste and spirit, and give that manly turn to our inquiries which alone can render study agreeable, vigorous, and successful. They perceived that it was in society alone, by the mutual communication and reflection of the lights of reason and knowledge, that the intellectual, as well as the moral powers of man, are exalted and perfected. I will venture to appeal to every one's experience, if, in the glow of social debate, he is not conscious of a vigorous exertion of mind, of an energy of thought unknown in the solitary hour."

Sir James Mackintosh thus expresses himself in regard to the preparatory exercises of an orator, and the advantages accruing to him from debating societies.

"Eloquence differs in one very remarkable respect from the other fine arts. The poet may execute a thousand rude sketches in the solitude of his study; he may commit them to the flames, and he needs not appear before the public till he has attained the perfection of his art. His friends may boast,

'Nec licuit populis parvum te Nile videre.'

But it is otherwise with the orator. He must expose his first rude exercises to the malignant curiosity of the public. It is only by practice before them that he can learn his art. Whatever his genius may be, it has a mechanical part, which every man but Pitt has acquired by use; and this is the very part of which nine-tenths of his hearers can best judge. He is like the general who learns to fight by fighting,

and whose only school is real war. This is a reason for indulgence towards the first attempts of the speaker, which applies neither to those of the poet nor of the painter. As far as I have observed, a man must be an every day speaker to become popular. It has the air of business. The eloquent speeches or passages of such a speaker, seem to rise naturally on great occasions from his usual level. On the contrary, occasional speakers are very apt to be thought rhetoricians and haranguers." He concludes in another place, that for such reasons "Debating Societies are almost necessary aids in the mechanical parts of the art of public speaking."

On this distinguished philosopher visiting Scotland in 1823, a Committee of the Speculative Society waited on him to request his acceptance of a diploma of honorary membership, and to express the Society's esteem and admiration for his character. Sir James made the following answer :—"Gentlemen, I feel most sensibly the honour you have now conferred upon me, and assure you that I look back upon the period spent in the Speculative Society, as having been most useful to me in the acquisition of any small advantages I may possess. I beg you will express to the Society my grateful acknowledgments for so flattering a mark of their kindness and regard. I thank you most particularly for an honour which is connected in my mind with the most agreeable associations."

In the memoirs of Francis Horner, recently published, there are frequent allusions to the Speculative Society, in his Journals from 1797 to 1803. During the first three years of that period, he was so regular in his attendance that he was absent from only three meetings. In his journal of 20th November 1802, when he had been upwards of two years at the Bar, he thus writes in arranging his studies for the winter.

"I wish to attend the Speculative Society very regularly, because I am satisfied that I have already derived great benefit from the exertions of that place; and still entertain hopes of receiving farther improve-

ment. In general, I shall leave myself as I have hitherto always done, to the extemporaneous efforts of the evening; but it would be very advantageous to prepare myself upon one or two of the best questions; this, I observe, is the plan which Brougham follows."

At a dinner on the 70th anniversary of the Society in January 1835, Lord Jeffrey, who was in the chair, in proposing the toast, "Prosperity to the Speculative Society," paid the following beautiful tribute to its value as an institution. "He might be permitted to say, that all his observation and all his reflection had tended to enhance in his estimation the value of the advantages of such an Institution, and to diminish his fear of any danger or hazards which it might be supposed to produce. The advantages were obvious—they would all acknowledge its effects on education—in training men at an early period of life to vigorous exertion, and to the use of their minds—in encouraging the diffident by accustoming them to try their hidden strength, and exercise their sluggish faculties comparatively in private, among their co-evals and friends—and also in checking the forwardness of the more presumptuous in the generous conflict with equal or superior minds. * * * They were aware how natural it was in the early aspirations after philosophical pursuits, for young and ardent minds to run into error, but he verily believed it was the safest and best course for its ultimate eradication, to let such minds fairly exhaust themselves at an early period of life. Thus the mind was enabled to extinguish the glitter of paradoxes by the application of principles early engendered—was armed against the deceptive influences of scepticism and error—and accustomed to look back on them as among its early puerilities, which, in its yet untried youth it had combated and overthrown. Such he conceived were the chief advantages of the Speculative Society in a moral and intellectual point of view—that it not only tended to enlarge and extend the charities of intellectual life, but in reality it encouraged and enabled its members to form a juster estimate both of themselves and of other men. And though last, certainly not among the least of its advan-

tages, he was inclined to place the actual enjoyment and ennobling gratification which it produced. For his own part, in looking back to that period of his life when he had experience of this Society, he could hardly conceive any thing in after life more to be envied, than the recollection of that first burst of intellect—when free from scholastic restraint, and throwing off the thralldom of a somewhat servile docility, the mind first aspired to reason and question nature for itself—and, half wondering at its own temerity, first ventured without a guide into the mazes of speculation, or tried its unaided flight into the regions of intellectual adventure, to revel uncontrolled through the bright and boundless realms of literature and science. True it was, that all those hopes were not realized, that those proud anticipations were often destined to be humbled—but still could it be doubted that they were blessings while they lasted, or that they tended to multiply the chances of their being one day realized? He was afraid he was detaining them, but he could not avoid stating what had been long so familiar to his own mind respecting institutions of this kind, which he considered, under proper guidance, calculated to develop the seeds of generous emulation, to lay the foundation and trace the outlines of that permanent and glorious triumph to be achieved in after life."

Lord Murray, in proposing the health of the English, Irish, and foreign members on the same occasion, said, "That Benjamin Constant, one of the most distinguished authors in Europe, never referred to the Speculative Society without acknowledging that in it he had received more information than he had done in any other place."

In acknowledging a vote of thanks for his exertions in the disagreement with the Town Council, Lord Cockburn thus writes, 28th February 1842,—“I am conscious that I owe every thing I have to the Speculative Society; and every ordinary member, who makes a right use of it, may be assured that he will be hereafter enabled to make the same declaration truly."

But perhaps the highest tributes to the Society have been paid in

the course of the correspondence for materials undertaken by the Committee for preparing this work, in the numberless assurances which they have received from distant and long separated members, of their grateful recollection of the useful and pleasant hours they spent within its walls.

V.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

1. WILLIAM CREECH. { ORIGINAL MEMBER.
 { HONORARY, March 29, 1769.

Afterwards Bookseller. Lord Provost of Edinburgh in 1811 and 1812, and Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. For forty-four years Mr. Creech was the most extensive publisher in Scotland, and was himself the author of numerous contributions to several periodical works which were afterwards published under the title of Edinburgh Fugitive Pieces.

Born, 1745. Died, 1815.

“ Oh Willie was a witty wight,
And had o’ things an unco slight ;
Auld Reekie aye he keepit tight,
An trig, an braw.”

BURNS.

ESSAYS.—The advantages of Society in general, and of Literary Institutions in particular. (Introductory.)

The Immortality of the Soul.

The Attributes and the Providence of God.

Instability of Conduct.

The Principles of belief.

2. ALLAN MACONCHIE. { ORIGINAL MEMBER.
 { HONORARY, March 28, 1770.
 { RESIGNED, April 16, 1799.

Afterwards of Meadowbank, Mid-Lothian, called to the Scottish Bar in 1770. In 1769 he entered at Lincoln’s Inn, for the

purpose of studying under Lord Mansfield. In 1779, he was appointed Professor of the Law of Nature and Nations, in the University of Edinburgh, and in 1788, Sheriff of Renfrewshire, and was raised to the Bench by the title of Lord Meadowbank, in 1796. In 1804, his Lordship was appointed one of the Lords Commissioners of Justiciary, and in 1815, one of the Lords Commissioners of the Jury Court. Lord Meadowbank was one of the earliest members of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and a Director of the Astronomical Institution. As a Judge, his opinions were received with the highest respect. The last Essay read by him to the Society, was in 1773.

Born, 1748. Died, 1816.

“ Above all, we have what is with me of the highest authority and of the greatest weight—the very valuable opinion of the late Lord Meadowbank—one of the best lawyers, one of the most acute men—a man of large general capacity, and of great experience, and with very few exceptions, if any, the most diligent Judge we can remember in the practice of Scotch Law.”

LORD BROUGHAM.

ESSAYS.—The Improvement of the Understanding.

Adversity.

Benevolence.

The Sublime.

Novelty. (Valedictory.)

Harmony.

The Laws, Nature, and Influence of Melody.

Eloquence.

The Moral Agency of Man.

In Support of the Certainty of the Principles of
Belief.

The Influence of Modern Manners on Charac-
ter and Happiness.

Excellency of Character. (Valedictory.)

3. ALEXANDER BELSCHES. { ORIGINAL MEMBER.
 { HONORARY, April 7, 1772.

Afterwards of Invermay. Called to the Scottish Bar in 1768.

His last Essay was read to the Society in 1771.

Born, ——. Died, 1779.

ESSAYS.—The Advantages of History.

The Love of Fame.

Sobriety.

Conversation.

The proper Improvement of Social and Literary
Institutions. (Valedictory.)

History of the Origin, Rise, Progress, and pre-
sent State of the Society. (Introductory.)

The Absurdity of Scepticism.

The Origin and Progress of Criminal Law.

4. JOHN BRUCE. { ORIGINAL MEMBER.
 { HONORARY, February 21, 1770.

Afterwards Professor of Logic in the University of Edinburgh.

He was one of the two joint Patentees in the Office of King's
Printer for Scotland, and was Historiographer to the East
India Company. His last Essay was read to the Society in
1771. He was present at the Jubilee Dinner in 1814, and
attended an Ordinary Meeting of the Society in 1819, fifty-
four years after its Institution.

Born, 1744. Died, 1826.

ESSAYS.—Friendship.

Government of the Passions.

The Extent and Limits of Human Reason, the Errors it was subjected to, and the Remedies thereof. (Introductory.)

Human Nature.

The various Characters of Mankind.

The Discovery of Truth and Detection of Fallacy.

The Nature and Tendency of Political Laws.

Imagination and Memory.

Delicacy.

The Spirit and Effects of Philosophy.

The Natural History of the Imagination.

The Mythology of the Ancients.

5. JOHN BONAR.

{ ORIGINAL MEMBER.

{ HONORARY, February 4, 1772.

Afterwards Solicitor of Excise. The late Lord Melville had a high opinion of his abilities, and placed great confidence in his judgment in important questions of Revenue. He was author of a pamphlet on the Establishment of a Licensed Theatre in Edinburgh, and other works. He was Secretary of the Society from its Institution till November 1771. On 8th February 1771, he received an unanimous vote of thanks for his zeal and attention to the interests of the Society. His last Essay was read to the Society in 1775, indicating an attendance of more than eleven years.

Born, 1747. Died, 1807.

ESSAYS.—Language in general, and, in particular, the English Tongue.

Conversation. Part I.

Advantages of Societies for Improvement, and

the means of supporting such Institutions.

(Valedictory.)

Conversation. Part II.

The Pleasures of Virtue and Solitude.

Importance of Virtue to the Happiness of Society.

Origin of Language.

Conversation. Part III.

Causes of the Decline of Eloquence in Modern, from what it was in Ancient Times.

Progress and Decay of the Fine Arts in Greece and Rome.

Oracles.

Rise, Progress, and present State of the Commercial Glory of Great Britain.

Language, with Remarks on a late Essay on its Origin and Progress.

Origin and Effects of Money.

6. JOHN MACKENZIE.

{ ORIGINAL MEMBER.

{ EXTRAORDINARY, Nov. 26, 1771.

Afterwards of Dolphinton. Called to the Scottish Bar in 1771, and appointed a Judge of the Commissary Court in 1776.

Born, 1748. Died, 1788.

ESSAYS.—Fortitude.

Virtue.

Benevolence.

The Nature and Faculties of Brutes.

What is important in the Nature of Man, external situation or personal qualities?

7. CHARLES STUART.

{ ADMITTED, November 23, 1764.
 { HONORARY, November 24, 1772.

Afterwards Minister of Cramond, which charge he resigned from conscientious scruples. He subsequently practised Medicine in Edinburgh, having taken his Degree at that University in 1795. He afterwards succeeded to the Estate of Dunearn.

Born, 1745. Died, 1828.

ESSAYS.—The motives of Human Actions.

Solitude.

Reflection. (Introductory.)

The nature of Virtue.

Civil Establishments of Religion.

The Doubts concerning the Proofs from the Divine Attributes of the Soul's Immortality.

The ultimate end of Human Actions, (Introductory.)

8. THOMAS CAW.

{ ADMITTED, November 23, 1764.
 { HONORARY, May 3, 1769.

A native of South Carolina. He took the degree of Doctor of Medicine at the University of Edinburgh, in 1769.

Born, ——. Died, 1772.

ESSAYS.—Improvement of Time.

Improvement and Enlargement of the Mind.

Use and Government of the Passions.

Choice of Company.

Sensation and Sympathy.

Advantages of Society and their Improvement.

(Introductory.)

The Power of Habit.

The Art of being agreeable in Company.

9. JOHN GILCHRIST.

{ ADMITTED, November 23, 1764.
 { RESIGNED, January 3, 1766.

Afterwards took the Degree of Doctor of Medicine, and practised at Dumfries. He founded and long superintended the Dumfries and Galloway Infirmary.

Born, 1747. Died, 1830.

ESSAYS.—The ultimate End of Learning.

Advantages of the early Acquisition of Knowledge.

10. GEORGE MUAT.

{ ADMITTED, December 14, 1764.
 { EXPELLED, December 3, 1766.

ESSAY.—Advantages of Commerce.

11. ANDREW PLUMMER.

{ ADMITTED, December 21, 1764.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, December 22, 1772.

Afterwards of Sunderland Hall. Called to the Scottish Bar in 1771. Appointed Convener and Sheriff of Selkirkshire in 1785, which Office he held till his death. He was an Antiquary, fond of Mechanics and Heraldry, and collected a very extensive, valuable, and curious Library.

Born, 1748. Died, 1799.

ESSAYS.—Advantages of Society.

The Selfish Passions.

Honesty.

The Constituents of Character.

Expressions of the Constituents of Character.

12. WILLIAM TOUCH.

{ ADMITTED, December 28, 1764.
 { NON-RESIDENT, March 8, 1765.

Afterwards employed in one of the Government Offices at Madras. He subsequently entered the Navy, and was Pur-

ser of His Majesty's Ship Theseus at the time of his Death.

Born, 1747. Died, 1800.

ESSAY.—Reflection.

13. WILLIAM TORRENCE. { ADMITTED, February 8, 1765.
 { DROPT FROM THE ROLL, Nov. 9, 1768.

Afterwards Minister of the Parish of Glencross, in Mid-Lothian, to which charge he was ordained in 1788. He continued to discharge the duties of his office for nearly fifty years in an exemplary manner, and was also distinguished for his classical acquirements.

Born, 1746. Died, 1836.

ESSAYS.—Poetry.

Taste.

Virtue.

14. JOHN M'MUTRIE. { ADMITTED, February 8, 1765.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, December 14, 1772.

Afterwards Minister of Kilmarnock. He is one of the Clergymen alluded to in Burns' well-known poem, entitled "The Ordination."

Born, 1742. Died, 1785.

ESSAYS.—Composition.

History.

The different Views of Human Nature.

Persecution.

The distinguishing Characteristics of Man.

Defence of Revealed Religion.

Historical Painting. Part I. Part II.

Necessity of Revelation to prove the Existence of a Deity.

Advantages arising from Literary Societies.
(Introductory.)
Effects of Philosophy and Human Learning on
Religion.

15. JOHN BAILLIE.

ADMITTED, March 29, 1765.
EXCLUDED,* October 25, 1765.

ESSAY.—Advantages of a Country over a City Life.

16. THOMAS SCOTT.

{ ADMITTED, March 29, 1765.
{ EXCLUDED,* October 25, 1765.

ESSAY.—Pride.

17. JOHN HEPBURN.

{ ADMITTED, April 12, 1765.
{ RESIGNED, November 14, 1766.

Afterwards Accountant of Excise.

Born, ——. Died, 1800.

ESSAYS.—Friendship.

Discretion.

Cheerfulness of Temper.

18. ANDREW WILSON.

{ ADMITTED, April 12, 1765.
{ RESIGNED, April 22, 1767.

ESSAYS.—Politeness.

Dissimulation.

Advantages of the Liberal Arts and Sciences.

Pride.

19. DAVID KAY.

{ ADMITTED, November 1, 1765.
{ RESIGNED, December 10, 1766.

ESSAYS.—Sincerity.

Eloquence.

* On the Members being Balloted for anew at the commencement of the second Session.

20. ALEXANDER TYTLER.

{ ADMITTED, December 6, 1765.
 { HONORARY, December 11, 1770.
 { RESIGNED, April 16, 1799.

Afterwards of Woodhouselee. Called to the Scottish Bar in 1770.

In 1780 appointed joint, and in 1786 sole Professor of Universal History. In 1790, appointed Judge Advocate, and in 1805, raised to the Bench, by the title of Lord Woodhouselee. He was author of an Essay on the Principles of Translation—Elements of Universal History—A Life of Lord Kames—an Essay on the Life of Petrarch, and a standard work on Military Law, to which subject his attention was called by his holding the Office of Judge Advocate. He continued the Dictionary of Decisions between the period of the first Dictionary by Kames, and the third by Morison, and wrote numerous Papers in the Mirror and Lounger. He was an original Member of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

Born, 1747. Died, 1813.

“ It was a life in its first view of usefulness and of honour. He was called to fill some of the most important offices which the constitution of human society affords—as a father of a family—a possessor of property—a man of letters—and a Judge in the Supreme Courts of his country; and he filled them all not only with the dignity of a man of virtue, but with the grace of a man whose taste was founded upon high principles and fashioned upon exalted models. It was a life in its second view, of happiness as well as of honour; happy in all the social relations which time afforded him—in the esteem of his country—the affection of his friends—the love and the promises of his children; happy in a temper of mind which knew no ambition but that of duty, and aspired to no distinction but that of doing good; happier than all in those early

and elevated views of religion, which threw their own radiance over all the scenes of man or of nature, through which he passed and which enabled him to enjoy every present hour with thankfulness, and to look forward to every future one with hope."

THE REV. ARCHIBALD ALISON.

Mr. Alison, in the memoir from which the preceding paragraph is taken, after describing Lord Woodhouselee's mode of life at his country seat in Mid-Lothian, records an expression which Henry Mackenzie, author of the *Man of Feeling*, once made use of to him when they accidentally met upon the road as Mr. Mackenzie was returning from Woodhouselee. "I hope," said he, "that you are going to Woodhouselee; for no man can go there without being happier, or return from it without being better."

ESSAYS.—The comparative Merits of the Ancients and the Moderns.

Friendship.

Supernatural Appearances.

Education.

The Enjoyment of Life.

Nature, Constitution, and Procedure of the Society. (Introductory.)

Nature of the Souls of Animals.

Character of the true Philosopher.

The Foundation of Truth and Virtue, and the Origin of the Variety of Opinion with regard to them.

21. ROBERT WHYTT.

{ ADMITTED, December 27, 1765.
{ HONORARY, November 16, 1773.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1770.

Born, 1749. Died, 1775.

ESSAYS.—Justice.

Happiness.

The Love of Life and Fear of Death.

Self-Knowledge.

The Causes of the Superiority of the Ancients
to the Moderns in Poetical Writings.

The Causes of Scepticism.

Advantages which have arisen from the Cultiva-
tion of the Arts and Sciences. (Valedictory.)

The good Effects of Luxury.

Origin and Progress of the Ideas of Mankind
concerning Property.

22. JOHN KEMP.

{ ADMITTED, January 10, 1766.
{ HONORARY, December 13, 1769.

Afterwards Doctor of Divinity, and Minister of the Tolbooth Church, Edinburgh. He was for many years Secretary of the Society for propagating Christian Knowledge, in which capacity he made several extensive tours through the Highlands, and prepared a valuable report on the destitution there prevalent. He was a Clergyman of great acquirements and ability, and of active business habits.

Born, 1744-5. Died, 1805.

ESSAYS.—The Omniscience of God.

The Variety of Human Faces.

Importance of Religion to Society.

23. DAVID BOSWELL.

{ ADMITTED, November 19, 1766.
{ NON-RESIDENT, November 4, 1767.

Third son of Lord Auchinleck. He resided for ten years at Valencia, in Spain, as a Merchant, adopting the name of Thomas in place of David, which the Spaniards imagine to

be appropriated to the hated race of the Jews. On returning home he was employed in the Navy Office. He drew the attention of Government to the manner in which seamen were plundered by the Jews of the seaports, whom they employed to receive their prize-money. In compliance with his suggestion, officers were appointed specially to protect the seamen, and superintend the payment of prize-money, and at the head of this, called the Prize Department, he himself was placed, and continued for twenty years, retiring on a pension only two years before his death.

Born, 1748. Died, 1826.

ESSAY.—Charity.

24. WILLIAM CURRIE.

{ ADMITTED, November 19, 1766.
{ DIED, May 2, 1767.

Born, ——. Died, 1767.

25. WILLIAM DALLAS.

{ ADMITTED, November 19, 1766.
{ RESIGNED, November 4, 1767.

Son of James Dallas of Cantray, who was killed at the Battle of Culloden. He sold the estate, which had been for many centuries in his family, reserving, however, a power of redemption, and went to India. After residing there for some years, and amassing considerable wealth, he sailed for this country with the intention of redeeming the property, but he never reached home, the vessel having been lost on the passage.

Born, 1739. Died, 1773-4.

ESSAY.—Advantages and Study of Knowledge.

26. WILLIAM LAURIE.

{ ADMITTED, November 19, 1766.
{ NON-RESIDENT, November 4, 1767.

ESSAY.—Music.

27. LEWIS GORDON. { ADMITTED, February 25, 1767.
 { NON-RESIDENT, February 17, 1768.

Afterwards Doctor of Divinity, and Minister of the Parish of Drainy, and subsequently of Elgin, in Banffshire. He was Moderator of the General Assembly in 1815.

Born, 1748. Died, 1824.

ESSAYS.—The Foundations of Moral Obligation.
 The Being of a God.

28. MONTAGU BURGOYNE. { ADMITTED, November 18, 1767.
 { NON-RESIDENT, May 4, 1768.

A younger son of Sir Roger Burgoyne of Sutton Park, Bedfordshire. He held an office under Lord North's Administration, and was also for many years Verderer of Epping Forest. He was author of several pamphlets on the necessity of a Reform in Parliament, and on Public Charity Schools, and of a Collection of Hymns set to Music to promote Congregational Psalmody.

Born, 1750. Died, 1836.

ESSAY.—Friendship.

29. GILBERT BLANE. { ADMITTED, November 25, 1767.
 { NON-RESIDENT, November 12, 1771.

Afterwards Sir Gilbert Blane, Baronet, of Blanefield, in Ayrshire, Doctor of Medicine. He became a Surgeon in the Navy, was honoured with the friendship of the Duke of Clarence, afterwards King William IV., and rose to the rank of Physician to the Fleet. He was created a baronet in 1812, and was afterwards appointed successively Physician to the Household, and one of the Physicians in Ordinary to the King. Sir Gilbert was the author of a valuable work on the Diseases incident to Seamen; of a work, entitled, Me-

dical Logic, which went through several editions; of Select Dissertations on several Subjects of Medical Science; and various other publications. He was a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, and a Member of the Imperial Society of Sciences at St. Petersburg. In November 1829, with the sanction of the Lords of the Admiralty, he founded a Prize Medal for the best Journal kept by the Surgeons of the Navy, which is awarded every second year.

Born, 1749. Died, 1834.

ESSAYS.—The Influence of Situation on Character.

The Comparative Faculties of Man and other Animals.

Beauty.

30. DAVID STUART.

{ ADMITTED, November 25, 1767.
{ RESIGNED, December 13, 1769.

Afterwards Banker, and subsequently Merchant in Edinburgh. Lord Provost of the City in 1780 and 1781. He was celebrated as a Collector of Books, and was believed to have the most valuable private Library in Scotland.

Born, 1746. Died, 1824.

ESSAYS.—Ridicule.

Laughter.

31. HEW DALRYMPLE.

{ ADMITTED, December 16, 1767.
{ DROPT FROM THE ROLL, Dec. 21, 1768.

Afterwards Sir Hew Dalrymple, Baronet, of North Berwick. He took the name of Hamilton on succeeding to the estate of Bargeny.

Born, 1744. Died, 1800.

32. NEIL FERGUSON. { ADMITTED, December 16, 1767.
 { RESIGNED, December 3, 1771.

Afterwards of Pitcullo, Fifeshire. Called to the Scottish Bar in 1773, and appointed Sheriff of the County of Fife in 1800.

Born, 1750. Died, 1803.

ESSAY—The Causes of the Rise and Fall of Ancient Empires.

33. WILLIAM KEITH. { ADMITTED, December 16, 1767.
 { RESIGNED, November 21, 1770.

A younger son of Alexander Keith of Dunnottar and Ravelstone. Afterwards an eminent Accountant in Edinburgh.

Born, 1748. Died, 1803.

ESSAYS.—Eloquence relatively to Action and Gesture.
 Amusement.

34. LORD BALGONIE. { ADMITTED, February 3, 1768.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, January 5, 1773.

Afterwards, on his Father's death in 1802, sixth Earl of Leven and seventh of Melville.

Born, 1749. Died, 1820.

ESSAYS.—Comparative Merits of the Ancients and Moderns.
 Friendship.
 Sincerity.

35. JOHN ROEBUCK. { ADMITTED, April 5, 1768.
 { DROPT FROM THE ROLL, Nov. 21, 1770.

36. CHARLES HAY. { ADMITTED, April 27, 1768.
 { HONORARY, January 25, 1774.

Afterwards of Newton, Forfarshire. Called to the Scottish

Bar in 1768, and raised to the Bench by the title of Lord Newton in 1806. His opinions were highly esteemed for their soundness, acuteness, and discrimination.

Born, 1747. Died, 1811.

ESSAYS.—The Disinterestedness of Friendship.

Pride.

The bad Effects of Luxury in a State.

The Existence of a God.

Education of Children. (Introductory.)

37. WILLIAM ADAM.

{ ADMITTED, November 23, 1768.

{ NON-RESIDENT, February 8, 1774.

Afterwards of Blair-Adam, Kinross-shire. Called to the Scottish Bar in 1773. He was a Member of Parliament for various places from 1774 till 1794, and again from 1806 till 1811. Called to the English Bar in 1782. Appointed a King's Counsel in 1796, Counsel to the East India Company in 1802, and Chancellor of the Duchy of Cornwall under the Grey and Grenville Administration in 1806. The office of Lord Chief Commissioner of the Jury Court of Scotland was conferred upon him in 1816, and he performed its duties till 1833, when advancing years induced him to retire.

Born, 1751. Died, 1839.

“ We envy the feelings of the Head of the Court, to whom the conducting of this experiment has been chiefly intrusted ; and who, on retiring, can survey such a termination of his labours. If that venerable and excellent person had even done no other good, he would still have done enough to entitle him to the gratitude of his country, as he has already earned the affection of the whole profession of the law, by the perfect example which he has always exhibited, and often amid trying scenes, of judicial urbanity ; by his honest anxiety for the

success of his Court ;—and, above all, by his earnest solicitude for the proper discharge of his own duties.”

EDINBURGH REVIEW.

ESSAYS.—Whether the Savage, Barbarous, or Polished
State is most Happy ?
Effects of Religion on Society.
Public Speaking. (Valedictory.)
History of War.

38. FRANCIS SHERRIFF. { ADMITTED, December 14, 1768.
 { DROPT FROM THE ROLL, March 7, 1770.

Afterwards Chaplain to one of the Scottish Regiments in the Dutch Service, and subsequently Minister of Lady Glenorchy's Church, Edinburgh.

Born, 1750. Died, 1778.

ESSAY.—Observations on Human Nature.

39. GEORGE FERGUSON. { ADMITTED, December 21, 1768.
 { DROPT FROM THE ROLL, April 19, 1769.

Afterwards of Hermand. Called to the Scottish Bar in 1765.
Appointed a Judge in the Commissary Court in 1775.
Raised to the Bench by the title of Lord Hermand, in 1799.

Born, 1743. Died, 1827.

“ Although very hasty and impatient at times in his temper and demeanour, and not over scrupulous in regard to the limits of some of his sarcasms, this old Judge is a prodigious favourite with all classes who frequent the Courts, and, above all, with the advocates, at whose expense most of his spleen effervesces. He is a capital lawyer, and he is the very soul of honour, and the goodness of his warm heart is so well understood, that not only no offence is taken at any thing he says, but every new sarcasm he utters endears him more to

the sufferer. As for the younger members of the profession—when he goes a circuit, you may be sure in whatever direction he moves, to meet with an extraordinary array of them in the train of Lord Hermand. His innocent peculiarities of manner afford an agreeable diversity to the surface of the causes carried on under his auspices, while the shrewdness and diligence of his intellect completely provide for the safety of their essential merits; and then, when the business of the Court is over, he is the very ‘prince of good fellows, and king of old men;’ and you are well aware what high delight all young men take in the company of their seniors, when these are pleased to enter *bona fide* into the spirit of their convivialities. He has an infinite fund of dry, caustic, original humour, and, in addition to this, he cannot fail to possess an endless store of anecdotes, so that it is no wonder his company should be so fascinating to the young juris-consults. In him they are, no doubt, too happy to have the opportunity of seeing a noble living specimen of a very fine old school, which has now left little behind it but the tradition of its virtues, and its talents and its pleasantries. * * * * * Like almost all the old Scottish lawyers, Lord Hermand is no less keen in farming, than in law and the enjoyment of good company. The moment any session of the Court is over, and a few weeks of intermission are put in his power, he quits the city on the instant, and buries himself among his woods, and cornfields, and cattle, till necessity compels him once more to exchange these for the *fumum strepitumque Romæ*. Even in the city there is in his dress and gait a great deal that marks his Lordship’s rural attachments and habits.”

PETER’S LETTERS.

ESSAY.—Marriage.

40. LORD DALRYMPLE. { ADMITTED, January 4, 1769.
 { DROPT FROM THE ROLL, Dec. 7, 1773.

Became, by his father's death in 1789, 6th Earl of Stair.

Born, 1749. Died, 1821.

ESSAY.—Causes of the Origin and Progress of Asiatic
 Despotism.

41. CYRUS GRIFFIN. { ADMITTED, January 11, 1769.
 { NON-RESIDENT, November 14, 1770.

A Native of Virginia.

ESSAYS.—Human Nature.

The Character of Virtue and Public Spirit ex-
 emplified in King David. (Valedictory.)

42. SIR HENRY MONCREIFF, BART. { ADMITTED, January 16, 1769.
 { RESIGNED, January 9, 1776.

Afterwards the Reverend Sir Henry Moncreiff Wellwood, Baronet of Tullieboll, Doctor of Divinity. In 1771 he was ordained minister of the parish of Blackford, in Perthshire, a charge which had been held successively by his father and grandfather. In 1775, he was translated to the parish of St. Cuthberts, Edinburgh, the duties of which he continued faithfully to discharge for fifty-two years. He was Moderator of the General Assembly in 1785, took a prominent part in the councils of the Church, and was held in high estimation as a leader in the Ecclesiastical Courts for half a century. He was author of three volumes of Sermons, of Discourses on the Evidences of the Jewish and Christian Revelations, of a Biography of the Reverend Dr. Erskine, and of various other works. He was for upwards of forty years collector of the Ministers' Widows' Fund, and was an original member and active manager of the Society for the Benefit of the

Sons of the Clergy. At the first meeting of the General Assembly, after his death, in May 1828, it was unanimously resolved that a tribute to his memory should be prepared by the Moderator, and inserted in the records of the Assembly.

Born, 1750. Died, 1827.

“ Few men have ever run a long course of public and private life with more universal esteem, or have more owed to the sterling qualities of their nature the high estimation in which they were held. Endowed with a masculine strength and plainness of understanding, rarely equalled, and cultivating all his faculties with a preference to the solid over the showy, truly characteristic of his natural force of mind, possessing in an enviable degree both quickness and penetration to reach at once the substance of things, and to tear off the crust that enveloped it, he was both in public conflicts, and in the intercourse of domestic life, one in whose presence nonsense and imposture, and sophistry and affectation could not live. Gifted with as clear and instructive a manner of imparting information as ever man had, it was hard to say whether he most excelled as a teacher or a combatant, whether he shone most and did most good in conveying knowledge and enlightening dark passages, or in wrestling with and overthrowing error. But the manly habits of his whole mind, his feelings as well as his judgment, made him regard the shining with indifference, and value only the good he did. Accordingly, he reaped the reward of those who seek not fame—but follow the course that leads to it—fame unsought followed him.

“ His talents as a preacher were of the very first order. There was nothing paltry, or affected, or vain, or worldly in either the matter of his discourse, or the manner. He spoke with authority—delivering a great message to the congregation, and rejecting with disdain all the petty arts by

which lesser men on lesser occasions seek to win to themselves the attention of an audience, he sturdily assumed their attention as his undoubted right; for gaining which he would make no sacrifice, for receiving which he would render no thanks. He had it indeed without the asking, and he went on from the beginning to the close as if he knew he had it. His manner was firm, manly, decided, even somewhat peremptory, but not harsh, not dogmatical; it was the manner that becomes a minister of God officiating at his altar, humble indeed when he has to offer up his people's supplications, but authoritative in declaring to that people his Master's will. He has nothing to do with the arts by which the poet seeks to please, or the songster to tickle the ear, or the player, who struts his little hour, to raise fantastic emotions and sound out some tale of woe. Nor has he to implore favour at the hearer's hands, nor to mislead by persuasive topics, nor to argue and wrangle on doubtful matters of worldly expediency, nor to call up the bad or the doubtful passions of our nature, by setting up one frail man above another in estimation or in power. But his function is to declare the things of God, to proclaim His promises as the herald of a higher power, to affright men from vice by pointing out its misery and its perils—to keep men steadfast in the faith by calling them back when they stray, by upholding them when backsliding, and by arousing them when slumbering over the things which belong to their peace. That these high offices were performed worthily and steadily, but with all earnestness, and with all tenderness by this great Presbyter, we have most impressive and eloquent testimony."

EDINBURGH REVIEW. (LORD BROUGHAM.)

"His character had a length and a breadth which made it obvious to all. It had nothing hidden, or disguised, or equi-

vocal about it. It was bold, open, forthcoming, resembling in that respect his own outward person, which carried on it the impress of conscious integrity and bold independence, not only when he was in the prime and fulness of manhood, but even when his features had been softened and his stature bowed down by age, so that you could not fail to be conversant with its reigning qualities and its standard merits. There was a magnanimity in his modes of thinking and of acting, which was as evident to the eye of observation, as were the lineaments of his face and the dignity of his gait."

DR. ANDREW THOMSON.

ESSAY.—The Causes of the want of Success in Philosophical Inquiry.

43. GEORGE SKENE.

{ ADMITTED, January 19, 1769.
{ NON-RESIDENT, February 21, 1775.

Afterwards of Skene. Called to the Scottish Bar in 1774.

Born, 1750. Died, 1824.

ESSAYS.—Dreaming,—with a Dream.

Taste.

The Effects of Scepticism.

44. GEORGE CURRIE.

{ ADMITTED, January 25, 1769.
{ RESIGNED, November 26, 1771.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1772.

Born, ——. Died, 1817.

ESSAYS.—Whether it is best to think too highly or too meanly of ourselves?

On Suicide.

- Afterwards Sir Henry Gough, Baronet, Member of Parliament

for Bramber, from 1774 to 1796. Raised to the Peerage in 1796, by the title of Baron Calthorpe of Calthorpe, in the county of Suffolk.

Born, 1748. Died, 1798.

50. LORD KINNAIRD.

{ ADMITTED, May 3, 1769.
{ NON-RESIDENT, November 15, 1769.

Afterwards one of the Representative Peers of Scotland.

Born, ——. Died, 1805.

51. JAMES GREGORY.

{ ADMITTED, November 22, 1769.
{ HONORARY, March 10, 1773.

Graduated as Doctor of Medicine in 1774, and two years later, when twenty-three years of age, was appointed Professor of the Theory of Physic in the University of Edinburgh. In 1790, on the death of Dr. Cullen, he was appointed his successor in the chair of the Practice of Physic, which he filled for thirty-five years with the highest reputation. He was author of the *Conspectus Medicinæ Theoreticæ*, a work which obtained a standard reputation over Europe, not only for its scientific merits, but for the classical felicity of its language—of Cullen's first lines of the Practice of Physic—of two volumes of Philosophical and Literary Essays, and several other works. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, President of the Royal College of Physicians, and Corresponding Member of the Royal Institute of France.

Born, 1753. Died, 1821.

“As a practitioner and teacher of medicine, it may be stated that Dr. Gregory was chiefly distinguished by his clear perception and constant application of the truth contained in a maxim which he was accustomed to quote from a favourite

Greek author. 'The best physician is he who can distinguish what he can do from what he cannot do.' He distrusted all theories in regard to the intimate nature of diseased actions, as premature and visionary, but he had early and carefully studied the diagnostic and prognostic symptoms, and the various forms of the most important diseases, and the agency of the most powerful remedies, and without entering into the minutiae of morbid anatomy, he had a clear understanding of the changes of structure to be apprehended from disease in the different internal parts of the body. On these points, and on their immediate practical bearing, he fixed all his attention. When he thought that these changes were approaching, and could be arrested by active treatment, he urged the truly effectual remedies with the peculiar energy of his character, restrained only by his own good sense and his ample experience, and despising all parade of nicety or variety of prescription. When he was satisfied that the nature or the stage of the disease did not admit of effectual cure, his decision of character was equally shown in abstaining from useless interference, and confining his views to the relief of suffering.

"As a teacher, he was strongly impressed with the duty of fixing the attention of his pupils on those points in the history of disease, and in the application of remedies, the knowledge of which he had found by experience to be most practically important, and the ignorance of which he thought practically dangerous. The characteristic symptoms and varieties of inflammatory diseases, and the extent to which the antiphlogistic treatment might be carried in opposing them, were therefore subjects on which he dwelt with peculiar earnestness; and in regard to the use of those remedies in such diseases, he had acquired by long and keen observation a

tact and decision which probably were never surpassed. On the other hand, in regard to those numerous chronic diseases, where remedies are so frequently ineffectual, he was equally zealous in inculcating those means of prevention which he thought most effectual and most attainable, and whilst he was incredulous as to the alleged virtue of most medicines in such diseases, he omitted no opportunity of illustrating the efficacy of temperance, even of abstinence, of bodily exertion without fatigue, and mental occupation without anxiety, in averting their approach or even arresting their progress. From these great practical objects of his labours as a teacher, no consideration ever turned him aside. His extensive reading, particularly of the older authors, never led to pedantic displays of learning—his logical acuteness never beguiled him into useless controversies—his fertility of imagination never carried him beyond the simplest and most practical views of the subjects of which he treated.

“As a lecturer, he possessed the great advantages of a command of language, which made him almost independent of any written notes, and of a tenacity of memory which enabled him to detail cases in illustration of his principles, year after year, from the whole range of his experience, merely from having the names of the patients before him, without the slightest inaccuracy or omission. The commanding energy and quickness of intellect which his lectures displayed, the frank and fearless exposition of his opinions which they contained, the classical allusions with which they abounded, and the genuine humour by which they were enlivened, rendered them peculiarly attractive and interesting, and acquired for him a remarkable ascendancy over the minds of his pupils.

“In the practice of the profession he was remarkable for the frankness and candour of his communications with the rela-

tions and friends of the sick, and for the zealous and even tender interest, always increasing with the difficulty and danger of the case, which he took in his patients. * * * Dr. Gregory used to say, that whilst physic had been the business, metaphysics had been the amusement of his life. * * * He retained throughout life a fervent admiration for the classical authors, and a severe and somewhat fastidious taste in literature, which was formed on the classical models. Several of the lighter and controversial writings with which he amused himself, particularly his memorials on certain changes in the arrangements of the Royal Infirmary, in 1800 and 1803, exhibit very numerous examples of his ready recollection and happy application of quotations from the classics, and a number of Latin epitaphs and inscriptions of various kinds, which he composed at different periods of his life, attest an accuracy of knowledge of the Latin language, and a purity of taste in Latin composition, which few men have the faculty of retaining throughout a lifetime of incessant professional labour.

“ During this long period the fame which his talents had acquired, attracted students from all parts of the world to this city, all of whom returned to their homes with a feeling of reverence for his character, more nearly resembling that which the disciples of antiquity felt for their instructors, than any thing which is generally experienced in the present situation of society.

* * * * *

“ The brilliancy of his wit, and epigrammatic force of his conversation, will long be remembered by those who had the good fortune to enjoy his acquaintance, while among a numerous circle of relations and friends, the kindness and generosity of his character have rendered his death an irreparable

loss. To the poorer classes his professional advice was at all times gratuitously open; and such was the disinterestedness of his conduct, that his income never was nearly so great as the celebrity of his name might have procured.

"We know of no one to whose life and conduct we can more truly apply the classical words which he himself inscribed on the tomb of one of his earliest and most valued friends:—
'Vir priscæ virtutis per omnes vitæ gradus et in omni vitæ officio probatissimæ.'"

DR. W. P. ALISON.

ESSAYS.—The Ideal and Sceptical Philosophy.

Happiness.

Progress of the Human Body from Childhood to Old Age. (Introductory.)

52. JOHN HENDERSON.

{ ADMITTED, November 22, 1769.
{ RESIGNED, November 29, 1774.

Afterwards Sir John Henderson, Baronet, of Fordel. Called to the Scottish Bar in 1774. Member of Parliament for the county of Fife, and afterwards for the county of Stirling.

Born, 1752. Died, 1817.

ESSAY.—Happiness.

53. JOHN RUTHERFORD.

{ ADMITTED, December 27, 1769.
{ DROPT FROM THE ROLL, Jan. 8, 1771.

Afterwards of Edgerston, Roxburghshire. Called to the Scottish Bar in 1770.

Born, 1746. Died, 1834.

"The late John Rutherford of Edgerston, long Member of Parliament for Roxburghshire, was a person of high worth, and universally esteemed. Scott used to say Edgerston was his

beau ideal of the character of a country gentleman. He was, I believe, the head of the once great and powerful clan of Rutherford."

Note by LOCKHART, in Life of Scott.

54. HUGO ARNOT.

{ ADMITTED, January 3, 1770.
{ HONORARY, May 4, 1773.

Afterwards of Balcormo. Called to the Scottish Bar in 1772. Author of a Collection of Criminal Trials, of a History of Edinburgh, an Essay on Nothing, &c.

Born, 1749. Died, 1786.

ESSAYS.—The comparative Happiness of the Polished and Barbarous State.

Whether a Man would be most happy in retiring from or continuing in Business after making a competent Fortune?

Foundation of the Inequality among Mankind. Literary Property.

Nature and End of Punishments.

The Necessity of Mankind living in Society, and the Advantages of it. (Valedictory.)

On Nothing.

55. WILLIAM M'DOWALL.

{ ADMITTED, February 21, 1770.
{ NON-RESIDENT, March 12, 1771.

Afterwards of Garthland and Castlesemple. Called to the Scottish Bar in 1771. He was appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Renfrewshire in 1793, and also represented that county in Parliament from 1783 until his death. A monument was erected to his memory in the Abbey Church of Paisley, by the Nobility, Gentry, and Freeholders of the County.

Born, 1749. Died, 1810.

“ He was a man of great natural abilities. With a handsome countenance and figure, joined to high-bred and dignified manners, he might be considered in the course of his life as an excellent specimen of an old Scottish baron. He was a great favourite of George IV., when Prince of Wales.”

REV. DR. MACKNIGHT.

ESSAY.—Progress and Effects of Arts and Manufactures.

56. JAMES TYTLER.

{ ADMITTED, February 28, 1770.
{ EXTRAORDINARY, March 10, 1773.

A writer in various periodical works. He was the chief conductor of the second *Encyclopædia Britannica*. He made several unsuccessful attempts to ascend in a fire-balloon of his own invention, from which he got the name of “ Balloon Tytler.” He is noticed in Kay’s *Edinburgh Characters*.

Born, 1747. Died, 1803.

ESSAYS.—Imagination.

The Immortality of the Soul.

57. DR. ANDREW DUNCAN.

{ ADMITTED, March 14, 1770.
{ EXTRAORDINARY, December 1 1772.
{ HONORARY, April 30, 1799.

Afterwards Professor of Medical Institutes in the University of Edinburgh, author of numerous medical treatises, founder of the Harveian Society, and of several public charities, and original editor of the *Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal*.

Born, 1744. Died, 1828.

ESSAY.—Youth. (Introductory.)

58. HARRY BEAUFOY.

{ ADMITTED, November 21, 1770.
 { NON-RESIDENT, November 17, 1772.

Afterwards Merchant in London, Member of Parliament for
 Great Yarmouth, and Secretary to the Board of Control.

Born, ——. Died, 1795.

ESSAY.—Origin and Nature of Prejudice.

59. WILLIAM ROBERTSON.

{ ADMITTED, November 28, 1770.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, December 6, 1774.
 { RESIGNED, April 16, 1799.

Son of Principal Robertson, the historian. Called to the Scot-
 tish Bar in 1775, and raised to the Bench in 1805, by the
 title of Lord Robertson. He retired from public life in 1826.

Born, 1754. Died, 1835.

“ He was only prevented by the engagements of an active
 profession, from sustaining his father’s literary name.”

DUGALD STEWART.

ESSAYS.—Ancient Domestic Slavery.

Rise and Fall of the Democracy of Rome.

The Causes of the different Degrees of Perma-
 nency in different Forms of Government.

Advantages of this Institution. (Introductory.)

Effects of Climate upon the Character of Na-
 tions, by affording more or less facility in
 acquiring the means of subsistence.

60. JOHN RUSSELL.

{ ADMITTED, November 28, 1770.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, December 6, 1774.

Afterwards Writer to the Signet.

Born, 1753. Died, 1793.

ESSAYS.—Love.

Reasons for establishing Monopolies, and on the
 influence of such Institutions upon Trade.

Origin and Progress of the Right of Property.

A Fragment of a Vision.

A Dream. (Valedictory.)

61. JOHN ANSTRUTHER. { ADMITTED, December 11, 1770.
 { NON-RESIDENT, November 24, 1772.

Afterwards of Spencerfield. Called to the Scottish Bar in 1776, appointed a Judge of the Commissary Court in 1799, and Sheriff of Fife in 1811.

Born, 1752. Died, 1819.

ESSAYS.—The Causes and Effects of Asiatic Despotism.
 Origin of different Forms of Government.

62. HUGH CLEGHORN. { ADMITTED, December 26, 1770.
 { NON-RESIDENT, March 22, 1773.

Afterwards of Stravithy, Fifeshire, Professor of Civil History in the University of St. Andrews, to which chair he was appointed at the age of twenty, and which he resigned in 1795. While travelling on the Continent during the war, he obtained and communicated to the British Government such information with regard to the disaffection of the Swiss regiments, by which Ceylon was held for the French, as led to that island being conquered almost without bloodshed. He was for several years a member of the government of the island after it became a British possession.

Born, 1755. Died, 1832.

ESSAYS.—Character and Manners of the French.
 The Connexion between Moral Philosophy and
 the Fine Arts.

63. CHARLES MAITLAND BARCLAY. { ADMITTED, Jan. 29, 1771.
 { DROPT FROM THE ROLL,
 { December 17, 1771.

Afterwards of Tillicoultry. A Captain in the 22d regiment of Light Dragoons.

Born, ——. Died, 1795.

ESSAY.—Advantages of History.

64. CHARLES LORD BINNING. { ADMITTED, February 5, 1771.
 { RESIGNED, December 10, 1771.

Became, by his father's death in 1794, eighth Earl of Haddington, Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Haddington, and one of the Representative Peers of Scotland.

Born, 1753. Died, 1828.

ESSAY.—Defects of the Laws of Great Britain.

65. DR. WILLIAM BUCHAN. { ADMITTED, February 12, 1771.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, November 28, 1775.

His fame is associated with his very popular Manual of Domestic Medicine, published at Edinburgh in 1770. He was author also of some other medical tracts.

Born, 1729. Died, 1805.

ESSAYS.—The Pleasure and Advantages of the Knowledge of Nature.

The Causes which have retarded the improvement of the Science of Medicine.

Benevolence.

Defects and Amendments of the Poor Laws.

Advantages of cultivating Natural Knowledge.

Advantages of Medical Police.

A Valedictory Discourse.

66. THOMAS TARPLAY. { ADMITTED, February 12, 1771.
 { RESIGNED, November 26, 1771.

ESSAY.—Public Spirit.

67. GEORGE HILL.

{ ADMITTED, March 19, 1771.
 { NON-RESIDENT, November 17, 1772.

Afterwards Doctor of Divinity. Professor of Divinity in St. Mary's College, in the University of St. Andrews, and subsequently Principal of that University. One of the leading Members of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, and author of various theological works.

Born, 1750. Died, 1819.

"Of his manner of speaking it is difficult or impossible to give, by description, an adequate conception. In this he eminently excelled. There was no display of oratory and no gesture, evidently intended and studied to give effect to what he said, but his powerful and finely-toned voice could adapt itself without effort to the varied sentiments which it announced, whilst his serious, dignified, and impressive countenance, and his manly action, obviously arising from his feeling what was spoken, and giving occasionally to it that energy which belongs only to what proceeds from the heart; fixed every eye and arrested every thought. Through the immense church in which he officiated, there was often that striking silence which is inexpressibly sublime, for a moment perhaps interrupted by the unavoidable breathing or sigh of admiration, which the thrilling sentiments carried to the soul, called forth. It was impossible to listen to him with the carelessness or languor with which many excellent ministers are often heard, and impossible to leave the place in which he had spoken, without the conviction that he was in the best sense of the words a most useful and most eloquent preacher."

REV. DR. GEORGE COOK.

ESSAYS.—The History of Aristocracy in England.
 The Constitution of the Spartan Republic.

68. JOHN PLAYFAIR.

{ ADMITTED, November 26, 1771.
 { NON-RESIDENT, January 26, 1779.
 { HONORARY, December 18, 1798.

In 1772, he was ordained minister of Bervie, but in 1782 resigned that charge, and in 1785 was appointed Professor of Mathematics, and, in 1805, of Natural Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh. He was one of the founders of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and contributed many Papers to its Transactions. In 1816, he visited the Alps, the better to pursue the study of geology. He published, in defence of the views of his friend, Dr. James Hutton, his celebrated Illustrations of the Huttonian Theory. He also wrote Elements of Geometry, and Outlines of Natural Philosophy.

Born, 1749. Died, 1819.

“ We believe we hazard nothing in saying that Mr. Playfair was one of the most learned mathematicians of his age, and among the first, if not the very first, who introduced the beautiful discoveries of the later continental geometers to the knowledge of his countrymen, and gave their just value and true place, in the scheme of European knowledge, to those important improvements by which the whole aspect of the abstract sciences has been renovated, since the days of our illustrious Newton. If he did not signalize himself by any brilliant or original invention, he must at least be allowed to have been a most generous and intelligent judge of the achievements of others, as well as a most eloquent expounder of that great and magnificent system of knowledge which has been gradually evolved by the successive labours of so many gifted individuals. He possessed, indeed, in the highest degree, all the characteristics both of a fine and a powerful understanding, at once penetrating and vigilant, but more distinguished perhaps for the caution and sureness of its

march, than for the brilliance and rapidity of its movements, and guided and adorned through all its progress by the most genuine enthusiasm for all that is grand, and the justest taste for all that is beautiful in the truth or intellectual energy with which he was habitually conversant.

“To what account these rare qualities might have been turned, and what more brilliant or lasting fruits they might have produced, if his whole life had been dedicated to the solitary cultivation of science, it is not for us to conjecture; but it cannot be doubted, that they added incalculably to his eminence and utility as a teacher, both by enabling him to direct his pupils to the most simple and luminous methods of inquiry, and to imbue their minds from the very commencement of the study with that fine relish for the truths it disclosed, and that high sense of the majesty with which they were invested, that predominated in his own bosom. While he left nothing unexplained or unreduced to its proper place in the system, he took care that they should never be perplexed by petty difficulties, or bewildered in useless details, and formed them betimes to that clear, masculine, and direct method of investigation, by which, with the least labour, the greatest advances might be accomplished. We do not think we are influenced by any national, or other partiality, when we say that he was certainly one of the best writers of his age, and even that we do not now recollect any one of his contemporaries who was so great a master of composition. There is a certain mellowness and richness about his style, which adorns without disguising the weight and nervousness which is its other great characteristic, a sedate gracefulness and manly simplicity in the more level passages—and a mild majesty and considerate enthusiasm where he rises above them—of which we scarcely know where to find any other exam-

ple. There is a great equality, too, and sustained force, in every part of his writings. He never exhausts himself in flashes and epigrams, nor languishes into tameness or insipidity; at first sight you would say that plainness and good sense were the predominating qualities, but by and by this simplicity is enriched with the delicate and vivid colours of a fine imagination—the free and forcible touches of a most powerful intellect—and the lights and shades of an unerring and harmonizing taste. In comparing it with the styles of his most celebrated contemporaries, we would say that it was more purely and peculiarly a *written* style, and therefore rejected those ornaments that more properly belong to oratory. It had no impetuosity, hurry, or vehemence, no bursts or sudden turns or abruptions like that of Burke; and though eminently smooth and melodious, it was not modulated to an uniform system of solemn declamation like that of Johnson, nor spread out in the richer and more voluminous elocution of Stewart, nor still less broken into that patchwork of scholastic pedantry and conversational smartness which has found its admirers in Gibbon. It is a style, in short, of great freedom, force, and beauty, but the deliberate style of a man of thought and learning, and neither that of a wit throwing out his extempores with an affectation of careless grace—nor of a rhetorician thinking more of his manner than his matter, and determined to be admired for his expression, whatever may be the fate of his sentiments.

* * * * *

“The same admirable taste which is conspicuous in his writings, or rather the higher principles from which that taste was but an emanation, spread a similar charm over his whole life and conversation, and gave to the most learned philosopher of his day the manners and deportment of the most per-

fect gentleman. Nor was this in him the result merely of good sense and good temper, assisted by an early familiarity with good company, and a consequent knowledge of his own place and that of all around him. His good breeding was of a higher descent, and his powers of pleasing rested on something better than mere companionable qualities. With the greatest kindness and generosity of nature, he united the most manly firmness, and the highest principles of honour; and the most cheerful and social dispositions, with the gentlest and steadiest affections. Towards women he had always the most chivalrous feelings of regard and attention, and was, beyond almost all men, acceptable and agreeable in their society, though without the least levity or pretension unbecoming his age or condition. And such indeed was the fascination of the perfect simplicity and mildness of his manners, that the same tone and deportment seemed equally appropriate in all societies, and enabled him to delight the young and gay with the same sort of conversation which instructed the learned and grave. There never, indeed, was a man of learning and talent, who appeared in society so perfectly free from all sorts of pretension or notion of his own importance, or so little solicitous to distinguish himself, or so sincerely willing to give place to every one else.

* * * * *

“Independent, in short, of his high attainments, Mr. Playfair was one of the most amiable and estimable of men—delightful in his manner, inflexible in his principles, and generous in his affections, he had all that could charm in society, or attach in private—and while his friends enjoyed the free and unstudied conversation of an easy and intelligent associate, they had at all times the proud and inward assurance that he was a being upon whose perfect honour and generosity

they might rely with the most implicit confidence in life and in death—and of whom it was equally impossible that under any circumstances he should ever perform a mean, a selfish, or a questionable action, as that his body should cease to gravitate, or his soul to live. * * *

“We are persuaded that this personal character has almost done as much for the cause of science and philosophy among us, as the great talents and attainments with which it was combined, and has contributed in a very eminent degree to give to the better society of this our city, that tone of intelligence and liberality by which it is so honourably distinguished. * * *

“From the time of Hume and Robertson, we have been fortunate in Edinburgh in possessing a succession of distinguished men, who have kept up this salutary connexion between the learned and the fashionable world; but there never perhaps was any one that contributed so powerfully to confirm and extend it as the lamented individual of whom we are now speaking, and they who have had the most opportunity to observe how superior the society of Edinburgh is to that of most other places of the same size, and how much of that superiority is owing to the cordial combination of the two aristocracies of rank and of letters—of both of which it happens to be the chief provincial seat—will be best able to judge of the importance of the service he has thus rendered to its inhabitants, and through them and by their example to all the rest of the country.”

LORD JEFFREY.

ESSAY.—The Genius of Sir Isaac Newton.

69. DAVID PITCAIRN.

{ ADMITTED, December 3, 1771.
{ RESIGNED, November 24, 1772.

Descended from an old family in Fifeshire. He studied at

Glasgow, Edinburgh, and Cambridge, where he graduated. In 1780 he was elected Physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and, in 1792, Physician to Christ's Hospital, both of which he resigned on the increase of his practice. He was, for some time before his death, at the head of the profession in London, and it was his friendship for Dr. Matthew Baillie, which first brought that physician into notice.

Born, 1749. Died, 1809.

"Few persons ever gained so extensive an acquaintance with various orders of society. He associated much with gentlemen of the law, had a taste for the fine arts, and his employment as a physician in the largest hospital in the kingdom, made known to him a very great number of persons of every rank and description in life. From such opportunities, and an original turn for the observation of character, he obtained a most extensive knowledge of human nature, and an infinite fund of anecdote. * * * Although of great practical knowledge, and having made many original observations on disease, he never published anything, but he fell a victim to a disease which had before escaped the observation of medical men, (inflammation of the larynx,) and so had the peculiar and melancholy privilege of enlightening his profession in the very act of dying."

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE. (DR. WELLS.)

ESSAY.—The Mahometan Religion.

70. ANDREW MARSHALL. { ADMITTED, December 17, 1771.
 { RESIGNED, November 22, 1774.

Travelled in the capacity of tutor to Lord Balgonie, and afterwards studied medicine, taking his degree at Edinburgh. He was surgeon to the 83d regiment from 1778 to 1783, when he settled in London, and acquired a high reputation as a Lecturer on Anatomy. He is best known by his work on

the *Morbid Anatomy of the Brain*, published, with a Memoir prefixed, in 1815. He also published several detached Essays and Treatises.

Born, 1742. Died, 1813.

ESSAY.—The Roman Constitution, and Character of the Romans.

71. WILLIAM FULLERTON. { ADMITTED, February 11, 1772.
NON-RESIDENT, April 2, 1776.

Of Fullerton, Ayrshire, afterwards a Colonel in the British Army. He studied and travelled under the tuition of Mr. Patrick Brydone; and Burns thus speaks of him:—

Brydone's brave ward I well could spy
Beneath old Scotia's smiling eye,
Who call'd on Fame low standing by
To hand him on,
Where many a Patriot name on high
And Hero shone.

In 1775, he was appointed secretary to the French Embassy, and served in India with great honour during 1782, 3, 4, having the command of the army on the Coromandel coast. On his return he published a *View of the British Interests in India*, with an account of the campaigns in which he had been engaged. In 1793, he raised, chiefly from his paternal estates, the 23d regiment of Light Dragoons, and the 101st regiment of infantry. In 1801-2, he was appointed First Commissioner of Trinidad, but returned in 1803, when he preferred an accusation against Sir Thomas Picton, Governor of the Island, for inflicting torture, which created considerable excitement at the time. He sat in the House of Commons during several Parliaments, in two of which he represented his native county of Ayr. He wrote an Essay, which was much

esteemed, on the Agriculture of the County of Ayr, and another on the best Method of turning Grass Lands into Tillage. He was held in the highest esteem and admiration by all who knew him, as a gentleman, a soldier, and a man of public spirit.

Born, 1754. Died, 1808.

ESSAYS.—Difference between the Ancient and the Modern State of Italy.

Effects of Perceptible Objects on our Sensitive Nature.

72. JOHN SINCLAIR.

{ ADMITTED, February 11, 1772.
{ RESIGNED, March 30, 1773.

Afterwards the Right Honourable Sir John Sinclair, Baronet, of Ulbster, Member of Parliament, President of the Board of Agriculture, Doctor of Civil Law, Fellow of the Royal and Agricultural Societies, Cashier of the Excise in Scotland. He was the author of the "Code of Health and Longevity," and of several works on agriculture, a Dissertation on the Authenticity of the Poems of Ossian, and a great number of pamphlets on subjects connected with agriculture, finance, and general politics. He projected the very valuable statistical account of Scotland, drawn up from the communications of the parish ministers, and by his unwearied perseverance for nearly ten years, brought it to a conclusion.

Born, 1754. Died, 1835.

ESSAY.—The History of Scotland.

73. JOHN AITKEN.

{ ADMITTED, February 25, 1772.
{ EXTRAORDINARY, February 27, 1776.

Afterwards graduated as Doctor of Medicine at Edinburgh, and practised as a Physician there. He delivered Lectures on Anatomy, and was author of various medical works.

Born, ——. Died, 1790.

ESSAYS.—Has all the Human race sprung from one Man?
On Moral Evil.
The Vegetation of Plants and the Sexual System.
Medical Improvements.

74. THOMAS ROBERTSON. { ADMITTED, March 10, 1772.
 { NON-RESIDENT, February 21, 1775.

Afterwards Minister of Dalmeny, and Doctor of Divinity.
Author of a Life of Mary Queen of Scots, a Critique on
Shakspeare's Play of Hamlet, and other works.

Born, ——. Died, 1799.

ESSAYS.—Criticism, with a Critique on the Poems of Pa-
radise Lost, and the Henriade.
The Political History of the Celtic Nations.

75. ALEXANDER MILLAR. { ADMITTED, November 24, 1772.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, January 28, 1777.

Afterwards of Dalnair. Called to the Scottish Bar in 1773.

Born, 1751. Died, 1790.

ESSAYS.—Theatrical Representations.
Taste.
Conversation.

76. WILLIAM ALEXANDER. { ADMITTED, November 24, 1772.
 { NON-RESIDENT, November 16, 1773.

Afterwards the Right Honourable Sir William Alexander of
Airdrie. Called to the English Bar in 1782. Appointed a
King's Counsel in 1800, and a Master in Chancery in 1809.
He filled the office of Lord Chief Baron of Exchequer from
1824 to 1831, and in the former year was made a Privy
Counsellor, and was knighted. He had the reputation of
being an excellent equity and real property lawyer.

Born, 1754. Died, 1842.

ESSAY.—The Power of the Paterfamilias among the Romans.

77. WILLIAM STEWART.

{ ADMITTED, November 24, 1772.
{ EXTRAORDINARY, December 3, 1776.
{ RESIGNED, April 16, 1799.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1773.

Born, ——. Died, 1805.

ESSAYS.—Modesty.

The Formation of Moral Obligations.

Origin and Progress of Money.

The Standard of Taste.

The Rank of Law among other Sciences.

The Spirit and Genius of this Institution. (Valedictory.)

78. JAMES KERR.

{ ADMITTED, December 1, 1772.
{ NON-RESIDENT, November 15, 1774.

Afterwards of Blackshiels. He was appointed Manager of the Leith Bank at its institution in 1801, and was well known in Edinburgh as a liberal patron of the fine arts.

Born, 1751. Died, 1820.

ESSAY.—Toleration of Religion.

79. JOHN MORTHLAND.

{ ADMITTED, December 1, 1772.
{ RESIGNED, December 12, 1775.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1773. He was one of the two proprietors of the Scots Chronicle, who were prosecuted in the year 1797, for publishing an account, held to be libellous, of the Militia Riots at Tranent.

Born, ——. Died, 1807.

ESSAYS.—Reasoning.
The Nature of Language.
Description.

80. DUGALD STEWART.

{ ADMITTED, December 8, 1772.
{ HONORARY, November 28, 1775.

Appointed Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh in 1785. He published *Outlines of Moral Philosophy*, *Philosophical Essays*, *Works on the Philosophy of the Human Mind*, and on the Philosophy of the Moral and Active Powers, *Biographies of Reid, Robertson, and Smith*, and a Preliminary Dissertation to the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, on the Progress of Metaphysical, Ethical, and Political Philosophy.

Born, 1753. Died, 1828.

“Dugald Stewart was the son of Dr. Matthew Stewart, Professor of Mathematics in the University of Edinburgh, a station immediately before filled by Maclaurin, on the recommendation of Newton. Hence the poet spoke of “the philosophic sire and son.” He was educated at Edinburgh, and he heard the lectures of Reid at Glasgow. He was early associated with his father in the duties of the mathematical professorship; and during the absence of Dr. Adam Ferguson, as secretary to the commissioners sent to conclude a peace with North America, he occupied the chair of Moral Philosophy. He was appointed to the professorship on the resignation of Ferguson, not the least distinguished among the modern moralists inclined to the Stoical School.

“This office, filled in immediate succession by Ferguson, Stewart, and Brown, received a lustre from their names, which it owed in no degree to its modest exterior or its limited advantages; and was rendered by them the highest

dignity in the humble, but not obscure, establishments of Scottish literature. The lectures of Mr. Stewart for a quarter of a century, rendered it famous through every country where the light of reason was allowed to penetrate. Perhaps few men ever lived who poured into the breasts of youth a more fervid and yet reasonable love of liberty, of truth, and of virtue. How many are still alive, in different countries, and in every rank to which education reaches, who, if they accurately examined their own minds and lives, would ascribe much of whatever goodness and happiness they possess to the early impressions of his gentle and persuasive eloquence. He lived to see his disciples distinguished among the lights and ornaments of the Council and the Senate. He had the consolation to be sure that no words of his promoted the growth of an impure taste, of an exclusive prejudice, of a malevolent passion. Without derogation from his writings, it may be said, that his disciples were among his best works. He, indeed, who may justly be said to have cultivated an extent of mind which would otherwise have lain barren, and to have contributed to raise virtuous dispositions where the natural growth might have been useless or noxious, is not less a benefactor of mankind, and may indirectly be a larger contributor to knowledge, than the author of great works, or even the discoverer of important truths. The system of conveying scientific instruction to a large audience by lectures, from which the English universities have in a great measure departed, renders his qualities as a lecturer a most important part of his merit in a Scottish university, which still adheres to the general method of European education. Probably no modern ever exceeded him in that species of eloquence which springs from sensibility to literary beauty and moral excellence ; which neither obscures science by prodigal ornament,

nor disturbs the serenity of patient attention; but though it rather calms and soothes the feelings, yet exalts the genius and insensibly inspires a reasonable enthusiasm for whatever is good and fair.

“ He embraced the philosophy of Dr. Reid, a patient, modest, and deep thinker, who deserves a commendation more descriptive of a philosopher than that bestowed by Professor Cousin—of having made ‘ A vigorous protest against scepticism on behalf of common sense.’ * * * Mr. Stewart employed more skill in contriving, and more care in concealing his very important reforms of Reid’s doctrines, than others exert to maintain their claims to originality. * * * His gratitude and native modesty dictated a superabundant care in softening and excusing his dissent from those who had been his own instructors, or who were the objects of general reverence. * * * The acquiescence of Mr. Stewart in Dr. Reid’s general representation of our mental constitution, led him to indulge more freely the natural bent of his understanding, by applying it to theories of character and manners, of life and literature, of taste and the arts, more than to the consideration of those more simple principles which rule over human nature under every form. His chief work, as he frankly owns, is indeed rather a collection of such theories, pointing towards the common end of throwing light on the structure and functions of the mind, than a systematic treatise, such as might be expected from the title of ‘ Elements.’ It is in essays of this kind that he has most surpassed other cultivators of Mental Philosophy. * * * ”

“ Few writers rise with more grace from a plain groundwork, to the passages which require greater animation or embellishment. He gives to narrative, according to the precept of Bacon, the colour of the time by a selection of happy expres-

sions from original writers. Among the secret arts by which he diffuses elegance over his diction, may be remarked the skill which, by deepening or brightening a shade in a secondary term, by opening partial or preparatory glimpses of a thought to be afterwards unfolded, unobservedly heightens the import of a word, and gives it a new meaning without any offence against old use. It is in this manner that philosophical originality may be reconciled to purity and stability of speech,—that we may avoid new terms, which are the easy resource of the unskilful or the indolent, and often a characteristic mark of writers who love their language too little to feel its peculiar excellences, or to study the art of calling forth its powers.

“ He reminds us not unfrequently of the character given by Cicero to one of his contemporaries, ‘ who expressed refined and abstruse thought in soft and transparent diction.’ His writings are a proof that the mild sentiments have their eloquence as well as the vehement passions. It would be difficult to name works in which so much refined philosophy is joined with so fine a fancy,—so much elegant literature, with such a delicate perception of the distinguishing excellences of great writers, and with an estimate, in general, so just of the services rendered to knowledge by a succession of philosophers. They are pervaded by a philosophical benevolence, which keeps up the ardour of his genius, without disturbing the serenity of his mind,—which is felt in his reverence for knowledge, in the generosity of his praise, and in the tenderness of his censure. It is still more sensible in the general tone with which he relates the successful progress of the human understanding among many formidable enemies. Those readers are not to be envied who limit their admiration to particular parts, or to excellences merely literary, without being warmed by the glow of that honest triumph in the

advancement of knowledge, and of that assured faith in the final prevalence of truth and justice, which breathe through every page, and give the unity and dignity of a moral purpose to the whole of these classical works. * * *

"A delicate state of health, and an ardent desire to devote himself exclusively to study and composition, induced Mr. Stewart, while in the full blaze of his reputation as a lecturer, to retire, in 1810, from the labour of public instruction. This retirement, as he himself describes it, was that of a quiet, but active life. Three quarto and two octavo volumes, besides the magnificent dissertation prefixed to the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, were among its happy fruits. * * *

"It was in the last years of his life, when suffering under the effects of a severe attack of palsy, with which he had been afflicted in 1822, that Mr. Stewart most plentifully reaped the fruits of long virtue, and a well-ordered mind. Happily for him, his own cultivation and exercise of every kindly affection had laid up for him a store of that domestic consolation which none who deserve it ever want, and for the loss of which nothing beyond the threshold can make amends. The same philosophy which he had cultivated from his youth upward employed his dying hand. Aspirations after higher and brighter scenes of excellence, always blended with his elevated morality, became more earnest and deeper, as worldly passions died away and earthly objects vanished from his sight."

SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH.

ESSAYS.—On Dreaming.

The Causes and Effects of Scepticism.

Taste.

The Conduct of Literary Institutions, with a View to Philosophical Improvement. (Introductory.)

81. HENRY MAKDOUGALL. { ADMITTED, December 8, 1772.
 { RESIGNED, November 29, 1774.

Afterwards Sir Henry Makdougall of Makerstoun, Baronet.
 Called to the Scottish Bar in 1775.

Born, 1752. Died, 1825.

ESSAYS.—The Causes of Idleness.

The Study of History.

82. MICHAEL NASMITH. { ADMITTED, December 15, 1772.
 { RESIGNED, November 30, 1773.

Afterwards Writer to the Signet.

Born, ——. Died, ——.

ESSAY.—Population.

83. JOHN WHYTT. { ADMITTED, December 15, 1772.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, March 13, 1781.

Afterwards John Whytt Melville of Bennochy and Strathkin-
 ness. Called to the Scottish Bar in 1780.

Born, 1755. Died, 1813.

ESSAYS.—Happiness.

The Causes of the Establishment and the Con-
 tinuance of Despotism.

Character and Rank of Women in different Pe-
 riods of Society.

84. HENRY GRESWOLD LEWIS. { ADMITTED, January 5, 1773.
 { NON-RESIDENT, December 7, 1773.

Afterwards of Malvern Hall, Warwickshire.

Born, 1753. Died, 1829.

ESSAYS.—Comparative View of the Effects of Commerce
 and of the Landed Interest.

Liberty.

85. JAMES RUSSELL.

{ ADMITTED, January 12, 1773.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, January 27, 1778.

Afterwards Professor of Clinical Surgery in the University of Edinburgh.

Born, 1754. Died, 1836.

ESSAYS.—Origin of the Arts and Sciences.

The Causes of the Diversity in the Human Species.

The Tendency of False Theories to promote or retard Science.

The comparative Modes of acquiring Perception by the different Senses.

86. JAMES HAY.

{ ADMITTED, March 23, 1773.
 { RESIGNED, November 15, 1774.

Afterwards Writer to the Signet.

Born, ——. Died, 1788.

ESSAYS.—The Ruling Passion.

The Expediency of admitting Representatives from the Colonies into the British Parliament.

87. WILLIAM MILLER.

{ ADMITTED, November 23, 1773.
 { HONORARY, February 24, 1778.
 { RESIGNED, April 16, 1799.

Afterwards Sir William Miller, Baronet, of Glenlee and Barskimming, was called to the Scottish Bar in 1777, and was returned Member of Parliament for Edinburgh in 1780. He was raised to the Bench in 1795, by the title of Lord Glenlee, and retired in 1841 after having sat as a Judge for 46 years. A person of very rare merit—a great lawyer and admirable judge—profound and original in mathematics—an excellent classical scholar, and well read in most of the European lan-

guages. There is perhaps no individual now in Scotland who is deep in such a variety of difficult attainments.

ESSAYS.—The Free Exportation of Corn, and other Esculent Grain.

Immortality of the Soul.

Advantages of the Speculative Society. (Introductory.)

Nature and Use of Similes and Metaphors in Poetry.

88. JAMES ROBERTSON.

{ ADMITTED, November 30, 1773.

{ NON-RESIDENT, November 17, 1778.

Afterwards James Robertson Barclay, M.D., of Keavil, Fifeshire. Having obtained a Travelling Fellowship from University College, Oxford, he spent several years on the Continent. He then graduated as Doctor of Medicine, and held the office of Inspector of Hospitals in Majorca and Minorca, during the French War.

Born, 1753. Died, 1827.

ESSAYS.—Effects of Tragical Representation upon the Character.

Effects of Habit on Moral Character.

The Influence of Habit.

89. HEW DALRYMPLE.

{ ADMITTED, February 8, 1774.

{ RESIGNED, November 22, 1774.

90. THE HON. HENRY HOPE.

{ ADMITTED, March 1, 1774.

{ NON-RESIDENT, February 21, 1775.

Son of John, second Earl of Hopetoun.

Born, 1755. Died, 1776.

ESSAY.—The Constitution of Great Britain.

91. DAVID HUME.

{ ADMITTED, December 6, 1774.
{ HONORARY, February 17, 1779.
{ RESIGNED, April 16, 1799.

Afterwards Sheriff of Berwickshire. Professor of Scots Law in the University of Edinburgh, Principal Clerk of the Court of Session, Baron of Exchequer, and author of the well-known Commentaries on the Law of Scotland respecting Crimes.

Born, 1756. Died, 1838.

“The Scotch Law Lectures were those of Mr. David Hume, who still continues to occupy that situation with as much honour to himself as advantage to his country. I copied over his lectures twice with my own hand from notes taken in the class ; and when I have had occasion to consult them, I can never sufficiently admire the penetration and clearness of conception which were necessary to the arrangement of the fabric of law, formed originally under the strictest influence of feudal principles, and innovated, altered, and broken in upon by the change of times, of habits, and of manners, until it resembles some ancient castle, partly entire, partly ruinous, partly dilapidated, patched, and altered, during the succession of ages, by a thousand additions and combinations, yet still exhibiting, with the marks of its antiquity, symptoms of the skill and wisdom of its founders, and capable of being analyzed and made the subject of a methodical plan by an architect who can understand the various styles of the different ages in which it was subjected to alteration. Such an architect has Mr. Hume been to the law of Scotland, neither wandering into fanciful and abstruse disquisitions, which are the more proper subject of the antiquary, nor satisfied with presenting to his pupils a dry and undigested detail of the laws in their present state ; but combining the past state of our legal

enactments with the present, and tracing clearly and judiciously the changes which took place, and the causes which led to them."

SIR WALTER SCOTT.

ESSAYS.—Influence of Climate upon National Character.
Authenticity of Ossian's Poems.
Origin of the Feudal System.

92. WILLIAM MURE.

{ ADMITTED, January 3, 1775.

{ NON-RESIDENT, January 20, 1778.

Afterwards of Caldwell, Renfrewshire. He entered the army in 1776, and served in the American War from 1780 to 1783, chiefly on the personal staff of Lord Cornwallis and General O'Hara, with whom he was at the surrender of Yorktown. In 1793, he was elected Lord Rector of Glasgow College. During the Revolutionary War, he commanded successively the West Lowland Fencibles and the Renfrewshire Militia. During the latter part of his life he was Vice-Lieutenant of the County of Renfrew.

Born, 1758. Died, 1831.

ESSAYS.—The pernicious Consequences of the late Practice of multiplying Votes for the Election of Members of Parliament for the Counties of Scotland.

Nature of Commerce.

93. MARK PRINGLE.

{ ADMITTED, January 31, 1775.

{ NON-RESIDENT, November 25, 1777.

Afterwards of Haining. Called to the Scottish Bar in 1777. Appointed Deputy Judge Advocate and Clerk of the Courts-Martial in North Britain in 1782. An original Member of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. He was elected Mem-

ber of Parliament for the County of Selkirk in 1786, and continued to represent that constituency for sixteen years.

Born, 1754. Died, 1812.

ESSAYS.—Effects of Commerce upon National Manners.
The Practice of Duelling.

94. ROBERT DALZEL.

{ ADMITTED, January 31, 1775.
{ NON-RESIDENT, December 23, 1777.

Afterwards of Glenae, (Representative of the Earls of Carnwath.) Called to the Scottish Bar in 1776.

Born, 1755. Died, 1808.

ESSAYS.—Happiness.
Eloquence.

95. GEORGE STEWART.

{ ADMITTED, February 14, 1775.
{ RESIGNED, November 18, 1777.

Afterwards Sir George Stewart, Baronet, of Grantully. Called to the Scottish Bar in 1776.

Born, 1750. Died, 1827.

ESSAYS.—Maritime Property.
Criticism.

96. ROBERT WALKER.

{ ADMITTED, February 14, 1775.
{ NON-RESIDENT, March 13, 1780.

Afterwards one of the Ministers of Canongate.

Born, ——. Died, 1808.

ESSAYS.—Influence of the Intercourse of the Sexes.
Authority of our Moral Feelings.

97. ANDREW HAMILTON.

{ ADMITTED, March 23, 1775.
{ EXTRAORDINARY, December 14, 1779.

Afterwards Provost of Kinghorn. For several years Deputy-

Comptroller of Excise for Scotland. Author of an Enquiry into the Principles of Taxation.

Born, 1754. Died, 1796.

ESSAYS.—Reciprocal Effect of Manners and Government.

Effects of Philosophical Speculation on Moral Character.

Excellence of the Analytical method of Philosophizing.

Comparative Happiness of Rude and Civilized Nations.

The Causes of Error in Science.

Progress of Individual and Political Improvement. (Introductory.)

Influence of the Heart upon the Understanding.

98. LORD MAITLAND.

{ ADMITTED, December 19, 1775.
{ NON-RESIDENT, January 23, 1781.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1780. Was Member of Parliament successively for Newport and Malmesbury. Succeeded his father as Earl of Lauderdale in 1789, and was chosen a Representative Peer for Scotland in 1790. He was a frequent speaker in the House of Lords, and in 1806, on Mr. Fox's Ministry being formed, was created a Baron of the United Kingdom, and held the office of Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland. He published several political works on Finance, &c., especially one, entitled, an Inquiry into the Nature and Origin of Public Wealth; of which Sir James Mackintosh says, "The excellent parallel between the industry of England and France, is one of the most satisfactory and important pieces of economical history that I know."

Born, 1759. Died, 1838.

ESSAY.—Pride.

99. ANDREW ALSTON.

{ ADMITTED, January 9, 1776.

{ NON-RESIDENT, November 17, 1778.

Afterwards Lieutenant in the 80th Regiment. He served in the American War, and died from the effects of a wound received in the action at James' Town, in Virginia. He was a good classical scholar, and was much beloved and regretted by his brother officers.

Born, ——. Died, 1781.

ESSAYS.—Nature of Wit and Humour.

The Natural Evidence of the Immortality of the Soul.

Nature of Wit and Humour.

100. WILLIAM DRENNAN.

{ ADMITTED, January 30, 1776.

{ NON-RESIDENT, December 16, 1777.

After receiving his professional education at the Universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh, and taking his degree as Doctor of Medicine, he practised as a Physician in Newry and Dublin. His political exertions and various works are described in the notice by Dr. Drummond, quoted below.

Born, 1754. Died, 1820.

“ He took an early interest in the political affairs of his country, and acquired no small celebrity by a series of animated addresses to the seven Northern Counties, not represented in the National Assembly of Delegates, held at Dublin in October 1784, for obtaining a more equal representation of the people in the Parliament of Ireland. These addresses were published under the title of ‘ Letters of Oullana, an Irish Helot.’ He remained faithful to the principles he had early

embraced, and helped to keep alive the patriotic spirit of his country by various compositions, always distinguished by their energy and warmth, among which may be reckoned his Letters to Pitt and Fox.

“ He was one of the first and most zealous promoters of the Society of United Irishmen, and author of the well-known Test of their Union, (and of two-thirds of their addresses, &c. besides.) His muse also poured forth strains which extorted for their poetry the praises even of those who dissented from their political sentiments. The song of ‘ Erin to her own Tune,’ was, on its first publication, sung and resung in every corner of the land, and it still continues to enjoy the admiration of its readers. It had the glory of first designating his country as the Emerald Isle—an appellation which will be permanent, as it is beautiful and appropriate. He wrote some hymns of such excellence, as to cause a regret that they are not more numerous; and in some of the lighter kinds of poetry showed much of the playful wit and ingenuity of Goldsmith.

“ Though deeply engaged in the political transactions of Ireland, he did not neglect the more tranquil and elegant studies of polite literature. He took a prominent part in the establishment of the Belfast Academical Institution; and published a volume of Fugitive Pieces in 1815; and in 1817, a translation of the *Electra* of Sophocles.”

REV. WM. HAMILTON DRUMMOND, D.D.

ESSAY.—The Fine Arts.

101. JOHN VIVIAN.

{ ADMITTED January 30, 1776.
{ NON-RESIDENT, November 25, 1777.

Afterwards of Claverton, Somersetshire. A Barrister, one of the Benchers of the Honourable Society of the Middle Tem-

ple, and for many years, and at the time of his decease, His Majesty's Solicitor of Excise for England.

Born, 1756. Died, 1828.

ESSAYS.—Varieties of the Human Race.

Necessity of Civil Government.

102. SAMUEL GRAHAM. { ADMITTED, February 6, 1776.
 { NON-RESIDENT, November 17, 1778.

He took his degree as Doctor of Medicine at the University of Edinburgh in 1776. He afterwards relinquished the study of medicine, entered the army, and served during the American War, and afterwards in the West Indies, Flanders, Holland, and Egypt—was several times wounded—and was Lieutenant-General, and Deputy-Governor of Stirling Castle at the time of his death.

Born, 1757. Died, 1832.

ESSAY.—Toleration.

103. WILLIAM HONYMAN. { ADMITTED, February 27, 1776.
 { RESIGNED, March 25, 1777.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1777. Appointed Sheriff of Lanarkshire in 1786. Raised to the Bench by the title of Lord Armadale, in 1797.

Born, 1754. Died, 1825.

ESSAY.—Pleasures of Imagination.

104. THE HON. THOMAS MAITLAND. { ADMITTED, March 5, 1776.
 { NON-RESIDENT, Nov. 25, 1777.

Second son of the seventh Earl of Lauderdale. Afterwards Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Maitland, G.C.B., Knight Grand Cross of the Ionian Order, and a Privy Councillor. He was Governor of Ceylon, and subsequently of Malta,

and Commander of the Forces in the Mediterranean ; at the time of his death he was Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands. He was a very able man ; and his capacity and success as a Governor procured him the familiar appellation of *King Tom*.

Born, 1761. Died, 1824.

“ It is impossible for me to do justice to General Maitland’s most excellent administration, which I am convinced never had an equal in India. By the cheerful decision of his character, and by his perfect knowledge of men, he has become universally popular amidst severe retrenchments. In an island, where there was in one year a deficit of £700,000, he has reduced the expenses to the level of the revenue, and with his small army of 5000 men, he has twice in the same year given effectual aid to the great government of Madras, which has an army of 70,000.”

SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH.

ESSAY.—Slavery.

105. PAUL PANTON.

{ ADMITTED, November 19, 1776.
{ NON-RESIDENT, November 25, 1777.

Afterwards Barrister-at-Law.

Born, ——. Died, 1822.

“ Of the respectable and ancient family of Plasgwyn, in the County of Anglesea, and Bagilt Hall, in the County of Flint. He attended the North Wales Circuit as a Barrister for many years with credit. He was a man of strict integrity and good principles, and distinguished himself on many occasions by his worth and ingenuity.” GENTLEMAN’S MAGAZINE.

ESSAYS.—On establishing a Theory of the Arts and Sciences.

Taste.

106. ALEXANDER MITCHELL. { ADMITTED, November 19, 1776.
 { NON-RESIDENT, March 2, 1779.

ESSAYS.—Reciprocal Influence of Liberty and Learning
 on each other.

Final Causes of the Variety in Human Sentiment.

Laughter.

107. ROBERT HODSHON CAY. { ADMITTED, November 19, 1776.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, January 18, 1781.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1780. Appointed a Judge of the
 Commissary Court in 1788, and Judge Admiral in 1800.

Born, 1758. Died, 1810.

ESSAYS.—Discourse to justify the Permission of Evil.
 Matrimony.

The Prescription of Crimes.

108. WILLIAM TAIT. { ADMITTED, December 3, 1776.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, December 12, 1780.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1780. Appointed Sheriff of Stirlingshire in 1790. He was Member of Parliament for the Kinghorn Burghs. He was a man of talent and eloquence, who had risen rapidly to very nearly the summit of his profession, and had its highest honours within his reach, when, to the great sorrow of his friends and the public, death closed his prospects.

Born, ——. Died, 1800.

“ No one who knows anything of Lord President Campbell, of Lord Kames, Hailes, Monboddo, Braxfield, and Eldin, or of Mr. William Tait and Mr. Matthew Ross, can entertain any doubt that the Bench and the Bar of those times were adorned by many men of vigorous and varied ability, profound learn-

ing, extensive capacity, and penetrating acuteness." * * *
 "that quick and piercing acuteness for which William Tait
 was famous." LORD BROUGHAM.

ESSAYS.—The Patria Potestas of the Romans.

The Duration of Parliaments.

Importance and Method of acquiring a good
 Style. (Introductory.)

Crimes and Punishments.

109. HUGH SCOTT.

{ ADMITTED, December 17, 1776.
 { NON-RESIDENT, November 16, 1779.

Afterwards of Harden, Baron Polwarth. His right to the
 dormant title was established by a judgment of the House of
 Peers in 1835.

Born, 1758. Died, 1841.

ESSAYS.—Immortality of the Soul.

Origin of Property.

Origin of Subordination.

110. WILLIAM CHARLES WELLS. { ADMITTED, February 11, 1777.
 { NON-RESIDENT, Nov. 14, 1780.

Born in Carolina of Scottish parents. He studied medicine at
 Edinburgh, and graduated there in 1780. He then passed
 about four years in Carolina and Florida, in commercial and
 political employments, and practised as a Physician in Lon-
 don from 1785 until his death. He was on terms of intimacy
 with the leading medical men of the time, and published
 numerous papers in the Transactions of the Royal Society,
 and of the Medical and Chirurgical Society. He published
 an Essay on Single Vision with Two Eyes; but his fame
 rests on the well-known Essay on Dew, for which he ob-
 tained the Rumford medal.

Born, 1757. Died, 1841.

"We have purposely selected this Theory of Dew, first developed by the late Dr. Wells, as one of the most beautiful specimens we can call to mind of inductive experimental inquiry lying within a moderate compass. It is not possible in so brief a space to do it justice, but we earnestly recommend his work, a short and very entertaining one, for perusal, to the student of Natural Philosophy, as a model with which he will do well to become familiar."

SIR JOHN HERSCHEL.

ESSAY.—The good Effects of Luxury.

111. CHARLES MACRAE. { ADMITTED, November 25, 1777.
 { NON-RESIDENT, November 17, 1778.

ESSAY.—The Varieties in the Human Species.

112. JOHN HUTCHISON FRASER. { ADMITTED, November 25, 1777.
 { NON-RESIDENT, Nov. 17, 1778.

Afterwards called to the English Bar.

Born, ——. Died, ——.

ESSAY.—History.

113. JOHN GREGORY. { ADMITTED, December 2, 1777.
 { DROPT FROM THE ROLL, Jan. 5, 1779.

A brother of Dr. James Gregory, who entered the Navy, and died young.

Born, 1761. Died, 1783.

ESSAY.—Standing Armies.

114. GEORGE CARNEGIE. { ADMITTED, December 2, 1777.
 { RESIGNED, December 8, 1778.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1782.

Born, ——. Died, 1786.

ESSAY.—Natural Progress of the Powers of the Understanding.

115. JAMES BONAR.

{ ADMITTED, December 9, 1777.
{ EXTRAORDINARY, December 24, 1781.

Appointed Agent of Excise Yachts in 1785, and second Solicitor of Excise in 1801, which office he held till his death. In the former station he honourably relinquished the claim usually made for a share of prize-money, and refused to participate in the compensation given to other officials. He was well acquainted with various languages, and was author of several works on Greek Etymology. He was Treasurer to the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and an original promoter of the Astronomical Institution, and took an active charge of various public charities.

Born, 1757. Died, 1821.

ESSAYS.—Nature and Properties of Spirit.

Powers of the Understanding.

Influence of Situation in forming the Diversity of Male and Female Character.

Difference of European and Asiatic Manners and Character.

Authenticity of Ossian's Poems.

116. JOHN CLERK.

{ ADMITTED, December 9, 1777.
{ EXTRAORDINARY, November 23, 1784.

Son of the Author of the celebrated New System of Naval Tactics for breaking an Enemy's Line. Called to the Scottish Bar in 1785. Was Solicitor-General for Scotland in 1806-7, and was raised to the Bench, by the title of Lord Eldin, in 1823. Besides his distinguished merits as a learned lawyer and a

powerful counsel, in which capacity he is supposed to have drawn more money than any other man ever did at the Scottish Bar, he was a person of considerable general knowledge, and deeply skilled in the arts of Sculpture and Painting.

Born, 1757. Died, 1832.

“Others there are that surpass him in a few particular points, both of learning and of practice; but, on the whole, his superiority is unrivalled and undisputed. He is the plainest—the shrewdest—the most sarcastic of men—his sceptre owes the whole of its power to its weight—nothing to its glitter.”

PETER'S LETTERS.

ESSAYS.—Romances.

The Causes which have produced the religious
Toleration of the present Times.

Utility and Expedience of Sumptuary Laws.

The Rise of Property.

The proper Choice of Questions for Debate. (Introductory.)

117. ROBERT ARBUTHNOT. { ADMITTED, January 6, 1778.
 { NON-RESIDENT, February 16, 1779.

He entered the Army as Lieutenant in the 2d Battalion of Lord MacLeod's Highlanders, and served at the siege of Gibraltar till the Peace of 1783. He then resided for some time with Sir Robert Murray Keith, British minister at Vienna, and afterwards accompanied several young men of rank in their travels, one of whom was His Royal Highness Prince Augustus, the late Duke of Sussex. He was Chief Secretary and Member of the Government Council of Ceylon from 1801 till 1806. When Sir Thomas Maitland went to Ceylon as Governor, he and the Secretary recognized each

other as having been fellow-members of the Speculative Society in their early days. Being on a journey in Spain in 1809, he embarked at Cadiz to revisit Gibraltar, but the vessel was lost.

Born, 1762. Died, 1809.

ESSAY.—Advantages and Disadvantages of Printing.

118. ELPHINSTONE BALFOUR. { ADMITTED, January 6, 1778.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, January 15, 1782.

Afterwards Bookseller, Edinburgh.

Born, 1754. Died, 1831.

ESSAYS.—Happiness.

Defects of the Penal Laws of Great Britain.

Music.

Study of History.

119. MARTIN LINDSAY. { ADMITTED, February 17, 1778.
 { NON-RESIDENT, November 16, 1779.

Afterwards Martin Eccles Lindsay, younger of Kilconquhar, Fifeshire, Commissary-General to the Forces in North Britain.

Born, 1762. Died, 1813.

ESSAY.—The Foundation of Virtue.

120. JOHN SWINTON. { ADMITTED, February 24, 1778.
 { RESIGNED, December 5, 1780.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1782. Appointed Sheriff of Berwickshire in 1793.

Born, 1761. Died, 1820.

ESSAYS.—Self-Partiality.

Origin of the Amor Patriæ.

Nature and Effects of the Roman Patria Potestas.

121. WILLIAM CLEGHORN. { ADMITTED, November 24, 1778.
 { RESIGNED, November 21, 1780.

He took the degree of Doctor of Medicine at Edinburgh, in 1779, when he published an ingenious dissertation, *De Igne*. He was appointed joint Professor of Anatomy in Dublin University, but his high promise was blighted by an early death.

Born, 1754. Died, 1783.

ESSAYS.—Characteristic Distinctions of the Female Sex.
 Nature and Causes of Madness.

122. PRINCE DASCHKAU. { ADMITTED, December 1, 1778.
 { NON-RESIDENT, November 16, 1779.

Son of the celebrated Princess of the same name, and author of an essay, *De Tragedia*.

ESSAY.—The Origin of Poetry.

123. JAMES HOME. { ADMITTED, December 1, 1778.
 { RESIGNED, January 25, 1780.

Afterwards Writer to the Signet.

ESSAY.—The Causes of the Variety of Human Sentiment.

124. ALEXANDER BURNETT. { ADMITTED, December 1, 1778.
 { RESIGNED, January 18, 1780.

Afterwards Sir Alexander Ramsay, Baronet, of Balmaine.

He was second son of Sir Thomas Burnett of Leys. He was called to the Scottish Bar in 1779, appointed Sheriff of Kincardineshire in 1783, and in 1806, having succeeded to the estates of his maternal uncle, Sir Alexander Ramsay, he was created a Baronet by the above title.

Born, 1758. Died, 1810.

ESSAY.—Justice and Expediency of Forfeitures in Cases of High Treason.

125. ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL. { ADMITTED, December 1, 1778.
 { RESIGNED, February 1, 1780.

Afterwards the Right Honourable Archibald Campbell Colquhoun, of Clathick and Killermont. Called to the Scottish Bar in 1779. Appointed Sheriff of Perthshire in 1793. Was Lord Advocate from 1807 to 1816, when he was appointed Lord Clerk Register.

Born, 1756. Died, 1820.

ESSAY.—The Causes of the variety of National Character.

126. ALEXANDER MOIR. { ADMITTED, January 19, 1779.
 { RESIGNED, December 7, 1779.

Afterwards of Scotstown. Called to the Scottish Bar in 1782. Appointed Sheriff of Aberdeenshire in 1796, from which office he retired in 1822.

Born, 1760. Died, 1824.

ESSAY.—Comparative excellence of Poetry and Painting.

127. EDWARD ARMSTRONG. { ADMITTED, November 23, 1779.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, March 2, 1784.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1781.

ESSAYS.—Variety of the Human Species.
 Influence of Custom.

128. DR. EDWARD STEVENS. { ADMITTED, November 23, 1779.
 { NON-RESIDENT, March 20, 1781.

ESSAY.—Increase of the Weight of Metals during Calcination.

129. JOSEPH EWART.

{ ADMITTED, November 30, 1779.
 { NON-RESIDENT, November 13, 1781.

Afterwards Envoy Extraordinary at the Court of Berlin.

Born, 1759. Died, 1792.

ESSAY.—Physiognomy.

130. WILLIAM MOODIE.

{ ADMITTED, November 30, 1779.
 { NON-RESIDENT, April 2, 1782.
 { RESIGNED, April 16, 1799.

Afterwards Doctor of Divinity. Minister of St. Andrew's Church, Edinburgh, and Professor of Hebrew in the University of Edinburgh. He was celebrated as an Oriental scholar. After his death, a volume of his Sermons was published, with a Memoir prefixed.

Born, 1759. Died, 1812.

ESSAY.—Faculties of the Human Mind.

131. ROBERT CLEGHORN.

{ ADMITTED, November 30, 1779.
 { RESIGNED, November 21, 1780.

Afterwards Doctor of Medicine, and in the first practice in Glasgow. He was appointed Lecturer on Materia Medica in the University of Glasgow in 1788, and afterwards filled the Chair of Chemistry and Materia Medica there for many years, with great honour to himself and reputation to the College. He was a man of great intellect, and of extensive attainments in Science, and was an able and fluent Lecturer.

Born, 1749. Died, 1821.

ESSAY.—Marriage.

132. JAMES URQUHART.

{ ADMITTED, November 30, 1779.
 { RESIGNED, February 15, 1780.

Afterwards of Meldrum. Called to the Scottish Bar in 1781.

Appointed Sheriff of Banffshire in 1784.

Born, 1759. Died, 1835.

133. WILLIAM LISTER.

{ ADMITTED, December 7, 1779.
{ NON-RESIDENT, November 13, 1781.

Graduated at Edinburgh as Doctor of Medicine in 1781. He settled in London, and became one of the Physicians to St. Thomas' Hospital, and acquired extensive practice. He was the personal friend of Wells, Cline, Astley Cooper, and Baillie.

Born, 1756. Died, 1830.

"Dr. Lister was a good, kind, and friendly man, and an excellent and safe physician."

SIR ASTLEY COOPER.

ESSAYS.—Progress of Civilization.

Enquiry into the Activity of the Human Mind.

134. ROBERT PERCEVAL.

{ ADMITTED, December 7, 1779.
{ NON-RESIDENT, November 14, 1780.

He was descended from the ancient house of Ivery. He took the degree of Doctor of Medicine at the University of Edinburgh in 1780. In 1783 he was appointed Lecturer, and in 1785, Professor, of Chemistry in the University of Dublin, a post which he filled till 1805. He took an active part in the institution of the Royal Irish Academy, and was its Secretary for many years. In 1785, he was appointed Inspector of Apothecaries, and in 1807, received from the Court of Directors of Apothecaries Hall, a piece of plate, "in token of their esteem for his attention to the improvement of their profession." He devoted much of his time to the improvement of the hospitals, and conduct of the public charities of Dublin, and was not only generous but munificent in his contributions to all benevolent purposes; so much so, that although no man in Dublin ever reaped greater professional emoluments, no man in proportion ever amassed less wealth.

Being appointed trustee to a bequest by Sir Patrick Dunn, he was instrumental in instituting from a part of it, Sir Patrick Dunn's Hospital, one of the most valuable in Dublin. He was a Governor of the Hospital of Incurables, and was an active member of the Prison Discipline (or Howard) Society, established in 1818. So great were his exertions in this sphere, that Sir W. C. Smith publicly entitled him, "Our Irish Howard." In 1819, he was appointed Physician-General to His Majesty's Forces in Ireland, the highest professional advancement which he could receive. He lived to a good old age, cheered by the hopes of a pious Christian, and by the recollection of a life spent in the service of his fellow-creatures.*

Born, 1756. Died, 1839.

ESSAY.—Comparative View of the Faculties of Man and the Lower Animals.

135. JAMES CURRIE.

{ ADMITTED, December 7, 1779.

{ NON-RESIDENT, November 14, 1780.

In 1771 he went to Virginia, and engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1777, he returned to Scotland, and studied medicine in Edinburgh. Having graduated at Glasgow in 1780, he commenced practice in Liverpool. He was for eighteen years Physician to the Liverpool Infirmary, and established the Fever Hospital of that city. His Medical Reports on the effects of Water, cold and warm, as a remedy in Fever and other Diseases, were published in 1797, and his edition of the Works of Robert Burns, with a Memoir and Criticism, appeared in 1800. He wrote various papers on medical and

* The above is condensed from an interesting MS. Memoir, for which the Society is indebted to the kindness of Robert Perceval Maxwell, Esq., grandson of Dr. Perceval.

scientific subjects, and published, in 1783, a Letter to Mr. Pitt, by Jasper Wilson, in which he opposed the policy of a war with France. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society.

Born, 1756. Died, 1805.

“ This practice (the effusion of cold water on the naked body as a remedy in fever,) was introduced to general notice by the late amiable Dr. Currie, whose distinguished talents, both as a physician and a man of letters, will be long remembered. The remedy, indeed, was by no means new. * * We are far from saying this with any view of lessening the merit of Dr. Currie, for, ‘ if’ (as Malpighi observes concerning our illustrious Harvey,) ‘ in arts and sciences he is properly to be deemed the discoverer, who by a proper investigation unravels Nature’s perplexities, and calls in reason and experience to support, and facts to confirm,’ then truly will Dr. Currie be esteemed the discoverer of this remedy.”

EDINBURGH REVIEW.

ESSAY.—National Prejudice.

136. HEW DALRYMPLE.

{ ADMITTED, December 14, 1779.
DIED, while an Ordinary Member,
July 16, 1783.

Eldest son of Lord Westhall.

Born, 1762. Died, 1783.

ESSAYS.—Origin of Superstitious Rites.

Proofs of the Immortality of the Soul.

Advantages and Disadvantages of the Union to Scotland.

Effects of the discovery of America upon the state of Europe.

Propriety of establishing Convents in Britain.

137. FRANCIS RUSSELL. { ADMITTED, December 14, 1779.
 { DROPT FROM THE ROLL, March 5, 1782.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1780.

Born, 1757. Died, 1800.

138. CHARLES WILLIAM QUIN. { ADMITTED, December 21, 1779.
 { NON-RESIDENT, Nov. 14, 1780.

Afterwards Doctor of Medicine, practising in Dublin.

ESSAY.—The Causes which have contributed to the prosperity of the Chinese Empire.

139. WILLIAM WYLIE. { ADMITTED, December 21, 1779.
 { NON-RESIDENT, November 14, 1780.

140. CHARLES HOPE. { ADMITTED, December 21, 1779.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, January 13, 1784.
 { RESIGNED, April 16, 1799.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1784. Appointed Judge Advocate in 1786, and Sheriff of Orkney in 1791. Appointed Lord Advocate of Scotland in 1801, when he was elected Member of Parliament for the City of Edinburgh. In 1804, he was raised to the Bench as Lord Justice-Clerk. In 1811, became Lord President of the Court of Session, and in 1836 Lord Justice-General. A Privy Councillor. He retired to private life in 1841.

“ I yesterday heard without exception the finest piece of judicial eloquence, delivered in the first possible way, by the Lord President Hope. * * This Judge was formerly President of the Criminal Court, and after being present at this scene, I have no difficulty in believing, what I hear from every one, that in pronouncing sentence, he far surpassed every Judge whom the present time has witnessed, or of whom any me-

mory survives. Had any gone before him, his equal in the terrible graces of judicial eloquence, it is not possible that he should soon have been forgotten. Feelings such as this man possesses, when expressed as he expresses them, produce an effect of which it is not easy to say whether the impression may be likely to abide longest in the bosoms of the good or in those of the wicked.”

PETER'S LETTERS.

“ The Dean and Faculty of Advocates, on occasion of your retirement from the situation of Lord President of the Court of Session, are desirous of expressing their sense of the distinguished ability and integrity with which you have discharged the duties of that high office. During a period of more than thirty years, you have devoted your eminent talents and great attainments, with unwearied and successful assiduity, to the administration of justice. Your judicial character has been adorned by learning and eloquence of no ordinary kind. While the strict impartiality and high principle which have guided your judgments, have commanded universal confidence and respect.

“ The Faculty feel gratefully bound to acknowledge that they have uniformly experienced at your hands that courtesy and kindness of demeanour, which are so necessary to assist the exertions of the advocate, and which, as your example has shown, only confers additional dignity on the judicial station. The Faculty trust that this sincere expression of their esteem and veneration may not be unacceptable to you at a time when you are quitting the employment and distinction of public life; and they earnestly hope that you may enjoy in your retirement the repose and happiness which will be the fit reward of your long labours and your many virtues.”

ADDRESS BY THE DEAN AND FACULTY OF ADVOCATES.

ESSAYS.—Origin and Progress of Liberty in Britain.
 Progress of Law.
 Nature of Evidence as applicable to Rights and
 to Crimes.
 Delicacy.

141. JOHN JOHNSTONE. { ADMITTED, January 25, 1780.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, March 30, 1784.

Afterwards Minister of Crossmichael. He edited the Sermons
 of his uncle, Dr. Bryce Johnston, to which he prefixed a ju-
 dicious and spirited Memoir. He was eminent as a Preacher,
 and a volume of his Sermons was published in 1825.

Born, 1757. Died, 1820.

ESSAYS.—The Common-sense Philosophy.
 The Savage state.
 Nature and Rights of Marriage.

142. JAMES BROWN, { ADMITTED, February 8, 1780.
 { RESIGNED, November 20, 1781.

Afterwards Minister of Newbattle.

Born, 1759. Died, 1812.

ESSAY.—Influence of Government upon Manners.

143. JOHN SYME. { ADMITTED, February 15, 1780.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, January 24, 1786.

Afterwards Writer to the Signet.

Born, 1761. Died, 1821.

ESSAYS.—Advantages and Defects of the British Constitu-
 tion.
 The Causes of Error in History.
 Trial by Jury.

144. ALEXANDER CUNINGHAME. { ADMITTED, March 7, 1780.
 { RESIGNED, November 20, 1781.

Afterwards Writer to the Signet. He was a friend and companion of Robert Burns.

Born, ——. Died, 1812.

ESSAYS.—Population.

Causes of the Prevalence of Perjury.

145. THOMAS MACKNIGHT. { ADMITTED, March 7, 1780.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, February 27, 1787.

Afterwards Doctor of Divinity, and one of the Ministers of the Old Church, Edinburgh. Was Moderator of the General Assembly in 1820. He was frequently employed to lecture in the University of Edinburgh on subjects connected with Mathematics and Natural Philosophy during temporary vacancies.

Born, 1762. Died, 1836.

“A person of great simplicity of manners, of greater science, and of the greatest possible worth.” LORD COCKBURN.

ESSAYS.—Origin of the Arts and Sciences.

The Circumstances which affect National Industry.

Practicability of an Universal Language.

Causes of the Difference of the Military Spirit of Nations.

146. WILLIAM RITCHIE. { ADMITTED, March 7, 1780.
 { NON-RESIDENT, November 13, 1781.

Afterwards Doctor of Divinity. Successively Minister of the Parish of Kilwinning, of St. Andrew's Church, Glasgow, and of the High Church, Edinburgh. In 1809, appointed Professor of Divinity in the University of Edinburgh.

Born, 1747. Died, 1830.

ESSAYS.—Effects of the study of Belles-Lettres upon Science.

147. JAMES HOME.

{ ADMITTED, March 14, 1780.
{ NON-RESIDENT, November 13, 1781.

Afterwards graduated as Doctor of Medicine. Professor of the Practice of Physic in the University of Edinburgh, which office he resigned in 1842.

ESSAY.—The Mental Faculties of Brutes.

148. JOHN WILDE.

{ ADMITTED, November 28, 1780.
{ EXTRAORDINARY, March 9, 1784.
{ HONORARY, February 5, 1793.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1785. Was appointed Professor of Civil Law in the University of Edinburgh in 1792. Confirmed derangement of mind caused him to spend the last thirty years of his life in retirement.

Born, ——. Died, 1840.

“Wilde had no precision, and in elegance he copied too much the faults of Mr. Burke’s manner. He was, however, full of imagination and knowledge, a most amusing speaker and delightful companion, and one of the most generous of men.”

SIR J. MACKINTOSH.

ESSAYS.—The Savage State.

Origin and Rise of Figurative Language.

Rise, Progress, and Effects of the Crusades.

The Causes of Oriental Despotism. (Introductory.)

The Theory of Causation.

The Nature of Evidence.

149. JACOB PATTISON. { ADMITTED, November 28, 1780.
 { DIED while an Ordinary Member.

An Englishman who died young. A monument was raised to his memory by the Speculative, Royal Medical, and Physical Societies, of each of which he was one of the Presidents at the time of his death.

Born, 1769. Died, 1782.

ESSAYS.—Origin and Influence of the Crusades.
 Sleep and Dreaming.

150. STEPHEN DICKSON. { ADMITTED, December 5, 1780.
 { NON-RESIDENT, March 30, 1784.

Afterwards Doctor of Medicine. Appointed Professor of the Institutes of Medicine in the University of Dublin in 1786, and one of the State Physicians in Ireland in 1788. He subsequently went to America, where he died.

Born, ——. Died, ——.

ESSAYS.—Beauties and Defects of the English Language.
 Rise and Political Effects of Oratory.

151. JAMES LAPSLIE. { ADMITTED, December 5, 1780.
 { NON-RESIDENT, December 10, 1782.

Afterwards Minister of Campsie.

Born, ——. Died, 1824.

152. JAMES CAMPBELL. { ADMITTED, December 5, 1780.
 { RESIGNED, March 25, 1783.

ESSAYS.—The Disposition of Man to Society.
 Crimes and Punishments.

153. THOMAS WILSON. { ADMITTED, December 5, 1780.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, December 11, 1781.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1781.

Born, 1758. Died, 1824.

ESSAYS.—Effects of Opulence and Luxury upon Manners.
Effects of the Roman Conquests.
Origin and Political Effects of Duelling.

154. JOHN BROWNRIGG. { ADMITTED, December 19, 1780.
 { NON-RESIDENT, November 13, 1781.

ESSAY.—Pernicious Effects of the Restrictions on the Irish
Trade.

155. WILLIAM DAVIDSON. { ADMITTED, February 13, 1781.
 { NON-RESIDENT, November 13, 1781.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1781,
Born, ——. Died 1792.

156. WILLIAM CAMPBELL. { ADMITTED, March 6, 1781.
 { RESIGNED, January 21, 1783.

Youngest son of Lord Stonefield. Called to the Scottish Bar
in 1783.
Born, 1763. Died, 1787.

157. HENRY HILL. { ADMITTED, November 20, 1781.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, December 21, 1784.

Appointed Professor of Greek in the University of St. Andrews
in 1789.

Born, 1762. Died, 1820.

ESSAYS.—Origin and Effects of Chivalry.
Causes of the Decline of the Feudal System in
England.
Expediency of divesting the East India Com-
pany of the management of their territorial
possessions.

158. JAMES CLERK. { ADMITTED, November 20, 1781.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, November 23, 1784.

Afterwards Baron Clerk Rattray of Craighall, Perthshire.
 Called to the Scottish Bar in 1785. Appointed Sheriff of
 Edinburgh in 1794, and Baron of Exchequer in 1809.

Born, 1763. Died, 1831.

ESSAYS.—The Progress of Justice.

Utility of the Dramatic Unities.

159. WILLIAM DURHAM. { ADMITTED, November 27, 1781.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, January 11, 1785.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1785.

Born, 1764. Died, 1786.

ESSAYS.—Origin and Effects of Tragedy.

Rise and Effects of Entails.

Effects of Commerce.

160. PATRICK THRIEPLAND. { ADMITTED, December 11, 1781.
 { RESIGNED, November 23, 1784.

Afterwards Sir Patrick Murray Thriepland, Baronet, of Fin-
 gask. Called to the Scottish Bar in 1784. He was restored
 to the honours of his family in 1826,—they having been at-
 tainted in consequence of his grandfather's participation in
 the Rebellion of 1715.

Born, 1762. Died, 1837.

ESSAYS.—Origin and Progress of Language.

Progress of Government.

Use of Foreign Travel as a Branch of Education.

161. JOHN WHITEBY STOKES. { ADMITTED, January 15, 1782.
 { NON-RESIDENT, November 11, 1783.

ESSAY.—Rise of the House of Commons.

162. JOHN ORMSBY.

{ ADMITTED, January 15, 1782.
 { NON-RESIDENT, November 12, 1782.

ESSAY.—Education.

163. JOHN HANBURY BEAUFOY.

{ ADMITTED, January 22, 1782.
 { NON-RESIDENT, April 30, 1782.

Mr. Beaufoy was proprietor of a very extensive vinegar manufactory, near London, and purchased the estate of Upton-Grey, Hampshire. He was eminent for taste and erudition, and secured universal esteem by the simplicity and urbanity of his manners, his pleasing and instructive conversation, and his unwearied kindness to the peasantry on his estate. He was High-Sheriff of Hampshire in 1806, and was afterwards appointed a Deputy-Lieutenant of the county. He contributed some remarks, exhibiting great research, on the original colonisers of Mexico, to a work, entitled, *Illustrations of Mexico*, published in 1828. A short memoir of Mr. Beaufoy was printed soon after his death, for private circulation.*

Born, 1763. Died, 1836.

164. PETER HILL.

{ ADMITTED, March 5, 1782.
 { RESIGNED, December 9, 1783.

Afterwards Bookseller in Edinburgh.

Born, 1754. Died, 1837.

ESSAY.—Nature of the Principle of Honour. (Introductory.)

* The Society are indebted for the materials of the above notice to the kindness of the Rev. Mr. Warren, Rector of South Warnborough, author of the *Memoir of Mr. Beaufoy*.

165. DAVID CATHCART. { ADMITTED, March 5, 1782.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, April 12, 1785.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1785. Raised to the Bench by the title of Lord Alloway, in 1813. His knowledge of law and of business procured him very extensive practice, although he was gifted with no powers as a speaker; and he made an excellent Judge.

Born, 1763. Died, 1829.

ESSAYS.—Inquiry into the Form of Government that will take place in the American States.

Character of Alexander the Great.

Antiquity of the English Constitution.

166. THE EARL OF ANCRUM. { ADMITTED, March 5, 1782.
 { NON-RESIDENT, March 30, 1784.

Afterwards sixth Marquis of Lothian. A Knight of the Thistle, and Lord Lieutenant of the County of Midlothian.

Born, 1764. Died, 1824.

ESSAYS.—Expediency of the King's Prerogative of pardoning Criminals.

Nature of Patriotism, and means of exciting it.

167. ALEXANDER MANNERS. { ADMITTED, March 12, 1782.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, March 15, 1785.
 { HONORARY, February 14, 1797.

Afterwards Bookseller in Edinburgh, and Librarian to the Faculty of Advocates.

Born, 1765. Died, 1827.

ESSAYS.—Effects of the Introduction of Fire-arms into the Military Art.

Expediency and Political Effects of the Athenian Ostracism.

Justice and Expediency of impressing Seamen.

168. WILLIAM CARLYLE. { ADMITTED, March 19, 1782.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, April 10, 1787.
 Afterwards of Drumgau. Called to the Scottish Bar in 1784.
 Born, 1759. Died, 1824.
 ESSAYS.—Influence of Commerce on the Manners of a
 People.
 Effects of the Roman Conquests.
169. PHILIP HOLLAND. { ADMITTED, April 2, 1782.
 { NON-RESIDENT, November 12, 1782.
 Took the degree of Doctor of Medicine at Edinburgh, in 1782.
170. EBENEZER MARSHALL. { ADMITTED, April 16, 1782.
 { NON-RESIDENT, March 18, 1783.
 Was for some years Chaplain to the Scottish Brigade in Holland,
 and was ordained Minister of Cockpen in 1784. Author of
 a History of the Union, and an Essay on the British Con-
 stitution.
 Born, 1751. Died, 1813.
171. MALCOLM LAING. { ADMITTED, November 13, 1782.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, December 20, 1785.
 Called to the Scottish Bar in 1785. He was author of a His-
 tory of Scotland from the Union of the Crowns to the Union
 of the Kingdoms; and of an edition of Ossian, with Notes
 and Illustrations, in which he combated the authenticity
 of these poems; besides other literary works. During the
 administration of Mr. Fox, of whom he was a great personal
 friend, he was elected Member of Parliament for Orkney.
 Born, 1762. Died, 1818.
 “Mr. Laing’s merit as a critical inquirer into history, an en-
 lightened collector of materials, and a sagacious judge of evi-
 dence, has never been surpassed. In spite of his ardent love

of liberty, no man has yet presumed to charge him with the slightest sacrifice of historical integrity to his zeal. That he never perfectly attained the art of full, clear, and easy narrative, was owing to the peculiar style of those writers who were popular in his youth, and may be mentioned as a remarkable instance of the disproportion of particular talents to general vigour of mind."

EDINBURGH REVIEW.

"Laing was most acute and ingenious, but his meaning was obscured by the brevity which he too much pursued in his writings, and by an inconceivable rapidity of utterance."

SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH.

ESSAYS.—Origin and Effects of Duelling.

Existence and Qualities of Matter.

Origin of the Grecian Theatre.

172. GEORGE JOHNSTON.

{ ADMITTED, November 19, 1782.

{ EXTRAORDINARY, December 27, 1785.

Afterwards Writer to the Signet. Chiefly distinguished as an Oriental scholar.

Born, 1762. Died, 1801.

ESSAYS.—Origin and Use of Philosophy.

Constitution and Government of Britain.

Universality of the Feudal System.

173. THOMAS ROBERTSON.

{ ADMITTED, November 26, 1782.

{ RESIGNED, November 16, 1784.

ESSAYS.—Slavery.

Duelling.

Taxation.

174. THE HON. RICHARD WINGFIELD. { ADMITTED, Nov. 26, 1782.
 { RESIGNED, Nov. 16, 1784.

Afterwards Baron Wingfield, and fourth Viscount Powerscourt ;
 he succeeded his father in 1789.

Born, 1762. Died, 1809.

ESSAY.—Utility of the Cultivation of the Fine Arts.

175. THOMAS ADDIS EMMET. { ADMITTED, November 26, 1782.
 { NON-RESIDENT, April 20, 1785.
 { EXPELLED,* December 11, 1798.

Studied medicine in Edinburgh, and afterwards practised as a Physician in Dublin. He was subsequently called to the Irish Bar. In 1798 he was arrested, as being engaged in the political disturbances in Ireland, and in the following year was confined in Fort George, in Scotland, where he was detained for three years. At the expiry of that period he received a pardon, when he went to the Continent, and in the year 1804 proceeded to the United States of America. He practised as a Barrister in New York, and soon rivalled in reputation the most eminent American lawyers. He was appointed Attorney-General of the State of New York in 1812, and died in 1827. His death took place when on Circuit, from a stroke of apoplexy, two days after delivering a most animated and powerful address to a Jury in a cause of the greatest importance and difficulty. His funeral was attended by the Judges of the Supreme Court, the Bar, the

* On the 20th November 1798, "The Secretary (Mr. Waugh) moved, and was seconded by Mr. Henry Brougham, That as Thomas Addis Emmet has acknowledged himself a Member of the Executive Directory of the Irish Union, and has confessed himself privy to the carrying on a treasonable correspondence with France, his name should be erased from the List of the Speculative Society." A ballot was taken on this motion, after it had lain on the table for three weeks, and it was carried unanimously.

Medical Professors, and the Municipal Authorities of New York. A marble monument has been erected to his memory, in the burying-ground in that city, where he is interred, by his countrymen residing in America.

Born, 1765. Died, 1827.

"Emmet did not reason, but he was an eloquent declaimer, with the taste which may be called Irish, and which Grattan had then rendered so popular at Dublin."

SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH.

The Court of General Sessions of New York, entered on their minutes two days after his death,—

"That the Judges of the Court now here will attend the funeral of Thomas Addis Emmet, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to one who by uniting the greatest abilities with the most unsullied integrity, has for more than twenty years thrown a lustre upon the New York Bar. The Judges now present most deeply deplore his death, and will unite with their associate justices, and other public functionaries, and with their fellow-citizens, in testifying their regard for the deceased, their admiration of his talents, and their approbation of his virtues.

"The learned Counsel whose death is thus lamented by the Court, has discharged in the fullest extent all the duties of public and private life, and by his great attainments and excellent qualities has reflected equal honour upon the country of his birth and the country of his adoption."

MINUTES OF THE COURT.

"Even while my hand traces this page, I hear the death of Thomas Addis Emmet announced; the mournful intelligence has been conveyed to his country through the journals of the United States. Full of years and full of virtues, he has terminated an eventful but an honourable life, and in his

death one of the brightest links that united 'the suffering friends of benevolence,' has been broken. If sentiments, purely disinterested and unambitious, ever influenced the breast of man, it was the breast of Emmet. High-minded, generous, and sincere, he was a self-devoted victim for the preservation of others. Unrivalled in talent, and unbending in misfortune, he won the admiration of a generous people, who were proud to estimate the qualities of the man whose virtues shed a lustre on the land of his adoption; and while the friends of freedom in the Old and New World shall mourn his loss, the life of Thomas Addis Emmet will be regarded as a model for the patriot of future years."

TEELING'S PERSONAL NARRATIVE.

ESSAYS.—Influence of Climate on Natural Character and Manners.

Insufficiency of the Historical Evidence of the Irish Massacre.

176. THOMAS STRANGWAYS HORNER. { ADMITTED, Dec. 3, 1782.
NON-RESIDENT, March
23, 1784.

Afterwards of Mells, Somersetshire.

ESSAY.—Inexpediency of Capital Punishments.

177. WILLIAM MAXWELL MORRISON. { ADMITTED, Dec. 3, 1782.
RESIGNED, Nov. 15, 1785.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1784. Compiler of the Dictionary of Decisions of the Court of Session.

Born, 1761. Died, 1821.

ESSAYS.—The Use of Passion in Eloquence.

Influence of Feudal Tenures upon Government.

178. JOHN BURNETT.

{ ADMITTED, December 3, 1782.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, January 24, 1786.
 { RESIGNED, April 16, 1799.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1785. Appointed Sheriff of Haddingtonshire in 1803, and Judge-Admiral in 1810. He was author of a Treatise on the Criminal Law of Scotland.

Born, 1764. Died, 1810.

ESSAYS.—Patriotism.

Style and Composition.

A comparative View of the two Roads to Fame,—
 War and Letters.

Origin of the Roman State.

Discourse to prove the Trojan Origin of Rome.

179. THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF GLASGOW.

{ ADMITTED, December 3, 1782.
 { NON-RESIDENT, November 9, 1784.

Lord-Lieutenant of the County of Ayr, and President of the Maitland Club.

Born, 1766. Died, 1843.

ESSAYS.—Causes which produced the four Golden Periods
 of Literature.

The Circumstances which affect Population.

180. JAMES PATERSON.

{ ADMITTED, December 3, 1782.
 { NON-RESIDENT, November 11, 1783.

Afterwards of Pynannot and Gairn, Ayrshire, Doctor of Medicine. He practised as the principal Physician at Ayr, until 1820, after which he resided in London.

Born, 1763. Died, 1843.

ESSAY.—The active Principles in Human Nature.

181. JOHN MACKAY.

{ ADMITTED, December 10, 1782.
 { NON-RESIDENT, November 9, 1784.

Afterwards of Rockfield. He spent a short time in India, but lost his sight at the age of twenty-nine, and afterwards resided in Edinburgh. He was author of *Memoirs of General Hugh Mackay of Scourie*.

Born, 1761. Died, 1841.

ESSAYS.—Effects of the Union upon Scotland.

Characteristic Distinctions of the Female Sex.

182. JOHN PRESTON,

{ ADMITTED, January 7, 1783.
 { NON-RESIDENT, November 11, 1783.

Afterwards Member of Parliament for the borough of Navan, until, in 1800, the very ancient title of Tara, (which had become extinct in another branch of the house of Preston,) was revived in his favour, and he was called to the House of Lords by the title of Baron Tara of Bellinter.

Born, 1764. Died, —.

ESSAY.—Rise and Effects of Tribunitian Power in Rome.

183. JOSIAH WALKER.

{ ADMITTED, January 28, 1783.
 { NON-RESIDENT, April 26, 1785.

He was appointed, in 1796, Collector of Customs at Perth. He published a Translation of the Fables of the Duc de Nivernois; the Defence of Order, a poem in support of Mr. Pitt's policy; and a Memoir of Robert Burns. In 1815, he was appointed Professor of Humanity in the University of Glasgow, which situation he held till his death.

Born, 1760. Died, 1831.

ESSAYS.—The Lawfulness of Suicide.

The Circumstances which contributed to form the Character of the French.

A Pindaric Ode on American Independence.

184. WILLIAM BENNET. { ADMITTED, January 28, 1783.
 { NON-RESIDENT, May 2, 1786.

Afterwards Minister of Duddingstone.

Born, 1763. Died, 1805.

ESSAYS.—Rise of the Feudal System.

Character and Effects of the Troubadours.
 Colonization.

185. BASIL-WILLIAM LORD DAER. { ADMITTED, February 11, 1783.
 { NON-RESIDENT, March 6, 1787.

Eldest son of the fourth Earl of Selkirk. Being at Paris at the commencement of the French Revolution, he formed a favourable opinion of the proceedings of the Constitutional Assembly, and became a Member of the Society of Friends of the People, and a warm advocate for Parliamentary Reform. Considering the interpretation of the article of Union, which prevented the eldest sons of Scotch Peers from sitting in Parliament to be doubtful, he tried the question in the Courts of Law, but was unsuccessful. He died in 1794, before his father.

Born, 1763. Died, 1794.

The modest and unassuming mien of Lord Daer, seems to have struck Burns when the humble poet was first introduced to the circles of the great.

“ Then from his Lordship I shall learn
 Henceforth to meet without concern
 One rank as weel’s another ;
 Nae honest worthy man need care
 To meet with noble youthful Daer,
 For he but meets a brother.”

BURNS.

ESSAYS.—Origin and Nature of Rights.

Grounds and Tendency of the Benevolent System of Philosophy.

186. JOHN LOCKHART.

{ ADMITTED, April 8, 1783.
 { NON-RESIDENT, November 15, 1785.

Afterwards Doctor of Divinity. Ordained Minister of the Parish of Cambusnethan, in 1786, which charge he held until 1796, when he was translated to the College Church, Glasgow. He was a warm supporter of the various religious and charitable institutions of Glasgow. He took great interest in astronomical science; had a principal share in the erection of the Observatory on Garnet Hill, and was the first President of the Glasgow Astronomical Society.

Born, 1761. Died, 1842.

ESSAYS.—The Circumstances in Human Nature that affect the Structure of Language.

Comparative Merits of Syllogism and Induction.

187. SIR JAMES HALL, BARONET, OF DUNGLASS.

{ ADMITTED, April 8, 1783.
 { NON-RESIDENT, May 6, 1783.

He early applied his mind to the study of mineralogy and geology, and took a deep interest in the controversy which for a long time divided men of science as to the merits of the rival theories of Hutton and Werner. He warmly supported that of the former, and in a number of able Papers read to the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and published in their Transactions, he brought to bear in its illustration and defence, his knowledge of the science of chemistry, his acute observations of natural objects in his travels in England and on the Continent, and the resources of his own sagacity and powers of reasoning. In 1798, he commenced that important series of experiments on the fusion of substances under pressure, with which his name is more immediately connected. Dr. Hutton had suggested, in order to meet a formidable objection

to his theory, that the heat, which when applied to the earthy carbonates of lime in a furnace, calcines them, by driving off the carbonic acid, might, when applied, as in the great operations of nature, under the depths of the ocean, where a sufficient pressure existed to confine the carbonic acid, cause fusion and crystallization to take place. To Sir James Hall it did not appear to be a hopeless task to imitate in the laboratory operations conducted by Nature only on an enormous scale. He accordingly commenced with a vigour, almost an audacity, rarely equalled, a course of experiments which were accumulated to the number of several hundreds, and were continued for seven years with unwearied courage and perseverance. In spite of the necessity under which he lay of inventing all his apparatus, repeated failures, and the difficulty, and even danger, attending his experiments, he at length, by his sagacity and fertility in devising expedients, his just discrimination of the results obtained, and a resolute determination to be baffled by no obstacles which patient thought, and renewed efforts, might hope to overcome, achieved complete success. He succeeded in fusing carbonate of lime, confined under a great pressure in gun barrels and porcelain tubes, and in converting it into a pure and crystalline marble. Thus, by one of the most daring attempts to interrogate Nature, we might almost say, to put her to the question, ever made in the annals of experimental philosophy, he proved that marbles and limestones might have been produced by the action of heat from the earthy carbonate of lime, under a pressure not greater than that of the ocean. By these and other experiments made about the same time, he brought a great accession of strength to the hypothesis of his friend Dr. Hutton.

Although his fame is most justly connected with this course of experiments, and his researches generally, on the applica-

tion of chemistry to geology, his attention was not confined to such subjects. He published, in 1813, an Essay on the Origin and Principles of Gothic Architecture, which, although but a playful exercise of fancy, displays much ingenuity and elegance of mind. He sat in the House of Commons from 1808 to 1812, as member for the burgh of St. Michaels, in Cornwall.

Born, 1761. Died, 1832.

188. ALLEN DALZELL.

{ ADMITTED, November 18, 1783.
{ NON-RESIDENT, November 9, 1784.

Afterwards held an office in the Commissariat Department in the West Indies.

Born, 1762. Died, 1825.

189. BARON BENJAMIN CONSTANT.

{ ADMITTED, November 18, 1783.
{ NON-RESIDENT, April 26, 1785.

He took a leading part in the proceedings which followed the French Revolution, and after Buonaparte gained the ascendancy in affairs, he was recognized as one of the most systematic opponents of the Consular Government. He was consequently comprehended in Napoleon's first purification of the Assembly. Being compelled to leave Paris, he spent several years in travelling over Europe, and subsequently resided at Göttingen, where he devoted himself to literary studies, and produced several works, both in prose and verse. After the banishment of Napoleon to Elba, he returned to Paris, and became one of the principal supporters of the Bourbon family. He continued to censure the conduct of Buonaparte, even when he was within a few leagues of Paris, but notwithstanding this, he afterwards accepted office under

the Emperor, as one of the Councillors of State, and assisted in drawing up the new constitution, presented to the people at the Champ de Mai. After the overthrow of Napoleon he retired to Brussels, and afterwards to England; but in 1816 returned to Paris, where he obtained a seat in the Chamber of Deputies, and continued afterwards one of the principal supporters of liberal principles, both as a writer and as a statesman. In the memorable commotions at Paris in July 1830, M. Constant exhibited the utmost ability, and mainly contributed to the success of the Revolution; but in consequence of the exposure and fatigue which he endured, his health gradually declined, and he died on 8th December of that year. His remains were interred in the cemetery of Père la Chaise, and his obsequies were attended by the Chamber of Deputies, and a vast multitude of persons.

Born, 1767. Died, 1830.

“Baron Constant de Rebecque, a Swiss, of singular manners and powerful talents.”

SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH.

“M. Constant is unquestionably the first political writer of the Continent, and apparently the ablest man in France. With the comprehensive views and the brilliant poignancy of Montesquieu, he unites some of the defects of that great writer. Like him, his mind is too systematical for the irregular variety of human affairs, and he sacrifices too many of those exceptions and limitations which political reasonings require to the pointed sentences which compose his nervous and brilliant style. His answer to the Abbé Montesquieu’s foolish plan of restricting the press, is a model of polemical politics, uniting English solidity and strength with French urbanity. His tract on ministerial responsibility, with some errors (though surprisingly few) on English details, is an admirable discussion of one of the most important institutions of a free

government, and though founded on English practice, would convey instruction to most of those who have best studied the English constitution."

EDINBURGH REVIEW.

ESSAY.—Influence of the Pagan Mythology on Manners and Character.

190. GEORGE BAIRD.

{ ADMITTED, November 25, 1783.
{ EXTRAORDINARY, December 5, 1786.
{ HONORARY, December 10, 1793.

Afterwards the Reverend George Husband Baird, Doctor of Divinity. In 1787, he was ordained Minister of Dunkeld, and held that charge until, in 1792, he was appointed Professor of Oriental Languages in the University of Edinburgh. On the death of Dr. Robertson in 1793, he was (when not more than thirty-three years of age,) elected by the Town-Council Principal of the University. In Edinburgh he was minister successively of the New Greyfriar's Church, the New North Church, and the High Church. At the meeting of the General Assembly in 1824, he brought forward his scheme for increasing the means of education throughout Scotland, but particularly in the Highlands and Islands, and in the large towns. In 1827 and 1828, he made extensive journeys through the Highlands and Islands, to forward his benevolent purpose, and in 1832, the thanks of the General Assembly were conveyed to him by the Moderator.

Born, 1761. Died, 1840.

"The benefits which you have conferred on the cause of education in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, will ever associate your name with the whole of that immense region, and hand down your memory to distant ages, as the moral benefactor of many thousand families. I feel confident that I do not outrun the sympathy of a single individual in our Church, when

in its name I offer you, as the head of a noble and national enterprise, the meed of our united thanks for the vigour, and activity, and enthusiasm wherewith, at an advanced period of life, you have addressed yourself to this great undertaking, and may now be said to have fully and firmly established it."

DR. CHALMERS (*in conveying the thanks of the General Assembly.*)

ESSAYS.—Principles of Human Action.

Reciprocal Influence of Mind and Body on each other.

Study of Oriental Literature.

191. WILLIAM ELIOTT. { ADMITTED, November 25, 1783.
{ EXTRAORDINARY, December 26, 1786.

Afterwards William Elliott Lockhart of Borthwickbrae. He was called to the Scottish Bar in 1786, and represented the County of Selkirk in Parliament from 1806 till 1830.

Born, 1764. Died, 1832.

ESSAYS.—Propriety of laying a Restraint upon Emigration.

Duelling.

Effect of Tragic Representations on the mind.

192. ALEXANDER MUIR MACKENZIE. { ADMITTED, Dec. 2, 1783.
{ RESIGNED, Nov. 30, 1784.

Afterwards of Delvine. Called to the Scottish Bar in 1788.

Created a Baronet in 1805.

Born, 1764. Died, 1835.

193. THE HON. JOHN DOUGLAS. { ADMITTED, December 2, 1783.
 { NON-RESIDENT, March 18, 1788.

Second son of the fourth Earl of Selkirk. Called to the Scottish Bar in 1787. Became Lord Daer on his brother's death in 1794.

Born, 1766. Died, 1797.

ESSAY.—Expediency of obliging Representatives in Parliament to obey the Directions of their Constituents.

194. DIMITRI POLTORATSKI. { ADMITTED, December 16, 1783.
 { NON-RESIDENT, November 9, 1784.

A Native of Russia.

195. JOHN FFRYE. { ADMITTED, January 6, 1784.
 { RESIGNED, November 22, 1785.

Afterwards took the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

ESSAY.—Nature of the English Constitution.

196. ROBERT BIGGAR. { ADMITTED, January 6, 1784.
 { RESIGNED, December 21, 1784.

197. THOMAS SKEETE. { ADMITTED, January 13, 1784.
 { NON-RESIDENT, May 3, 1785.

A Native of Barbadoes. He graduated as Doctor of Medicine at Edinburgh, and at the age of thirty-one was appointed Physician to the Asylum at Guy's Hospital, and to the New Finsbury Dispensary, London.

Born, 1757. Died, 1789.

ESSAY.—Justice and Propriety of the present State of Slavery in the West Indies.

198. SIMON CLARKE. { ADMITTED, January 13, 1784.
 { RESIGNED, December 7, 1784.

199. LEWIS GRANT. { ADMITTED, February 10, 1784.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, April 3, 1787.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1789. Was Member of Parliament for the County of Elgin. Afterwards, in 1811, fifth Earl of Seafield. The last thirty years of his life were passed in seclusion, owing to incurable mental derangement.

Born, 1767. Died, 1840.

“He was a feeble speaker on popular subjects, and accordingly failed in the House of Commons, but he had great power of invention and discrimination in science, and might have become no mean philosopher.” SIR J. MACKINTOSH.

ESSAYS.—Impropriety of Great Britain forming Continental Connexions.

Effects of the Invention of Printing.

The Standard of Taste.

Natural Signs.

Association of Ideas.

The Faculty of Abstraction.

Right of Society to punish Crimes, with the Rules to be observed in the Punishment.

200. DANIEL MACKAY. { ADMITTED, March 9, 1784.
 { NON-RESIDENT, November 9, 1784.

201. ALEXANDER SMOLLETT TELFER.

{ ADMITTED, March 23, 1784.
 { NON-RESIDENT, March 14, 1786.

Grand-nephew of Dr. Smollett, the Novelist. He entered the Army, and served in the West Indies, with great talent and bravery. In 1799, he succeeded to the estates of Symington and Bonhill, by the death of his father. A few months afterwards he accompanied the expedition to Holland under Gene-

ral Sir Ralph Abercromby, and was the first officer who fell in that expedition, when a landing was effected at Helderpoint. At the time of his death he was Member of Parliament for Dumbartonshire.

Born, ——. Died, 1799.

202. GEORGE ROBERTSON. { ADMITTED, April 13, 1784.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, April 24, 1787.

Afterwards George Scott Robertson of Benholm, Kincardineshire. Called to the Scottish Bar in 1786.

Born, 1765. Died, 1835.

ESSAYS.—The Theology of the Ancients.
 Ancient Comedy.

203. GEORGE BACHMETIEV. { ADMITTED, April 27, 1784.
 { RESIGNED, December 15, 1784.

A Native of Moscow. Graduated as Doctor of Medicine at Edinburgh in 1786.

ESSAY.—Advantages of Foreign Travel as a Part of Education.

204. DR. SAMUEL HINDS. { ADMITTED, November 16, 1784.
 { RESIGNED, November 15, 1785.

ESSAY.—Reforms of the Constitution of the House of Commons.

205. LIONEL BROWNE. { ADMITTED, November 16, 1784.
 { DIED while an Ordinary Member.

From Bridport in Dorset. He died while pursuing the study of medicine at Edinburgh.

Born, 1757. Died, 1785.

ESSAY.—The Causes of the Variety of National Character.

206. WILLIAM ALEXANDER. { ADMITTED, December 21, 1784.
 { NON-RESIDENT, December 16, 1788.

Afterwards physician in Halifax, Yorkshire, where he enjoyed a very extensive practice. He had a high reputation as a man of liberal education and amiable character. Sir James Mackintosh dedicated his Thesis to him when he graduated at the University of Edinburgh.

Born, 1763. Died, 1808.

ESSAYS.—Effects of the Marriage Act.

Comparative view of Mr. Fox's and Mr. Pitt's
 India Bills.

207. JAMES MACKINTOSH. { ADMITTED, December 21, 1784.
 { NON-RESIDENT, December 4, 1787.
 { HONORARY, January 14, 1823.

Afterwards the Right Honourable Sir James Mackintosh. He took the degree of Doctor of Medicine at Edinburgh in 1787. Was called to the English Bar in 1795. In 1803, he was appointed Recorder of Bombay, when he received the honour of Knighthood. From 1804 to 1811, he filled this high judicial office, and returned to Britain in 1812. The following year he was elected Member of Parliament for Nairnshire. In 1818, he was appointed Professor of Law and General Politics at Haylebury College, and was elected Member for Knaresborough, which he continued to represent in successive Parliaments till his death. He was elected Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow in 1823, and was made a Privy Councillor by Mr. Canning in 1827. He was author of *Vindiciæ Galliæ*,—an Introductory Discourse on the Law of Nature and Nations,—a Dissertation on the History and Progress of Ethical Philosophy,—and a History of England, which he left in an incomplete state. His Life and Correspondence and Journals were published by his sons.

Born, 1765. Died, 1832.

“His range of study and speculation was nearly as large as that of Bacon ; and there were, in fact, but few branches of learning with which he was not familiar. But in any attempt at delineating his intellectual character, it is necessary to bear in mind that his mastery was in mental philosophy, not merely in its recondite or metaphysical departments, but in its still more important application to conduct and affairs, and in their higher branches of politics and legislation, which derive their proofs and principles from history, and give authority to its lessons in return.

“Upon all these subjects, he was probably the most learned man of his age, and in maturing and digesting his views of them, I am persuaded that there have been few in any age who ever brought a more powerful and disciplined understanding to bear with so much candour, caution, and modesty, upon so large a collection of materials. The circumstances of his health and other avocations unfortunately prevented him from leaving to the world any such adequate memorial of his labours and accomplishments as might at one time have been expected. But enough, in my opinion, remains to justify the strong expressions I have now employed ; nor do I think any one will be disposed to detract from them who has studied, as they deserve to be studied, either that inimitable ‘Dissertation on Ethical Philosophy,’ which is prefixed to the new edition of the ‘Encyclopædia,’ or that precious fragment of the ‘History of the Revolution,’ which has been given to the world (though with most unseemly accompaniments) since the death of its author.

“In these, and indeed in all his productions, the riches of his knowledge and the subtlety and force of his understanding, are alike conspicuous ; and I am not sure whether his cha-

racteristic qualities did not display themselves in a still more striking way in his conversation. It was here, at least, that his astonishing memory—astonishing equally for its extent, exactness, and promptitude—made the greatest impression. Some natural felicity of endowment he probably had in this respect, but it always appeared to me that the extraordinary perfection of this faculty was in him, less the gift of nature, or the effect of mere exercise and cultivation, than the result of that accurate and systematic understanding, and that zeal for knowledge, of which it was at once the instrument and the reward. He remembered what he learned better than any other person, chiefly because he better understood its value, and its relation to his former acquisitions, and accordingly at once assimilated and fitted it into its proper place in that grand scheme of knowledge, of which it was in some degree complementary, and which he had occasion almost every day to be reviewing in its entirety. No one much inferior in intellectual power or love of intellectual excellence need hope for such a memory. * * *

“ But in whatever school it was learned, no man certainly was ever more thoroughly imbued with the spirit of candour and indulgence, or with a purer love of truth; nor did I ever come in contact with a human being the clearness of whose perceptions was so little disturbed by jealousy or prejudice, or whose mind was more constantly under the guidance of that true wisdom which derives from the largest extent of human knowledge and the happiest efforts of the faculties, but a stronger conviction of the narrow limits within which both must be confined. * * *

“ You invite me only to speak of the *intellectual* character of my lamented friend, but I cannot leave the subject without bearing my humble and needless testimony to those endearing

and ennobling qualities of his *moral* nature, which chiefly engaged the respect and attachment of his friends: I mean that gentleness of temper which made him recoil from giving pain with more sensitiveness than most men shew at enduring it, and that inflexible adherence, through good and through evil report, to the generous principles he imbibed in his earliest youth, and maintained to his latest hour. Whether that more stern and difficult virtue was rewarded as it should have been, I forbear now to inquire; but his milder virtues rewarded themselves. The most placable of men turned all his enemies into friends, and he who valued the kindness of others beyond all other possessions, died rich in the treasure he valued."

LORD JEFFREY.

ESSAYS.—The omission of Religious Ideas in the Poems of Ossian.

The Causes which produced the Augustan Ages of Literature.

Present state of Parties in Great Britain.

Liberty and Necessity.

208. ROBERT URQUHART. { ADMITTED, January 4, 1785.
{ EXTRAORDINARY, January 22, 1788.

Afterwards of Burdysyards, Morayshire. Called to the Scottish Bar in 1788.

Born, ——. Died, ——.

ESSAYS.—Political Effects of Gaming.

Crimes and Punishments.

Conduct of the Reformers and Causes of the Reformation.

209. THOMAS CLOTHIER. { ADMITTED, January 11, 1785.
{ NON-RESIDENT, November 15, 1785.

210. JOHN PLUMBE. { ADMITTED, January 11, 1785.
 { RESIGNED, November 22, 1785.

211. JAMES MONTGOMERY. { ADMITTED, January 18, 1785.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, January 22, 1788.

Afterwards Sir James Montgomery, Baronet, of Stanhope.
Was Lord-Advocate of Scotland from 1804 to 1806, and
Member of Parliament for the County of Peebles.

Born, 1766. Died, 1839.

ESSAYS.—Inconvenience of Republics.

Political Effects of Luxury.

Comparative View of French and English Tra-
gedy.

212. JOHN TAYLOR. { ADMITTED, January 18, 1785.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, February 14, 1792.

Graduated as Doctor of Medicine in 1787.

ESSAYS.—Idea of a perfect Government.

Origin of National Character.

Conduct of the Long Parliament as Governors of
England.

213. JAMES SIBTHORPE. { ADMITTED, February 1, 1785.
 { NON-RESIDENT, March 8, 1785.

214. WILLIAM BLAIR. { ADMITTED, November 22, 1785.
 { DROPT FROM THE ROLL, April 15, 1788.

Afterwards Colonel Blair of Blair, Ayrshire.

Born, 1768. Died, 1841.

ESSAYS.—Causes of the Diversity of European and Asiatic
Manners.

The Moral Faculty.

215. CRAWFURD TAIT.

{ ADMITTED, November 29, 1785.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, December 21, 1790.
 { RESIGNED, April 16, 1799.

Afterwards of Harvieston, Writer to the Signet.

Born, 1764. Died, 1832.

ESSAYS.—Justice.

Hartley's System of the Origin of our Ideas of
 Morality.

Miracles.

216. CHARLES ROSS.

{ ADMITTED, November 29, 1785.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, February 17, 1789.

Afterwards of Invercarron. A younger son of Lord Anker-
 ville. Called to the Scottish Bar in 1789. Subsequently
 a Judge in the Commissary Court.

Born, 1767. Died, 1836.

ESSAYS.—Influence of Learning on procuring Happiness.

The Right of Resistance.

The Patria Potestas of the Romans.

217. JOHN HAY BUSHBY.

{ ADMITTED, December 6, 1785.
 { EXPELLED, January 19, 1790.

Afterwards John Hay Bushby Maitland. Called to the Scottish
 Bar in 1788. Appointed Sheriff of Wigtonshire in 1794.

Born, ——. Died, 1822.

ESSAYS.—Varieties of the Human Species.

The Crusades.

218. JOHN GORDON.

{ ADMITTED, December 6, 1785.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, April 27, 1790.

ESSAYS.—Rise of the Arts and Sciences.

The Passions.

National Character.

219. DELAUNAY DE TILLIERE. { ADMITTED, December 13, 1785.
 { NON-RESIDENT, Nov. 14, 1786.

220. ROBERT DOUGLAS. { ADMITTED, December 20, 1785.
 { NON-RESIDENT, November 14, 1786.

ESSAY.—Constituents and Species of Oratory.

221. THOMAS SMITH. { ADMITTED, December 27, 1785.
 { NON-RESIDENT, November 13, 1787.

Graduated as Doctor of Medicine in 1787.

ESSAYS.—Inexpediency of Religious Establishments.
 Materiality of the Soul.

222. JAMES ALSTON. { ADMITTED, December 27, 1785.
 { NON-RESIDENT, November 13, 1787.

Afterwards James Alston Stewart of Urrard.

Born, 1763. Died, 1833.

ESSAYS.—The Slave Trade.
 Public Spirit.

223. JOHN LEIGH. { ADMITTED, January 10, 1786.
 { NON-RESIDENT, November 14, 1786.

ESSAY.—Nature and Advantages of the American Government.

224. JAMES STEWART OLIPHANT. { ADMITTED, January 17, 1786.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, Feb. 17, 1789.

Afterwards of Rossie, Perthshire, and principal Writer to the Privy Seal. Called to the Scottish Bar in 1788.

ESSAYS.—Civil Society.
 The Olympic Games.
 Rise and Progress of Liberty in Great Britain.

225. JAMES SMYTH. { ADMITTED, January 24, 1786.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, February 3, 1789.

Afterwards Writer to the Signet.

Born, 1756. Died, 1827.

ESSAYS.—History of Commerce.

Use of Similes in Poetry.

Population.

The Academic Philosophy.

226. ANDREW STEELE. { ADMITTED, March 14, 1786.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, April 21, 1789.

Afterwards of Crosswood Hill. Writer to the Signet. Author
 of a Treatise on Peat Moss.

Born, 1758. Died, 1832.

ESSAYS.—Expediency of the Marriage Act.

Utility of Universities for Education.

Distinguishing Characteristics of Men and Women.

The Marriage Act.

227. WILLIAM MAXWELL. { ADMITTED, November 21, 1786.
 { NON-RESIDENT, April 17, 1787.

Afterwards of Carriden.

Born, 1768. Died, —.

228. THE HON. CHARLES TOWNSHEND.

{ ADMITTED, November 28, 1786.
 { NON-RESIDENT, November 13, 1787.

Afterwards Lord Charles Townshend on his father being created
 Marquess of Townshend in 1787. In 1796 he was elected
 Member of Parliament for Yarmouth, and two days after
 was shot by his brother in a fit of insanity.

Born, 1769. Died, 1796.

ESSAY.—On Juries.

229. ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL. { ADMITTED, November 28, 1786.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, November 26, 1791.

Son of Lord President Sir Ilay Campbell. Afterwards Sir Archibald Campbell of Succoth, Baronet. Called to the Scottish Bar in 1791, and raised to the Bench by the title of Lord Succoth, in 1809. He retired from the Bench in 1825.

ESSAYS.—The Slave Trade.

Literary Property.

230. JAMES JOHNSTONE. { ADMITTED, November 28, 1786.
 { RESIGNED, January 26, 1790.

Afterwards James Raymond Johnstone of Alva. Called to the Scottish Bar in 1791.

Born, 1768. Died, 1830.

ESSAYS.—Slavery.

Progress and Advantages of Society.

Government.

231. PAUL BACOUNIN. { ADMITTED, November 28, 1786.
 { NON-RESIDENT, November 13, 1787.

A Native of Russia.

232. ROBERT W. DUFF. { ADMITTED, November 28, 1786.
 { NON-RESIDENT, March 20, 1787.

Afterwards of Fetteresso.

Born, 1767. Died, 1834.

233. ARTHUR BISHOP. { ADMITTED, December 5, 1786.
 { NON-RESIDENT, April 22, 1788.

ESSAY.—The Revolution of Denmark in 1660.

234. ALEXANDER IRVING. { ADMITTED, December 5, 1786.
EXTRAORDINARY, December 15, 1789.
RESIGNED, April 16, 1799.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1788. Appointed Assistant and Successor to Mr. Wilde, Professor of Civil Law in 1800. Raised to the Bench by the title of Lord Newton, in 1826. He was an excellent lawyer, although his retired manners and habits forbade his obtaining extensive practice ; he made a first-rate judge, and was skilled in physical science, the department in which his taste lay.

Born, 1766. Died, 1832.

ESSAYS.—Distinction of the Faculties of Man from those of the Lower Animals.

The Connexion betwixt Cause and Effect.

The Faculty of Abstraction.

235. ADAM GILLIES. { ADMITTED, December 12, 1786.
EXTRAORDINARY, February 9, 1790.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1787. Raised to the Bench by the title of Lord Gillies in 1811. He was also, successively, a Judge in the Justiciary Court, a Commissioner of the Jury Court, and a Judge in the Court of Exchequer. At the Bar he was distinguished as a lawyer of great ability, and an orator of very considerable power ; and on the Bench he still retained the rugged but brief and forcible style of eloquence for which he had been famous. He was a brother of Dr. Gillies, the Historiographer-Royal.

Born, 1766. Died, 1842.

ESSAYS.—Whether the Representatives of the British Parliament should be obliged to obey the Instructions of their Constituents ?

Distinctive Characteristics of a Free Republic,
an Absolute Monarchy, and the British Con-
stitution.

236. JOHN CONNELL.

{ ADMITTED December 26, 1786.
{ DROPT FROM THE ROLL, Dec. 23, 1788.

Afterwards Sir John Connell, Knight. Procurator for the Church
of Scotland, Judge of the Admiralty Court, and author of a
Treatise on the Law of Tithes.

Born, 1765. Died, 1831.

237. GILBERT HUTCHISON.

{ ADMITTED, March 6, 1787.
{ EXTRAORDINARY, May 4, 1790.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1790. Afterwards Judge-Advo-
cate for Scotland, and author of a Treatise on the Office
of Justice of the Peace.

Born, 1767. Died, 1824.

ESSAYS.—Sleep.

The necessary Progression of Nature.

Immortality of the Soul.

238. ROBERT FERGUSON.

{ ADMITTED, April 3, 1787.
{ EXTRAORDINARY, November 27, 1792.

Afterwards of Raith, Fifeshire. Called to the Scottish Bar in
in 1791. He was Lord-Lieutenant of Fifeshire, and Mem-
ber of Parliament for the County of Fife in 1806; for the
Kirkcaldy Burghs from 1831 to 1834; for Haddingtonshire
from 1835 to 1837; and again for Kirkcaldy Burghs in
1837. He was universally esteemed for his public and pri-
vate virtues; and was the model of a liberal and enterpris-
ing country gentleman. He was skilled in geology, and
was supposed to have the most valuable private collection

of minerals in Scotland. A handsome monument, with a statue, has been erected to his memory at Haddington, bearing this inscription:—"To R. F., &c., a kind landlord, a liberal dispenser of wealth, a generous patron of literature, science, and art, an enlightened supporter of the interests of his country, this monument was erected by the tenantry of East-Lothian, and many friends, of all classes, who united in admiring his public virtues, and to whom he was endeared by every quality which flows from goodness of heart."

Born, 1769. Died, 1840.

ESSAYS.—On that Period in the Progress of Society which is most favourable to the Virtue and Happiness of a Nation.

The Period of Society most conducive to Happiness.

Advantages of Travelling.

239. JAMES WAUCHOPE.

{ ADMITTED, April 3, 1787.
{ RESIGNED, February 10, 1789.

Younger of Edmonstone. Called to the Scottish Bar in 1789.

Born, 1767. Died, 1797.

ESSAY.—Education.

240. JOHN M'FARLANE.

{ ADMITTED, November 20, 1787.
{ EXTRAORDINARY, December 7, 1790.

Afterwards of Ballincleroch, (otherwise Kirkton) Stirlingshire. Called to the Scottish Bar in 1789. Author of an account of the Philosophy of Kant, and several able pamphlets.

ESSAYS.—Dreaming.

The Fine Arts.

Freedom of Inquiry.

Natural Rights of Mankind.

The Cause of Laughter.

241. ANDREW GRANT.

{ ADMITTED, November 20, 1787.

{ NON-RESIDENT, November 18, 1788.

ESSAYS.—Tragedy.

The Causes which hinder the different Kinds of
Lower Animals from improving.

242. JAMES OSWALD.

{ ADMITTED, November 20, 1787.

{ EXTRAORDINARY, December 6, 1791.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1791.

Born, 1770. Died, 1802.

ESSAYS.—The Stoical Philosophy.

The late Revolution in France.

243. ROBERT HAMILTON.

{ ADMITTED, November 27, 1787.

{ EXTRAORDINARY, December 7, 1790.

Entered the Army at the age of fourteen, and served during the American War. After the Peace of 1783, he left the Military Service, and commenced the study of Law. In 1788 he was called to the Scottish Bar, at which he soon obtained extensive practice. In 1797, he highly distinguished himself by his appearance in the trial of Robert Watt, who was executed for High Treason. He was appointed Sheriff of the County of Lanark. He afterwards held the Chair of Public Law in the University of Edinburgh, and in 1823 was appointed one of the Principal Clerks of Session.

Born, 1763. Died, 1831.

ESSAYS.—Internal Springs of the British Government.

Influence of Moral Causes on National Character.

Hartley's Theory of the Human Mind.

244. JAMES GORDON.

{ ADMITTED, November 27, 1787.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, December 21, 1790.
 { RESIGNED, April 16, 1799.

Afterwards of Craig. Called to the Scottish Bar in 1790.

ESSAYS.—Superiority of Happiness in Human Life.

Friendship.

Criminal Law.

Colonization.

245. JOHN BUCHAN HEPBURN. { ADMITTED, December 4, 1787.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, December 21, 1790.

Afterwards Sir John Buchan Hepburn of Smeaton-Hepburn,
 Baronet. Called to the Scottish Bar in 1790.

Born, 1766. Died, 1833.

ESSAYS.—Advantages of Printing.

Mitigation of Penal Laws.

Origin of the Feudal System.

246. ASTLEY PASTON COOPER. { ADMITTED, December 4, 1787.
 { NON-RESIDENT, November 18, 1788.

Afterwards Sir Astley Paston Cooper of Gadesbridge, Hertfordshire. Surgical Lecturer at St. Thomas' and Guy's Hospitals for more than thirty years, during which time he used to say he had educated 8000 surgeons. An original member of the Medico-Chirurgical Society, and an extensive contributor to its Transactions. President of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, Sergeant Surgeon to George IV., William IV., and Queen Victoria, created a Baronet in 1821. Author of Surgical Essays, a work on the Anatomy of the Breast, and several others.

Born, 1768. Died, 1841.

“ Sir Astley Cooper has received from nature a happy mixture of boldness and caution, and it is the spirit thence derived

which has guided him in the study of all diseases, and led him to improve or modify the old treatment, where it has not prompted him to have recourse to new measures. His genius has not been manifested by his brilliant discoveries alone. It has moulded his whole practice, and he has always been as philosophical in the *rationale* of his treatment of slight cases from which nothing novel or striking was to be elicited, and as careful in the details of its execution, as in the performance of those more heroic feats which have carried his fame to the ends of the earth. * * * As a teacher, Sir Astley Cooper has never been excelled by any English surgeon. His discoveries were not hidden treasures; no sooner had he made them than he hastened, with a liberal enthusiasm and a winning affability, to diffuse a knowledge of them among a large class of pupils. The whole present generation of English surgeons may indeed be said to have studied directly or indirectly in his school, and assuredly no master was ever more beloved and honoured, or sent more enthusiastic and grateful followers abroad into the world to propagate his doctrines. * * * His love for science and zeal in his pursuits, have never cooled from the time he first entered the profession. Even at the period of his life when his days were unceasingly occupied by the demands of his public and private practice, he would spend the greatest part of his nights in dissection, and even now, when nature usually diminishes, if she does not entirely destroy, the power of the understanding, to exercise its highest faculties, we find him still proceeding in the same course, working incessantly, and ever and anon giving to the world some elaborate work, displaying all the zeal and lively interest in the subject which are commonly regarded as the exclusive attributes of youth."

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MEDICAL REVIEW.

ESSAY.—Denying the Existence of Matter.

247. GEORGE STEWART. { ADMITTED, December 18, 1787.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, January 25, 1791.

Afterwards of Tanachy, Banffshire.

Born, 1769. Died, 1814.

ESSAYS.—Immateriality of the Mind.

Comparison betwixt the Ancients and Moderns
 with regard to their Characters and Manners.
 National Character.

248. BENJAMIN SMITH BARTON.

{ ADMITTED, January 15, 1788.
 { DROPT FROM THE ROLL, April 15, 1788.

Graduated as Doctor of Medicine at the University of Göttingen. Professor successively of Botany and Natural History, and of the Theory and Practice of Medicine, in the University of Philadelphia. He was author of several valuable Papers on Natural History, published in the Transactions of the American Philosophical Society.

Born, 1766. Died, 1815.

ESSAY.—Natural History of the American Savages.

249. THE HON. DUNBAR DOUGLAS. { ADMITTED, January 15, 1788.
 { NON-RESIDENT, April 28, 1789.

Third son of the fourth Earl of Selkirk. A Captain in the Royal Navy.

Born, 1767. Died, 1796.

ESSAYS.—Natural Strength.
 Penal Laws.

250. HENRI DE MESTRAL ST. SAPHORIN.

{ ADMITTED, February 12, 1788.
 { NON-RESIDENT, May 5, 1789.

ESSAY.—Effects of the Division of Labour.

251. ROBERT DUNDAS.

{ ADMITTED, February 26, 1788.
 { DROPT FROM THE ROLL, April 20, 1790.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1790.

Born, 1769. Died, 1839.

ESSAY.—Commerce.

252. CHARLES DUNCOMBE.

{ ADMITTED, March 4, 1788.
 { NON-RESIDENT, April 7, 1789.

Was Member of Parliament for various places; and in 1826 was raised to the Peerage by the title of Baron Feversham of Duncombe Park.

Born, 1764. Died, 1841.

ESSAY.—The Slave Trade.

253. DAVID MONYPENNY.

{ ADMITTED, April 15, 1788.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, December 4, 1792.
 { RESIGNED, April 16, 1799.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1791. Afterwards Sheriff of Fife, and Solicitor-General for Scotland. Raised to the Bench by the title of Lord Pitmilny, in 1813, and retired in 1830. Author of several valuable Treatises on the Poor Laws.

ESSAYS.—Impropriety of fixing a legal Rate of Interest.

Methods afforded by Nature for computing Time.

Triennial Parliaments.

The Anti-Usurious Laws.

254. ARMAND ST. SAPHORIN. { ADMITTED, November 25, 1782.
 { NON-RESIDENT, May 5, 1789.

ESSAYS.—State of the Mind during Sleep.

Effect of Rewards in Political Establishments.

255. JOHN BENJAMIN JACHMANN. { ADMITTED, December 3, 1788.
 { NON-RESIDENT, Dec. 15, 1789.

A Native of Königsberg. Graduated at Edinburgh as Doctor of Medicine in 1789.

ESSAY.—Difference of Synthetical and Analytical Propositions.

256. JAMES FERGUSSON. { ADMITTED, December 9, 1788.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, January 17, 1792.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1791. A Judge in the Consistorial Court. Afterwards one of the Principal Clerks of the Court of Session. He published, in 1817, Reports of Decisions by the Consistorial Court of Scotland in Actions of Divorce; and, in 1829, A Treatise on the present State of the Consistorial Law in Scotland, with Reports of Decided Cases.

Born, 1769. Died, 1842.

ESSAYS.—Political Parties.

Present Tendencies of the British Constitution.

257. JOHN THOMAS STANLEY. { ADMITTED, December 16, 1788.
 { NON-RESIDENT, December 22, 1789.

Afterwards Sir John Thomas Stanley, Baronet, of Alderley. Raised to the Peerage in 1839, by the title of Baron Stanley of Alderley.

ESSAY.—Advantages arising from Commerce and Manufactures to a Free Nation.

258. JAMES TURNBULL. { ADMITTED, February 24, 1789.
 { DROPT FROM THE ROLL, Jan. 18, 1791.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1789.

Born, 1762. Died, 1802.

ESSAYS.—Mode of Assessment for the Maintenance of the
 Poor in a Commercial Country.

Circumstances in the State of England favourable to the Establishment of Liberty.

The Pleasure we receive from the Representation of Natural Objects in Poetry and Painting.

259. JOHN MILLER. { ADMITTED, March 24, 1789.
 { NON-RESIDENT, November 16, 1790.

ESSAYS.—The Standard of Taste.

The Principle of Risibility.

260. RICHARD VARRAL. { ADMITTED, January 5, 1790.
 { NON-RESIDENT, November 16, 1790.

ESSAY.—Demonstrative Reasoning.

261. THE HON. THOMAS DOUGLAS.

{ ADMITTED, January 5, 1790.
 { NON-RESIDENT, November 15, 1791.

Afterwards fifth Earl of Selkirk. This nobleman visited America in 1803, and formed a settlement in Prince Edward's Island. He was author of several able pamphlets on Emigration, Parliamentary Reform, and National Expense.

Born, 1771. Died, 1820.

“ Lord Selkirk's Tract on the State of the Highlands and Emigration, excited much attention; it is a valuable piece of descriptive history as well as political economy, and though I had long known his accomplished understanding, it has

raised my admiration of that as well as of his exalted and practical benevolence." FRANCIS HORNER.

ESSAYS.—The Territorial Tax.

Foundation and Extent of the Right of Property in Land.

262. ROBERT AINSLIE.

{ ADMITTED, January 26, 1790.
{ RESIGNED, November 23, 1790.

Afterwards Writer to the Signet. A friend and correspondent of the poet Burns. Author of "Reasons of the Hope that is in us," and other works.

Born, 1766. Died, 1839.

263. RICHARD FOWLER.

{ ADMITTED, November 30, 1790.
{ NON-RESIDENT, April 10, 1793.

Graduated as Doctor of Medicine at Edinburgh in 1793. Has practised as a Physician in Salisbury. Is author of an Inquiry concerning Animal Electricity, Observations on the Mental State of the Blind and Deaf and Dumb, and various detached Medical Papers.

ESSAYS.—Population, and the Causes which promote or obstruct it.

Effects of Grief and Fear upon the Human Frame.

Belief.

264. ADAM DOUGLAS.

{ ADMITTED, November 30, 1790.
{ NON-RESIDENT, November 15, 1791.

From Ireland. Graduated at Edinburgh as Doctor of Medicine, in 1791.

ESSAYS.—Genius.

Effect of Government upon the Arts and Sciences.

265. DAVID DOUGLAS. { ADMITTED, November 30, 1790.
*

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1791. Sheriff of Berwickshire from 1809 to 1813. Promoted to the Bench under the title of Lord Reston in 1813.

Born, 1769. Died, 1819.

ESSAY.—Effect of Taxation on the Necessaries of Life.

266. WILLIAM RAE. { ADMITTED, December 7, 1790.
*

Afterwards Sir William Rae of St. Catherine's, Baronet. Called to the Scottish Bar in 1791. He was Sheriff of the County of Edinburgh from 1810 to 1819. Was Lord Advocate of Scotland successively during the Liverpool, Canning, Goderich, and Wellington administrations, from 1819 to 1830, and held the same appointment from December 1834 to April 1835, when he resigned, but was again promoted to the office on Sir Robert Peel becoming Prime Minister in 1841. Represented the borough of Crail in Parliament from 1820 to 1826—Harwich in 1827—and the County of Bute from 1830 till the period of his death, except in 1833.

Sir William was a Privy Councillor, and had the merit of introducing a number of valuable statutory reforms in the practical administration of Criminal Justice in Scotland.

* The Minutes were at this time inaccurately kept, and it is impossible to state whether this gentleman, and the three Members next admitted, became Extraordinary Members or resigned, or what the period of their attendance was.

Born, 1771. Died, 1842.

ESSAY.—Effects of a Free Government in France with
Regard to Britain.

267. JAMES GLASSFORD. { ADMITTED, December 7, 1790.
*

Afterwards of Dugalston. Called to the Scottish Bar in 1793.
Appointed Sheriff of Dumbartonshire in 1805, and resigned
that office in 1815. Author of an Essay on the Principles of
Evidence, a Translation of Bacon's *Exemplum Tractatus de*
Fontibus Juris, and other Latin Pieces, of Translations from
the Italian Lyrical Poets, and other works.

ESSAYS.—The Causes of the Difference betwixt Ancient
and Modern Eloquence.
The Imitative Arts.

268. JAMES THOMAS GIBSON. { ADMITTED, December 14, 1790.
*

ESSAY.—The Standard of Taste.

269. WALTER SCOTT. { ADMITTED, December 21, 1790.
{ HONORARY, January 28, 1794.

Afterwards SIR WALTER SCOTT, BARONET, of Abbotsford.
Called to the Scottish Bar in 1792. Appointed Sheriff of
Selkirkshire in 1800, and conjunct Clerk of Session in 1806.
Created a Baronet in 1820. AUTHOR OF WAVERLEY. The
following is the Inscription engraved on the Plate deposited
with the Foundation Stone of the Monument recently erected
by subscription in the Metropolis of Scotland to her renowned
Novelist and Bard. It is due to the pen of Lord Jeffrey.

* Vide Note p. 190.

THIS GRAVEN PLATE,
 DEPOSITED IN THE VASE OF A VOTIVE BUILDING,
 ON THE FIFTEENTH DAY OF AUGUST IN THE YEAR OF CHRIST 1840,
 AND NEVER LIKELY TO SEE THE LIGHT AGAIN,
 TILL ALL THE SURROUNDING STRUCTURES ARE CRUMBLED
 TO DUST
 BY THE DECAY OF TIME OR BY HUMAN OR ELEMENTAL VIOLENCE,
 MAY THEN TESTIFY TO A DISTANT POSTERITY THAT
 HIS COUNTRYMEN BEGAN ON THAT DAY
 TO RAISE AN EFFIGY AND ARCHITECTURAL MONUMENT
 TO THE MEMORY OF
 SIR WALTER SCOTT, BART.,
 WHOSE ADMIRABLE WRITINGS WERE THEN ALLOWED
 TO HAVE GIVEN MORE DELIGHT, AND SUGGESTED
 BETTER FEELING,
 TO A LARGER CLASS OF READERS IN EVERY RANK OF
 SOCIETY,
 THAN THOSE OF ANY OTHER AUTHOR, WITH THE EXCEPTION
 OF SHAKSPEARE ALONE,
 AND WHICH WERE THEREFORE THOUGHT LIKELY TO BE
 REMEMBERED
 LONG AFTER THIS ACT OF GRATITUDE
 ON THE PART OF THE FIRST GENERATION OF HIS ADMIRERS
 SHOULD BE FORGOTTEN.

HE WAS BORN AT EDINBURGH, 15TH AUGUST 1771.
 AND DIED AT ABBOTSFORD, 21ST SEPTEMBER 1832.

ESSAYS.—Origin of the Feudal System.
 Authenticity of the Poems of Ossian.
 Origin of the Scandinavian Mythology.
 Authenticity of Ossian's Poems.

270. GEORGE GREENLAW. { ADMITTED, December 21, 1790.
 { RESIGNED, December 20, 1791.

Afterwards Writer to the Signet.

Born, 1769. Died, 1834.

ESSAY.—The Olympic Games.

271. FRANCIS RIGBY BRODBELT. { ADMITTED, January 18, 1791.
 { NON-RESIDENT, March 11, 1794.

Graduated as Doctor of Medicine in 1794. He was a Native of Jamaica, and afterwards practised his profession there.

ESSAY.—Education.

272. M. TERRAY. { ADMITTED, January 25, 1791.
 { NON-RESIDENT, November 15, 1791.

On the 19th February 1793, a letter was received from M. Terray, stating that his life and fortune depended on his being able to establish by documents that he had been in Edinburgh for the purpose of prosecuting his studies only, otherwise he would be included in the Edict recently passed by the Government of France against emigrants. A Committee was accordingly appointed to transmit a certificate under the Society's Seal, that Mr. Terray had been a member, and while in Edinburgh had taken the usual share in the literary business. The result is not noticed in the Minutes.

273. JOSEPH GAHAGAN. { ADMITTED, February 15, 1791
 { NON-RESIDENT, November 15, 1791.

From Ireland. Graduated as Doctor of Medicine in 1791.

274. PATRICK MURRAY. { ADMITTED, March 1, 1791.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, January 20, 1795.

Afterwards of Simprim, Perthshire.

ESSAYS.—The Law of Primogeniture.

Importance of Religious Sentiments in Society.

275. JOHN THOMSON.

{ ADMITTED, November 26, 1791.

{ EXTRAORDINARY, January 20, 1795.

Afterwards graduated as Doctor of Medicine. Appointed Professor of Military Surgery in the University of Edinburgh in 1806, and resigned the Chair in 1823. Appointed Professor of General Pathology in 1831, and retired in 1842. He is one of the most learned Physicians in Europe,—being known by his Lectures on Inflammation, his History of the Small Pox, his Reports on the Wounded in Belgium, (1815) and his Life of Cullen, which, although not brought to a close, is a curious and valuable repository of facts in the history of medical science during its brightest age in Scotland. He has published also several Pamphlets on Medical Education and other professional subjects. The volume of his Certificates, when a candidate for the Chair of Practice of Physic in the University, contains a body of homage to his talents and knowledge such as few men in Europe could have produced.

ESSAYS.—Perception.

Formation of the Passions.

276. JOHN ALLEN.

{ ADMITTED, November 26, 1791.

{ EXTRAORDINARY, January 20, 1795.

Afterwards Doctor of Medicine, and Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh. Master of Dulwich College. First known by his Lectures on the Animal Economy, delivered in Edinburgh from 1798 to 1801. It was said by good judges, that he was the best physiological lecturer in Europe, certainly the best that ever appeared in Scotland.

Born, 1770. Died, 1843.

“ It would be a very imperfect account of Lord Holland which should make no mention of the friend who, for the latter and more important part of his life, shared all his thoughts, and was never a day apart from him, Mr. John Allen ; or the loss which in him the world of politics and science, but still more our private circle, has lately had to deplore,—another blank which assuredly cannot be filled up. He was educated at Edinburgh as a physician, and stood far at the head of all his contemporaries as a student of the sciences connected with the healing art ; but he also cultivated most successfully all the branches of intellectual philosophy, and was eminent in that famous school of metaphysics for his extensive learning and his unrivalled power of subtle reasoning. For some years he lectured most ably on Physiology ; but before entering on practice, he accepted an invitation to attend Lord Holland’s family, during the peace of Amiens, on their journey, first to France, and then to Spain, where they remained till the year 1805. * * *

“ Although Mr. Allen, during the latter and principal part of his life, never abandoned his scientific pursuits, retaining his full knowledge of physical and moral science, and his early taste for such speculations, yet it was chiefly between the politics of the day and the constitutional history of this country that he divided his time. No one could be more useful as an adviser upon all political measures, because he clearly saw their tendency, and never for a moment suffered himself to be led astray by party prejudice or popular clamour. * * If it be asked, what was the peculiar merit, the characteristic excellence of Mr. Allen’s understanding, the answer is not difficult to make. It was the rare faculty of combining general views with details of fact, and thus at once availing himself of all that theory or speculation presents

for our guide, with all that practical experience affords to correct those results of general reasoning. This great excellence was displayed by him in every thing to which he directed his mind, whether it were the political questions of the day, which he treated as practically as the veriest drudge in any of the public offices, and yet with all the enlargement of view which marked the statesman and the philosopher, or the speculations of history, which he studied at once with the acumen which extracts from it as an essence the general progress of our species, after the manner of Voltaire and Millar; and with the minute observation of facts and weighing of evidence which we trace through the luminous and picturesque pages of Robertson and Gibbon. He for whom no theory was too abstract, no speculation too general, could so far stoop to the details of practical statesmanship as to give a friend proceeding for the first time on a delicate and important mission this sound advice:—‘Don’t ever appear anxious about any point, either in arguing to convince those you are treating with, or in trying to obtain a concession from them. It often may happen that your indifference will gain a much readier access to their minds. Earnestness and anxiety are necessary for one addressing a public assembly, not so for a negotiator.’

“The character of Mr. Allen was of the highest order—his integrity was sterling—his honour pure and untarnished. No one had a more lofty disdain of those mean tricks to which, whether in trifles or matters of importance, worldly men have too frequent recourse. * * His feelings, too, were warm, his nature kind and affectionate. No man was a more steady or sincere friend, and his enmity, though fierce, was placable.”

LORD BROUGHAM.

ESSAYS.—Miracles.
Necessity.

277. GEORGE ABERCROMBY. { ADMITTED, December 13, 1790.
 { RESIGNED, March 1, 1796.

Eldest Son of General Sir Ralph Abercromby. On the death of his Mother, the Baroness Abercromby, in 1821, he became Baron Abercromby of Aboukir and Tullibody. He was called to the Scottish Bar in 1794, and was Lord-Lieutenant of Stirlingshire.

Born, 1770. Died, 1843.

278. JOHN VIVIAN. { ADMITTED, January 17, 1792.
 { NON-RESIDENT, November 19, 1793.

Afterwards of Pencalonie, in the county of Cornwall, Barrister.
A Magistrate, and, in 1812, High-Sheriff of the county.

Born, 1772. Died, 1817.

ESSAYS.—Effects produced by the introduction of Gunpowder into the Military Art.

Ostracism.

279. JOHN PEARSON. { ADMITTED, January 17, 1792.
 { NON-RESIDENT, November 27, 1792.

Of Shrewsbury.

ESSAY.—Character and Writings of Rousseau.

280. DAVID BOYLE. { ADMITTED, November 27, 1792.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, December 1, 1795.
 { RESIGNED, April 16, 1799.

Afterwards the Right Honourable David Boyle of Shewalton, Ayrshire. Called to the Scottish Bar in 1793. Was Member of Parliament for Ayrshire, from 1807 till 1811. Appointed Solicitor-General for Scotland in 1807. Raised to the Bench as Lord Justice-Clerk in 1811. Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow in 1815. Appointed Lord Pre-

sident of the Court of Session and Lord Justice-General in 1841. His Lordship is a Privy Councillor.

At a Meeting of the Faculty of Advocates, on 12th November 1841, Mr. ANDREW RUTHERFURD moved an address of Congratulation by that Body to the Lord Justice-General and Lord President on his promotion, and spoke as follows:—"The task might well have fallen to abler hands, but I undertake it with pleasure, because of the profound respect which I entertain for that distinguished person, and because its performance cannot be a matter of difficulty, since I speak to those who have had the opportunity, many of them equally with myself, of observing the course of his judicial life. Had I to address others, I should have to speak of his great learning, great ability, large professional resource, and habit of judgment, matured by the practice and experience of many years—I should have much to say of his integrity, which has been well called 'the portion and proper virtue of a Judge'—I should have much to say of his candour and purity—of his anxiety to free himself from the prejudices and prepossessions, which will beset all men, and insidiously yet widely divert the course of justice; and of his firm resolution in all circumstances to make between suitors inequality even. I should have much to say of his indulgence to the Bar, which has rendered the performance of our duty more agreeable and efficient, without injuring the discipline necessary in the administration of his Court. But I should dwell eminently upon this—that his whole heart was in his duty, and that presiding so many years, both in civil and criminal courts, he has ever and remarkably evinced a deep conviction that he who takes upon himself the sacred function of a Judge, is bound to devote to it his whole mind and strength, in disregard of every other consideration, and is only the more

obliged to utmost exertion—that he then makes it less for himself and more for his country. I should not hesitate to say, that in this respect he has elevated the judicial character in Scotland, and that he has established a standard by which all those who succeed him in the high office to which he is now called, or who may fill judicial stations less exalted, must submit to be tried, and as they shall answer the test, applied to every day and hour of their judicial life, must consent to relinquish office with honour or without it.”

ESSAYS.—Propriety of laying open the Trade to the East Indies.

Duration of Parliaments.

Entails.

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|------|------------|--------------------------------|
| 281. | JOHNSTONE. | { ADMITTED, November 27, 1792. |
| | | { RESIGNED, February 10, 1795. |

282. JOHN SMYTH. { ADMITTED,
NON-RESIDENT, April 10, 1793.

Afterwards of Balhary, Perthshire. Called to the Scottish Bar
in 1793.

ESSAY.—Experience.

283. JAMES GORDON. { ADMITTED, December 11, 1792.
EXTRAORDINARY, March 8, 1796.
RESIGNED, April 16, 1799.

Afterwards of Culvinnan. Called to the Scottish Bar in 1793.

A Judge in the Commissary Court.

ESSAYS.—The French Revolution.

Theatrical Representations.

Duelling.

Entails.

284. JOHN BOYD GREENSHIELDS. { ADMITTED, December 11, 1792.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, Jan. 26, 1796.

Afterwards of Drum. Called to the Scottish Bar in 1793. He had a very extensive practice, and was remarkable for the excellence of his written pleadings.

ESSAYS.—Entails.

Taxation.

Public Debts.

The Judicial Establishments of England and Scotland.

285. LAING. { ADMITTED, December 11, 1792.
 { NON-RESIDENT, November 19, 1793.

286. FRANCIS JEFFREY. { ADMITTED, December 11, 1792.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, January 26, 1796.
 { HONORARY, November 19, 1799.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1794; in 1820, elected Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow; in 1829, chosen Dean of the Faculty of Advocates; in 1830, appointed Lord Advocate of Scotland; in 1833, elected one of the Members of Parliament for Edinburgh, being the first representative of that city under the Reform Bill; in 1834, raised to the Bench by the title of Lord Jeffrey. EDITOR OF THE EDINBURGH REVIEW for twenty-seven years. A selection of his own contributions has just been published in four volumes.

“We saw for the first time Playfair and Jeffrey; the first a person very remarkable for understanding, calmness, and simplicity; the second more lively, fertile, and brilliant, than any Scotchman of letters, with more imagery and illustration, added to the knowledge and argumentative powers of his country, and more sure than any native of this island whom I have seen, to have had splendid success in the Literary Societies of Paris.”

SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH. (*Diary.*)

"He is a man at least as much beloved as he is admired by his readers and his hearers. He is as much the darling of those circles of which he is an individual member, as he is almost a solitary instance of a long and brilliant literary reputation, joined to a professional career of equal length and brilliancy."

SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH. (*Inaugural Address as Lord Rector of Glasgow University.*)

"It has been his enviable lot, if not to attain all the prizes of ambition for which men strive, at least to unite in himself those qualities which, in many, would have secured them all. A place in the front rank of literature in a most literary age—the highest honour of his profession spontaneously conferred by the Members of a Bar strong in talent and learning—eloquence among the first of our orators, and wisdom among the wisest, and universal reverence on that judicial seat, which has derived increased celebrity from his demeanour—a youth of enterprise—a manhood of brilliant success—and 'honour, love, obedience, troops of friends,' encircling his later years—mark him out for veneration to every son of that country, whose name he has exalted throughout Europe. We need not speak here of those graces of mind and of character which have thrown fascination over his society, and made his friendship a privilege."

NORTH BRITISH REVIEW.

ESSAYS.—Nobility.

Effects derived to Europe from the Discovery of America.

Authenticity of Ossian's Poems.

Metrical Harmony.

The Character of Commercial Nations.

287. JOHN MOREHEAD. { ADMITTED, December 11, 1792.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, February 2, 1796.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1794. Afterwards Collector of Customs at Grangemouth.

Born, 1773. Died, 1837.

ESSAYS.—Religion of the Celtic Nations.
 Entails.

288. MASTERTON ROBERTSON. { ADMITTED, February 12, 1793.
 { DROPT FROM THE ROLL, Mar. 4, 1794.

Afterwards of Inshes, Inverness-shire. Called to the Scottish Bar in 1794.

Born, ——. Died, 1822.

ESSAYS.—Effects of Climate upon National Character.
 Whether the Savage or Civilized State is the Happier?

289. R. E. WURSLEY. { ADMITTED, December 3, 1793.
 { NON-RESIDENT, January 28, 1794.

290. MARTIN DALRYMPLE. { ADMITTED, December 10, 1793.
 { NON-RESIDENT, March 18, 1794.

Afterwards of Fordel.

Born, ——. Died, 1809.

ESSAY.—Colonies.

291. ALEXANDER WHYTE. { ADMITTED, December 16, 1794.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, December 12, 1797.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1797.

ESSAYS.—Rise and Progress of Knowledge.
 Division of Labour.
 Effects of Superstition upon the Human Mind.

292. JOHN WILSON RAE. { ADMITTED, December 16, 1794.
 { NON-RESIDENT, February 24, 1795.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1795.

Born, 1774. Died, 1838.

293. JOHN WAUGH. { ADMITTED, January 20, 1795.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, January 16, 1798.
 { HONORARY, April 30, 1799.

Afterwards Bookseller in Edinburgh. He was Secretary of the Society for some years, and for upwards of thirty filled the office of Treasurer. In 1803, a piece of plate was presented to him by the Society, in acknowledgment of his ability and zeal in their service.* Emigrated to Australia in 1837.

ESSAYS.—The Causes that restrain the Passions of Men in Civilized Society.

Influence of the Passions upon the Judgment.

Effects of the Imitative Principle upon the Sentiments and Conduct. (Valedictory.)

294. ALEXANDER BRUNTON. { ADMITTED, January 20, 1795.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, January 16, 1798.

Afterwards Doctor of Divinity. Minister of the Tron Church, Edinburgh. Professor of Hebrew in the University of Edinburgh. Librarian to the University, and Moderator of the General Assembly in 1823.

ESSAYS.—Present State of the German Stage

Rise of Mahomedanism, and its Progress during the Life of its Author.

* Vide ante, p. 39.

299. ALEXANDER OSWALD. { ADMITTED, December 15, 1795.
 { DROPT FROM THE ROLL, Mar. 14, 1797.

A younger son of George Oswald of Scotstoun and Auchencruive. Called to the Scottish Bar in 1798.

Born, 1777. Died, 1822.

ESSAYS.—Lyric Poetry.

The Feudal System.

300. JAMES HAMILTON. { ADMITTED, January 26, 1796.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, February 5, 1799.

Afterwards of Kaimes, Buteshire. Writer to the Signet.

ESSAYS.—Influence of Climate.

The Pathetic.

301. WILLIAM FULLARTON. { ADMITTED, January 25, 1796.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, February 5, 1799.

Afterwards of Skeldon, Ayrshire. Called to the Scottish Bar in 1798.

Born, 1775. Died, 1835.

ESSAYS.—Distinction of Ranks in Society.

Entails.

302. WILLIAM BALDWIN. { ADMITTED, December 6, 1796.
 { NON-RESIDENT, May 9, 1797.

From Ireland. Graduated as Doctor of Medicine at Edinburgh, in 1797.

ESSAY.—Happiness.

303. PHILIP DOWE. { ADMITTED, December 6, 1796.
 { RESIGNED, November 13, 1798.

From Ireland. Graduated as Doctor of Medicine at Edinburgh, in 1799.

ESSAYS.—Animal Instinct.

Good Manners.

304. THEODORE FORBES LEITH.

{ ADMITTED, December 6, 1796.
 { DROPT FROM THE ROLL, April 14, 1797.

Younger of Whitehaugh, Aberdeenshire.

Born, 1777. Died, 1802-3.

305. JOHN ARCHIBALD MURRAY.

{ ADMITTED, December 13, 1796.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, December 17, 1799.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1799. Member of Parliament for the Leith District of Burghs, from 1833 to 1839, and Lord-Advocate of Scotland from 1835 to 1839, when he was raised to the Bench by the title of Lord Murray, and Knighted.

ESSAYS.—Divine Love.

Observations on Professor Stewart's Essay on Dreaming.

306. JOHN OGSTON.

{ ADMITTED, December 13, 1796.
 { NON-RESIDENT, January 30, 1798.

ESSAY.—Effects of exclusive Studies upon Happiness.

307. LORD HENRY PETTY.

{ ADMITTED, January 17, 1797.
 { HONORARY, May 1, 1798.

Afterwards Marquis of Lansdowne. Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1806. Secretary of State for the Home Department, in 1827. Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow in 1830. President of the Council in 1835. Lord Henry Petty was the only Member of the Society who ever received the distinction of Honorary Membership before completing the usual probation of three years.

“Lansdowne, while still at College, had acquired and practised the powers which, at almost the earliest possible period, ena-

bled him to take nearly the highest place in the councils of his country."

LORD COCKBURN. (*Inaugural Address as Lord Rector of Glasgow University.*)

ESSAY.—On the advantages of Insular Situation.

308. JOHN HAY FORBES. { ADMITTED, January 17, 1797.
 { RESIGNED, January 22, 1799.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1799. Appointed Sheriff of Perthshire in 1807, and raised to the Bench by the title of Lord Medwyn, in 1825.

ESSAYS.—National Character.

Constitution of the Scottish Parliament.

309. ALEXANDER MACONOCHE. { ADMITTED, January 17, 1797.
 { RESIGNED, April 16, 1799.

Afterwards of Meadowbank. Called to the Scottish Bar in 1799. He was appointed Sheriff of Haddingtonshire in 1811, Solicitor-General of Scotland in 1813, and Lord-Advocate in 1816; and was raised to the Bench by the title of Lord Meadowbank, in 1819. He retired in 1843.

ESSAYS.—Varieties of the Human Species.

Natural Character.

310. JOSHUA HENRY MACKENZIE. { ADMITTED, January 24, 1797.
 { RESIGNED, April 16, 1799.

Son of Henry Mackenzie, author of the *Man of Feeling*. Called to the Scottish Bar in 1799. Appointed Sheriff of Linlithgow in 1811, and raised to the Bench by the title of Lord Mackenzie, in 1822.

ESSAYS.—Novels.

Luxury.

311. WILLIAM FRASER TYTLER. { ADMITTED, January 24, 1797.
 { RESIGNED, January 22, 1799.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1799. Succeeded his father Lord Woodhouselee as Professor of Universal History in the University of Edinburgh. Appointed Sheriff of Inverness-shire in 1810.

ESSAY.—Comparison of the Satires of Horace and Juvenal.

312. LORD BINNING. { ADMITTED, February 7, 1797.
 { NON-RESIDENT, November 13, 1798.

Afterwards ninth Earl of Haddington. Baron Melrose in the Peerage of the United Kingdom. A Privy Councillor. Appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland in 1834, and First Lord of the Admiralty in 1841.

ESSAY.—Public Character of Queen Elizabeth.

313. JOHN KIRTON. { ADMITTED, February 7, 1797.
 { DROPT FROM THE ROLL, March 14, 1797.

314. ARCHIBALD BELL. { ADMITTED, February 21, 1797.
 { RESIGNED, April 16, 1799.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1798. Appointed Sheriff of Ayrshire in 1815. He published a pamphlet on the Prohibition of the Use of Grain in Distilleries, &c., described in the Edinburgh Review as “a very able and judicious performance;” and afterwards two volumes of essays, called the Cabinet, and a volume of Tragedies. He is Treasurer to the Faculty of Advocates.

ESSAYS.—Dramatic Composition.

Philosophical Criticism chiefly with respect to Ludicrous Composition.

315. HENRY DUNCAN. { ADMITTED, March 28, 1797.
 { NON-RESIDENT, November 20, 1798.

Afterwards the Reverend Henry Duncan, Doctor of Divinity.

Ordained Minister of the Parish of Ruthwell in 1799, which charge he resigned in 1843, when he joined the Free Church. Moderator of the General Assembly in 1839. Author of the *Cottage Fireside*, the *Sacred Philosophy of the Seasons*, and an *Essay on the Nature and Advantages of Parish Banks*, published in 1815, one of the first treatises, if not the very first, which called public attention to the important subject of Savings Banks.

ESSAY.—Influence of Commerce on the Situation and Relations of Society.

316. HENRY BROUGHAM.

{ ADMITTED, November 21, 1797.
{ EXTRAORDINARY, December 2, 1800.
{ HONORARY, April 19, 1803.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1800. Called to the English Bar in 1807. Appointed Attorney-General to Queen Caroline in 1820. Was Lord Chancellor of England from 1830 to 1834, and created a Peer by the title of Baron Brougham and Vaux, of Brougham, in the county of Westmoreland. Lord Rector of Glasgow University, in 1825. A Member of the House of Commons from 1812 to 1830. A Privy Councillor. President of University College, London. Author of a work on the Colonial Policy of the European States, and of Characters of Statesmen of the reign of George III., besides many articles in the *Edinburgh Review*; and of various other publications.

“ The name which I have now to utter is one which has for many years been more before the public than any other name in this country, for praise and for blame, and I hope so to present it to you as to insure your universal and cordial approbation. The high talents and extraordinary powers which the individual to whom I allude brought into public life, early arrested the attention of the country. But

they who ascend into high places cannot hope to escape unscathed by the lightnings, or unruffled by the storms which prevail in those exalted regions. In the wars of the giants heavy blows must be given and received. It is not, however, in this more imposing character, that I now beg to offer to your notice the name of Henry Brougham. I wish you to consider him now, as one of the brightest ornaments of this Society, and still more as the unwearied and distinguished friend from his youth up to the present day, of education, of literature, of science, and of general instruction, and I recommend him to your kind consideration as the most distinguished advocate of all the great and important branches of human culture and natural improvement which this or any other age has beheld. From the time at which he first delighted his contemporaries in this Society,—from the time when, yet in his nonage, he produced a work of profound science, which strongly attracted the attention of all the learned men in Europe from Syracuse to Copenhagen,—from those periods down to the time when seated on the Woolsack as Lord Chancellor of England, amongst his multifarious avocations, and amidst the toils of state, he still found leisure to lay the foundations of societies for the information of the lower orders, and to write elementary works for their instruction,—he has never ceased to pursue with untiring zeal the same great object of promoting the education and intellectual and moral improvement of every order in the community;—whether, as in his earlier efforts, he combated narrow prejudices against the admirable improvements of Bell and Lancaster, or, in his place in Parliament, underwent Herculean labour in endeavouring to reclaim the funds which the wisdom of our pious ancestors had dedicated to the purposes of education from the perversions of after indolence or cupidity,

—or, as at a later period, he encouraged the establishment of mechanic's institutes and schools of arts, in every part of the empire, and that not merely by giving and soliciting large pecuniary contributions, but by procuring for them the still more invaluable benefits of safe and zealous intellectual guidance, and actually furnishing them with patterns and models of the sort of discourses and expositions with which they ought to be supplied, or organized the publication of cheap and instructive treatises upon every subject of useful and entertaining knowledge, and actually, in the midst of the infinite toils, cares, and distractions, of the last four eventful years, wrote with his own hand, treatises of this description, and made large contributions to new editions of works, in which religion and philosophy were blended. During this long period of more than thirty years, he has never for an hour rested, or paused, or turned aside, from the great task to which his life has been devoted, and for his efforts in which I know that he is most desirous to be remembered. Among the many wonderful things that belong to him, it is not the least, that of him only it can be said with truth, that in the midst of his many professional and political avocations, he has done more in support of literature, general instruction, and philanthropy, than any individual whom I can name or call to my recollection, who has devoted his whole life to these pursuits alone. I cannot propose Lord Brougham's health without recalling to my own recollection, and to that of some present, the effect which his early appearances had upon this Society—the admiration excited by the versatility of his talents—his fertile and exhaustless fancy—his power of illustration—his intrepidity, and even apparent rashness in encountering all subjects, which proved in the end to be but the instinctive consciousness of power—and that ardent and

somewhat ferocious eloquence with which he scorched, and blasted, and overthrew all those who dared to give him battle."

LORD JEFFREY. (*At the Dinner in celebrating the 70th Anniversary of the Society.*)

ESSAYS.—Political Remarks on the Union.

The Balance of Power.

Indirect Influence of the People.

Influence of National Opinion on External Relations.

An Examination of certain Plans that are at present entertained of cultivating the Crown Lands in the Ceded Islands.

317. FRANCIS HORNER.

{ ADMITTED, November 21, 1797.
{ EXTRAORDINARY, December 2, 1800.
{ HONORARY, March 29, 1803.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1800. After practising there for three years he went to London, studied at the Temple, and was called to the English Bar in 1807. In the previous year he was appointed one of the Board of Commissioners for investigating the Nabob of Arcot's debts, and entered the House of Commons as Member for St. Ives. Several articles on Political Economy and Finance were at this time contributed by him to the Edinburgh Review. From 1808 till 1812, he represented the borough of Wendover. In 1810, he brought the subject of the State of the Currency under the notice of Parliament, and drew up the laborious report of the Bullion Committee, presented in that year. After a short interval, he again, in 1814, entered the House of Commons as Member for St. Mawes, but his Parliamentary exertions did not prevent the vigorous prosecution of his professional pursuits; and he was rapidly attaining a high position both as a lawyer and as a statesman, when the state of his health made it neces-

sary for him to try the effects of a southern climate. His illness terminated fatally at Pisa, on the 8th February 1817. A monument was erected to his memory in the churchyard at Leghorn, where he was interred; and a statue of him by Chantrey, was placed in Westminster Abbey, beside those of Chatham, Mansfield, and Fox.

Born, 1778. Died, 1817.

When a new writ was moved for St. Mawes, the following among other high tributes were paid to the memory of Mr. Horner by members of the House of Commons.

“ My lamened friend, of whom I can never speak without feelings of the deepest regret, had been rendered incapable for some time past, in consequence of the bad state of his health, of applying to the labours of his profession or the discharge of his Parliamentary duties. He was prevailed upon to try the effects of a milder and more genial climate—the hope was vain and the attempt fruitless—he sunk beneath the slow but destructive effects of a lingering disease, which baffled the power of medicine and the influence of climate—but under the pressure of increasing infirmity—under the infliction of a debilitating and exhausting malady, he preserved undiminished the serenity of his amiable temper, and the composure, the vigour, and the firmness of his excellent and enlightened understanding. I may perhaps be permitted, without penetrating too far into the more sequestered paths of private life, to allude to those mild virtues, those domestic charities, which embellished while they dignified his private character. I may be permitted to observe, that as a son and as a brother he was eminently dutiful and affectionate; but I am aware that these qualities, however amiable, can hardly with strict propriety be addressed to the consideration of Parliament. When, however, they are blended, inter-

woven, and incorporated in the character of a public man, they become a species of public property, and by their influence and example essentially augment the stock of public virtue. For his qualifications as a public man, I can confidently appeal to a wider circle, to that learned profession of which he was a distinguished ornament—to this House, where his exertions will be long remembered with mingled feelings of regret and admiration. It is not necessary for me to enter into a detail of his graver studies and occupations. I may be allowed to say generally, that he raised the edifice of his fair fame on a good and solid foundation—upon the firm basis of conscientious principle. He was ardent in the pursuit of truth—he was inflexible in his adherence to the great principles of justice and of right. Whenever he delivered in this House the ideas of his clear and intelligent mind, he employed that chaste, simple, but, at the same time, nervous and impressive style of oratory which seemed admirably adapted to the elucidation and discussion of important business—it seemed to combine the force and precision of legal argument with the acquirements and knowledge of a statesman.”

LORD MORPETH.

“ He had indeed qualifications eminently calculated to obtain and to deserve success. His sound principles, his enlarged views, his various and accurate knowledge, the even tenor of his manly and temperate eloquence, the genuineness of his warmth, when into warmth he was betrayed, and, above all, the singular modesty with which he bore his faculties, and which shed a grace and lustre over them all; these qualifications, added to the well-known blamelessness and purity of his private character, did not more endear him to his friends than they commanded the respect of those to whom he was opposed in adverse politics—they insured to every

effort of his abilities an attentive and favouring audience, and secured for him, as the result of all, a solid and unenvied reputation."

MR. CANNING.

"In these times, indeed in all times, so perfect a combination of commanding talents, indefatigable industry, and stern integrity, must be a severe public loss ; but no man who has not had the happiness—the blessing I might say—to have known him as a friend, who has not witnessed the many virtues and endearing qualities that characterized him in the circle of his acquaintance, can adequately conceive the irreparable chasm in private life this lamentable event has made. In my conscience, I believe there never lived the man of whom it could more truly be said, that whenever he was found in public life he was respected and admired, whenever he was known in private life he was most affectionately beloved."

MR. MANNERS SUTTON.

The following extract refers to the above, and the other speeches on the same occasion.

"I may say, without exaggeration, that there never were so many words uttered without the least suspicion of exaggeration—and that never was so much honour paid in any age or nation to intrinsic claims alone. A Howard introduced, and an English House of Commons adopted, the proposition of thus honouring the memory of a man of thirty-eight, the son of a shop-keeper, who had never filled an office, or had the power of obliging a living creature, and whose grand title to this distinction was the belief of his virtue. How honourable to the age and to the House ! A country where such sentiments prevail is not ripe for destruction."

SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH. (*Diary.*)

ESSAYS.—Political Effects of the general Diffusion of Knowledge.

Remarks on the Opposition Party in the British
Parliament.

The Overgrowth of the Metropolis.

318. THE HON. CHARLES FRANCIS STEWART.

{ ADMITTED, November 21, 1797.
{ EXTRAORDINARY, April 26, 1803.

Son of the tenth Lord Blantyre. Barrister-at-Law.

ESSAYS.—Character of Henry VIII.

Causes of the Decline of Nations.

319. WILLIAM BOSWELL.

{ ADMITTED, November 21, 1797.
{ EXTRAORDINARY, April 26, 1803.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1800. Appointed Sheriff of Berwickshire in 1814.

Born, 1779. Died, 1841.

ESSAYS.—Whether a natural Decline of Political Power
be necessarily preceded by a Decline of Religion and Morality?

Luxury.

Executive Power.

320. COLIN DUNLOP.

{ ADMITTED, November 28, 1797.
{ NON-RESIDENT, December 18, 1798.

Afterwards of Tolcross, Lanarkshire. Called to the Scottish Bar in 1798. He was Proprietor of the Clyde Iron Works, and was one of the Representatives of the City of Glasgow, in the Parliament of 1835-6.

Born, 1775. Died, 1837.

ESSAY.—Whether there ought to be a legal Rate of Interest?

321. ROBERT DAVIDSON. { ADMITTED, December 12, 1797.
 { RESIGNED, January 22, 1799.
 Afterwards of Ravelrig, Mid-Lothian. Called to the Scottish Bar in 1798.
 ESSAY.—Influence of Commerce on the Nations of Antiquity.
322. JOHN SWINTON. { ADMITTED, December 12, 1797.
 { NON-RESIDENT, November 13, 1798.
 Afterwards of Broadmeadows.
 ESSAY.—Natural Equity of the Law of Prescription.
323. WILLIAM SCOTT. { ADMITTED, December 12, 1797.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, December 23, 1800.
 Afterwards of Woll, Selkirkshire. Collector of Customs at Quebec.
 Born, 1778. Died, 1820.
 ESSAYS.—The Constitution of Cities and Royal Burghs.
 Imitation.
 The Progress of Knowledge.
324. JAMES ROBERTSON. { ADMITTED, January 9, 1798.
 { NON-RESIDENT, March 13, 1798.
 ESSAY.—Origin of Parliaments in England.
325. WILLIAM A. CADELL. { ADMITTED, January 16, 1798.
 { RESIGNED, January 14, 1800.
 Called to the Scottish Bar in 1798. Author of Travels in Carniola, Italy, and France.
 ESSAYS.—The Savage State.
 Taste.
326. WILLIAM ANGLIN SCARLETT.
 { ADMITTED, February 6, 1798.
 { NON-RESIDENT, November 13, 1798.
 Afterwards Sir William Anglin Scarlett, Knight, younger

brother of Lord Abinger. He settled as a Barrister in Jamaica, and held the office of Lord Chief Justice of that island for ten years before his death.

Born, 1777. Died, 1832.

ESSAY.—On Perception.

“As a barrister his talents were well known; as a Judge he was unequalled in this colony, and those who were ready to condemn, will now admit his impartiality, his love of justice, his beneficence, his unostentatious moral worth.”

JAMAICA NEWSPAPER.

327. THOMAS HAMILTON MILLER.

{ ADMITTED, February 13, 1798.

{ EXTRAORDINARY, February 16, 1802.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1802. Sheriff of Selkirkshire.

Born, ——. Died, 1843.

ESSAYS.—The Funding System.

Indefinite Perfectibility of the Human Species.

Relative Situation of the Agriculture and Commerce of Great Britain.

Expediency of Capital Punishments.

Origin and Progress of Superstition, and its Influence on the Human Mind and Character.

328. ANTHONY TODD THOMSON.

{ ADMITTED, February 27, 1798.

{ NON-RESIDENT, January 14, 1800.

Afterwards Doctor of Medicine, and Physician in London.

Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, and Profes-

sor of Forensic Medicine in University College, London.

Member of the Société d' Emulation of Paris, the Société de

Medicine of Marseilles, and the Imperial Medico-Chirurgical

Academy of St. Petersburg. Author of Conspectus of the

Pharmacopœias of the London, Edinburgh, and Dublin Colleges of Physicians, and of the London Dispensatory, both of which have passed through many editions, the former having been translated into several languages. He is also author of Lectures on the Elements of Botany, Elements of Materia Medica, Commentaries on Diseases of the Skin, and of many other valuable medical and literary works.

ESSAYS.—Instinct.

Tragedy, and its Utility to Society.

329. JAMES LOCH.

{ ADMITTED, March 27, 1798.

{ EXTRAORDINARY, December 8, 1801.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1801. Previous to 1830, he was Member of Parliament for St. Germans, and has since represented the Wick Burghs. He has been for many years Manager of the extensive Estates of the Sutherland Family, and published in 1820 an Account of the Improvements on the Estates of the Marquis of Stafford.

ESSAYS.—Whether a National Establishment of Religion
be necessary for the Political Existence of a
State?

Ancient and Modern Finance.

Insular Situation.

330. THE HON. CHARLES KINNAIRD.

{ ADMITTED, April 24, 1798.

{ NON-RESIDENT, November 19, 1799.

Afterwards Lord Kinnaird. Represented Leominster in the House of Commons before succeeding to the Peerage, and afterwards was elected one of the Representative Peers of Scotland, in 1806. To enlightened views as a statesman, his Lordship added great ability as a speaker and as a political writer.

Born, 1780. Died, 1826.

"Amongst the most quick and delightful, as well as honourable of men."
LORD BROUGHAM.

331. JOHN JARDINE.

{ ADMITTED, November 20, 1798.
{ RESIGNED, November 26, 1799.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1799. Sheriff of Ross and Cromarty. One of the Collectors of Decisions of the Court of Session from 1801 till 1807.

ESSAY.—Idea of Rousseau's System of Education.

332. JAMES SIMPSON.

{ ADMITTED, November 20, 1798.
{ EXTRAORDINARY, November 24, 1801.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1801. Mr. Simpson, by his work on the Philosophy of Education, and other publications, was among the first who called the public attention to the importance of education as a national object. He has the merit of having aroused the interest of the working classes themselves to the means of improving their character and condition—by several series of Lectures addressed to numerous audiences in all parts of the kingdom—and by his indefatigable exertions for their social improvement.

ESSAYS.—Remarks on the Philosophy of Godwin.

The Drama.

Remarks on the Extension of the British Power in India.

The Practice of Duelling.

Scarcity.

333. ANDREW CLEPHANE.

{ ADMITTED, November 20, 1798.
{ RESIGNED, May 7, 1799.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1800. Was appointed Sheriff of Peebles-shire in 1816, and of Fifeshire in 1819.

Born, 1780. Died, 1838.

ESSAY.—Colonies.

334. WILLIAM THOMPSON. { ADMITTED, November 27, 1798.
 { NON-RESIDENT, November 19, 1799.

Afterwards Solicitor in London. He died many years ago.

ESSAY.—Human Testimony.

335. JAMES FERGUSON. { ADMITTED, January 8, 1799.
 { NON-RESIDENT, March 19, 1799.

Lieutenant-Colonel in the Service of the Honourable the East India Company.

336. JAMES BROUGHAM. { ADMITTED, January 8, 1799.
 { RESIGNED, March 11, 1800.

Brother of Lord Brougham. Barrister at Law. Member of Parliament for various places from 1829 until his death.

Born, 1780. Died, 1833.

“He was highly respected for his good sense and intelligence and amiable manners by those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance; and although he seldom spoke in Parliament, was far from being inactive as a public man.”

ANNUAL BIOGRAPHY.

ESSAY.—The Feudal System.

337. JOHN RUSSELL. { ADMITTED, January 15, 1799.
 { RESIGNED, February 16, 1799.

Writer to the Signet, and Principal Clerk of the Court of Session.

338. WILLIAM GEORGE ADAM. { ADMITTED, January 29, 1799.
 { NON-RESIDENT, November 19, 1799.

Third son of the late Lord Chief Commissioner. Entered at Lincoln's Inn in 1799. Was called to the English Bar in

1806. Appointed King's Counsel in 1824, and Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery in 1831.

Born, 1781. Died, 1839.

339. WILLIAM TAYLOR. { ADMITTED, January 29, 1799.
 { NON-RESIDENT, April 15, 1800.

Afterwards called to the English Bar.

ESSAY.—The Conquests of the Roman Republic.

340. ALEXANDER COPLAND. { ADMITTED, January 29, 1799.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, February 2, 1802.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1799.

Born, ——. Died, 1809.

“ A curious, able, and very promising young man. He was in the Society with Brougham, Horner, Jeffrey, Kinnaird, Moncreiff, &c., and kept his place against all of them. Given to Metaphysics, which sharpened his wits; a great student; somewhat absent; and with a peculiar clearness of rapid fluent diction. For a person of his original and abstruse ideas, he was a singularly transparent speaker. Single-hearted, kind, cheerful, and honest, every body liked Copland. Had he lived, acuteness, industry, and worth, would certainly have raised, and indeed were raising him, high in his profession. But he died of consumption when little more than thirty.”

LORD COCKBURN.

It is no slight proof of his power as a Member of the Society, that Horner felt him worthy to be selected as the speaker in replying to whom he ought to practice.

“ I mean to practice myself in replying, and I think it will be a good plan to confine myself at first to one antagonist—Copland, for instance—and to study most accurately his peculiar style of speaking, his habits of association, both

in point of illustration and argument, and the most successful plan of encountering him. * * In pursuance of my plan, I laid myself out to reply to Copland, who made a speech abounding with information and ingenious argumentation on the affirmative side. I succeeded tolerably well in criticising his arguments." FRANCIS HORNER. (*Diary.*)

ESSAYS.—Charitable Institutions.

Hypocrisy.

Imperfection of the Human Understanding.

The Feudal System.

341. JAMES MONCREIFF.

{ ADMITTED, January 29, 1799.

{ EXTRAORDINARY, February 2, 1802.

Afterwards Sir James Wellwood Moncreiff of Tullibole, Baronet. Called to the Scottish Bar in 1796. Dean of Faculty in 1826. He was raised to the Bench in 1829, by the title of Lord Moncreiff.

"He has a countenance full of the expression of quicksightedness and logical power, and his voice and manner of delivering himself are such as to add much to this the natural language of his countenance. He speaks in a firm, harsh tone, and his phraseology aspires to no merit beyond that of closeness and precision; and yet, although entirely without display of imagination, and although apparently scornful to excess of every merely ornamental part of rhetorical art, it is singular that Mr. Moncreiff should be not only a fervid and animated speaker, but infinitely more keen and fervid throughout the whole tenor of his discourse, and more given to assist his words by violence of gesture, than any of the more imaginative speakers whom I have already endeavoured to describe. When he addresses a Jury, he does not seem ever to think of attacking their feelings, but he is determined

and resolved that he will omit no exertion which may enable him to get the command over their reason. He plants himself before them in an attitude of open defiance; he takes it for granted that they are against him, and he must and will subdue them to his power. Whenever there is room to lay a finger, he fixes a grappling iron, and continues to tear and tug at every thing that opposes him, till the most stubborn and obstinate incredulity is glad to purchase repose by assenting to all he demands." PETER'S LETTERS.

ESSAYS.—National Character.

Restrictions on the right of making Wills.

Federal Government.

Testamentary Succession.

Foundation of the Right of Society to punish
the Offences committed by its Members.

342. WILLIAM GORDON.

{ ADMITTED, January 29, 1799.
{ NON-RESIDENT, April 22, 1800.

ESSAY.—Instinct.

343. ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS.

{ ADMITTED, January 29, 1799.
{ EXTRAORDINARY, February 2, 1802.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1801.

Born, 1781. Died, 1833.

ESSAYS.—On Granting Protection to Alien Enemies.

Modern Innovations.

344. WILLIAM THOMAS RUSSELL.

{ ADMITTED, January 29, 1799.
{ EXTRAORDINARY, February 4, 1800.

From Ireland. Graduated as Doctor of Medicine at Edinburgh
in 1800.

ESSAY.—Perfectibility of the Human Mind.

345. JOHN BOOTH.

{ ADMITTED, February 12, 1799.
 { RESIGNED, December 14, 1802.

From Ireland. Graduated as Doctor of Medicine.

346. DR. ANDREW DUNCAN, JUNIOR.

{ ADMITTED, March 12, 1799.
 { RESIGNED, November 25, 1800.

Son of Dr. Andrew Duncan, senior. In 1805, he became sole Editor of the Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal. Appointed Professor of Medical Jurisprudence on the institution of that Chair in 1807,—in 1819, Joint Professor with his father of the Theory of Medicine—and in 1821, Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy,—in the University of Edinburgh. He was distinguished for devotedness to the duties of his Chair, and zeal in the investigation of science. His most valuable work was the Edinburgh Dispensatory, published in 1803, and since translated into German and French.

Born, 1773. Died, 1832.

ESSAY.—Institutions for the maintenance of Destitute Children.

347. JOSEPH GORDON.

{ ADMITTED, March 12, 1799.
 { RESIGNED, November 18, 1800.

Afterwards Writer to the Signet.

348. HENRY COCKBURN.

{ ADMITTED, November 26, 1799.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, November 23, 1802.
 { HONORARY, December 6, 1814.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1800. Appointed Solicitor-General in 1830, and raised to the Bench by the title of Lord Cockburn in 1834. He was elected Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow in 1831.

“Of all the great pleaders of the Scottish Bar, he is the only one who is capable of touching, with a bold and assured

hand, the chords of feeling, who can, by one plain word and one plain look, convey the whole soul of tenderness, or appeal, with the authority of a true prophet, to a yet higher class of feelings, which slumber in many bosoms, but are dead in none. * * He utters no word which he is not perfectly certain his hearers understand, and he points out no inference before he has prepared the way for it, by making his hearers understand perfectly how he himself has been brought to adopt it. He puts himself in the place of his audience; an obvious rule, no doubt; but in practice above all others difficult, and which it requires the skill of a very master in the knowledge of human nature to follow with precision.

* * His use of the language, and his still more exquisite use of the images and allusions of common Scottish life, must contribute, in the most powerful manner, to his success in this first great object of all his rhetoric. There is an air of broad and undisguised serenity in the simple tones and energetic phrases he employs, which finds its way like a charm to the very bottom of the hearts around him. He sees it painted in their beaming and expanding faces, and sees, and knows, and feels at once, that his eloquence is persuasive. Once so far victorious, he is thenceforth irresistible. He has established an understanding between himself and his audience, a feeling of fellowship and confidence of communion, which nothing can disturb."

PETER'S LETTERS.

ESSAYS.—The Causes of the slow Progress of Government.

The Removal of Mercantile Restraints.

Submission to Despotism.

Influence one Government has upon another.

The Decline of Spain.

349. CHARLES ANDERSON. { ADMITTED, November 26, 1799.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, November 23, 1802.

Afterwards Minister of Gask, Perthshire, and subsequently of
 Closeburn, Dumfries-shire.

Born, 1779. Died, 1829.

ESSAYS.—Effect of the Discovery of America in accele-
 rating the Progress of the Improvement of
 the Human Mind.

Popular Education.

A Systematic Opposition in the House of Com-
 mons.

The proper Objects of Legislative Interference.

350. DANIEL AINSLIE. { ADMITTED, November 26, 1799.
 { RESIGNED, November 18, 1800.

Graduated as Doctor of Medicine at Edinburgh, in 1801. Af-
 terwards of the Honourable East India Company's Service,
 Bengal Establishment.

Born, 1777. Died, —.

ESSAY.—Rise of Mahometanism, and its Progress during
 the Life of its Author.

351. JAMES FORREST. { ADMITTED, November 26, 1799.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, November 23, 1802.

Afterwards Sir James Forrest of Comiston, Baronet. Called to
 the Scottish Bar in 1803. Lord Provost of the City of
 Edinburgh from 1837 till 1843.

ESSAYS.—Ambition.

Novelty.

Dramatic Composition.

Effects in the Art of War produced by the In-
 troduction of Gunpowder.

Poors' Rates.

352. WILLIAM MACDONALD. { ADMITTED, December 10, 1799.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, December 14, 1802.
 Afterwards of St. Martin's, Perthshire. Called to the Scottish
 Bar in 1802.

Born, 1780. Died, 1841.

ESSAYS.—Divorce.

Effects of Printing upon the Literary and Moral
 World.

Effects of Enthusiasm upon the Human Character.
 Republics.

Consequences of Precedents being adopted as
 Laws.

Education.

353. THOMAS EMERSON HEADLAM.

{ ADMITTED, December 17, 1799.
 { NON-RESIDENT, April 15, 1800.

Afterwards Doctor of Medicine. Since 1805 a resident Phy-
 sician at Newcastle, and connected with the principal medical
 and literary institutions there.

ESSAY.—Imitation.

354. DAVID MURRAY SNODGRASS.

{ ADMITTED, January 14, 1800.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, January 18, 1803.

Afterwards David Murray Snodgrass Buchanan, of Cunning-
 hamhead. Called to the Scottish Bar in 1803.

Born, 1779. Died, 1836.

ESSAYS.—Influence of Philosophy on the Fine Arts.

Progress of Civilization in Modern Europe.

Historical Composition.

355. A. CAMPBELL. { ADMITTED, February 4, 1800.
 { RESIGNED, November 25, 1800.

ESSAY.—Punishments.

356. JOHN HUTTON. { ADMITTED, November 25, 1800.
 { RESIGNED, January 20, 1801.

357. JOHN GORDON. { ADMITTED, January 13, 1801.
 { NON-RESIDENT, February 2, 1803.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1801, but afterwards entered the army.

Born, ——. Died, 1826.

ESSAYS.—Effect of Physical Causes on the Human Character.

Influence of the People upon Government.

358. WILLIAM BUCHANAN. { ADMITTED, January 27, 1801.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, November 25, 1806.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1806. Author of a volume of Reports of some remarkable Cases in the Court of Session and High Court of Justiciary.

ESSAYS.—The Causes that produce the Fall of Empires.

The necessity of Human Actions.

Nature and Properties of a Metallic Currency.

The proper Objects of Legislative Interference.

359. DAVID BEATSON. { ADMITTED, December 1, 1801.
 { NON-RESIDENT, February 21, 1804.

ESSAYS.—Emigration.

Intolerance.

Theory.

Origin and Progress of the Sciences.

360. ROBERT HUNTER. { ADMITTED, December 1, 1801.
 { DROPT FROM THE ROLL, Feb. 23, 1802.

361. WILLIAM LANG. { ADMITTED, December 8, 1801.
 { RESIGNED, December 14, 1802.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1802.

Born, ——. Died, 1807.

ESSAYS.—The Representative System of Legislation.
The Personal Privileges of the Subject.

362. WILLIAM MUIRHEAD HERRIES.

{ ADMITTED, December 8, 1801.
{ EXTRAORDINARY, December 4, 1804.

Afterwards of Spottes, in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright.
Called to the Scottish Bar in 1802.

Born, 1778-9. Died, 1823.

ESSAYS.—Rise, Progress, and Decline of the Arts and
Sciences.

Imagination.

Crimes.

Charitable Institutions.

363. CHARLES GRANT.

{ ADMITTED, January 12, 1802.
{ NON-RESIDENT, April 27, 1802.

Member of Parliament for the Inverness Burghs from 1807
to 1818, and for Inverness-shire from 1818 to 1835. In
1835, created a Peer by the title of Lord Glenelg. He has
held the offices of Chief Secretary for Ireland, President of
the Board of Trade, President of the Board of Control, and
Secretary for the Colonies, and is a Member of the Privy
Council.

ESSAY.—Usefulness of the Study of Mythology.

364. ROBERT GRANT.

{ ADMITTED, January 12, 1802.
{ NON-RESIDENT, April 27, 1802.

Afterwards Sir Robert Grant, G.C.H. Brother of Lord Glenelg.
Called to the English Bar in 1807. In 1813 he published
two pamphlets, entitled, "The Expediency maintained of
continuing the System by which the Trade and Government
of India are now regulated;" and "A Sketch of the History

of the East India Company from its Foundation to the Passing of the Regulation Act of 1773." In 1826, he was elected Member of Parliament for the Inverness Burghs, and in 1830, for Norwich and Finsbury. In 1831, he became a Member of the Privy Council, and a Commissioner of the Board of Control. In 1832, he was appointed Judge-Advocate General, and in 1834, Governor of Bombay, which situation he held till his death. A small volume of his Poems was published in 1839.

Born, 1785. Died, 1838.

ESSAY.—Inquiry whether Science originated in the Oriental Countries.

365. GEORGE STRICKLAND. { ADMITTED, January 26, 1802.
 { NON-RESIDENT, November 20, 1804.

Afterwards Sir George Strickland, Baronet, of Boynton, Yorkshire. Barrister-at-Law. A Deputy-Lieutenant of Yorkshire. He was Member of Parliament for the Western District of Yorkshire, from 1831 to 1841, and now represents the Borough of Preston.

ESSAYS.—The Political and Commercial Advantages of Egypt.

The Study of Mathematics.

Theoretical History of Property.

Population as connected with National Prosperity.

366. ROBERT KENNEDY. { ADMITTED, March 9, 1802.
 { DIED while an Ordinary Member.

Younger of Underwood. Was called to the Scottish Bar in 1804.

Born, 1783. Died, 1805.

From the notices of his death, which appeared in the Scots

Magazine and the London Monthly Magazine, it appears that even at the early age of twenty-two, his talents, industry, and amiable manners, had attracted general attention.

ESSAYS.—Intellectual Diversities of the Human Species.
Political Effects of Manufactures.
The Salt Laws.

367. ALEXANDER IRVINE.

{ ADMITTED, November 30, 1802.
{ EXTRAORDINARY, December 3, 1805.

Afterwards Alexander Forbes Irvine of Schivas, Aberdeenshire.
Called to the Scottish Bar in 1802.

ESSAYS.—Disadvantages of Colonies.
Comparison of the Ancient Poets with those of
the Age of Chivalry.
Pastoral Poetry.
The Colonization of India.
Expediency of a Free Colonization of India.
The Commerce of India.

368. JOHN MILLER.

{ ADMITTED, November 30, 1802.
{ EXTRAORDINARY, December 3, 1805.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1806. Afterwards a Barrister of Lincoln's Inn, and a King's Counsel. Author of an Inquiry into the present State of the Statute and Criminal Law of England; an Inquiry into the present State of the Civil Law in England; and of the articles on Chancery Reform, in the Quarterly Review.

Born, 1783. Died, 1841.

ESSAYS.—Life and Character of Cicero.
Some of the Consequences of the Invention of
Printing.

369. ANDREW MURRAY. { ADMITTED, December 7, 1802.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, December 10, 1805.

Afterwards of Murrayshall, Perthshire. Called to the Scottish Bar in 1803. Sheriff of Aberdeenshire.

ESSAYS.—Distilleries.

Comparison of Ancient and Modern Manners.

Remarks on the History of the Constitution of the Earth.

370. DR. ALEXANDER HENDERSON.

{ ADMITTED, December 21, 1802.
 { NON-RESIDENT, November 20, 1804.

Afterwards of Caskieben, Aberdeenshire. Physician in London. Honorary Secretary of the Horticultural Society of London, and author of a History of Ancient and Modern Wines.

ESSAYS.—Progress of Inductive Philosophy.

Kirwan's Remarks on Hume's Philosophy.

371. HENRY REEVE. { ADMITTED, December 21, 1802.
 { NON-RESIDENT, November 15, 1803.

Took the degree of Doctor of Medicine at the University of Edinburgh in 1803. In his Thesis de Animalibus Hyeme Sopitis, he announced his intention of farther studying the subject, and accordingly he produced in 1809 his only published work, an Essay on the Torpidity of Animals. He practised as a physician at Norwich, and was one of the Physicians to the Lunatic Asylum, and other Institutions in that place, and the chief Founder of the Philosophical Society of Norwich. He was a Fellow of the Royal and London Societies. In 1811, he delivered a course of Lectures on the Animal Economy, which William Taylor praises highly.

Born, 1780. Died, 1814.

“ Whether called on to pursue the chemical analysis of indigo, or to detect the causes that colour shadows, or to defend the prospects of the mountaineer against the citizen, he needed no preparation. His colloquial facility, his various knowledge, his ready talent, never forsook him. No subject seemed sufficiently examined in our disputations until the light of Dr. Reeve’s mind had shone and dwelt upon it ; and it was a light equally the reverse of obscurity and of splendour, neither flashy nor intermittent, which cleared up without dazzling, day rather than sunshine, a steady serenity, aiming less at effect than at elucidation. The correct taste of Dr. Reeve seemed always aware how foreign to the purposes of philosophy, is an ambitious and garish eloquence. His object was much more to inform than to amuse, and he constantly found some neglected side of the topic under notice, which required to be explained by dilation, or corroborated by additional argument, or illustrated by analogous facts—which had perhaps escaped the very opener’s research.”

WILLIAM TAYLOR OF NORWICH.

ESSAY.—The Epochs of Literature and Science.

372. WILLIAM WRIGHT.

{ ADMITTED, February 15, 1803.
{ NON-RESIDENT, March 26, 1805.

Afterwards Doctor of Medicine.

ESSAYS.—The rational Arguments for a Future State.
The Principles of Taste.

373. THOMAS ALLAN.

{ ADMITTED, February 15, 1803.
{ NON-RESIDENT, February 21, 1804.

Afterwards of Lauriston, Banker in Edinburgh.

Born, 1777. Died, 1833.

ESSAYS.—Probable Effects of the Union with Ireland upon
the Commercial Interests of that Country.
Paper Currency, with a View of its Success in
Britain, compared with other Countries.

374. FERDINAND WESTON. { ADMITTED, March 22, 1803.
{ NON-RESIDENT, February 21, 1804.

Studied Medicine at Edinburgh.

ESSAY.—Luxury.

375. PATRICK CLEGHORN. { ADMITTED, December 13, 1803.
{ RESIGNED, March 6, 1804.

Called to the English Bar in 1810. Held the Office of Registrar to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, from 1816 till 1828, when he returned to Scotland.

ESSAY.—Abolition of Domestic Slavery.

376. HENRY HERBERT SOUTHEY. { ADMITTED, January 10, 1804.
{ EXTRAORDINARY, Nov. 24, 1807.

Afterwards Doctor of Medicine, and Physician in London. He was Physician in Ordinary to George the Fourth, and for many years Physician to the Middlesex Hospital. Author of Observations on Pulmonary Consumption. He is a brother of the late Poet Laureate.

ESSAYS.—The Crusades.

Civilization of India.

377. WILLIAM DOUGLAS. { ADMITTED, February 28, 1804.
{ EXTRAORDINARY, March 17, 1807.

Afterwards of Almoness and Orchardton, in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright. Called to the Scottish Bar in 1806. Was Member of Parliament for the Borough of Plympton.

Born, 1784. Died, 1821.

378. **ÆNEAS MACBEAN.** { ADMITTED, November 27, 1804.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, December 8, 1807.

Afterwards Writer to the Signet.

ESSAYS.—Some of the Causes that retard the Progress of
 Knowledge.
 The Corn Laws.

379. **DIEGO LOPEZ DE MORLAS.** { ADMITTED, November 27, 1804.
 { NON-RESIDENT, April 16, 1805.

From Spain.

ESSAY.—Hope.

380. **ROBERT GOOCH.** { ADMITTED, November 27, 1804.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, November 24, 1807.

He was a Native of Yarmouth, but studied Medicine at Edinburgh, where he graduated in 1807. In 1808, he began to contribute to the London Medical Review. In 1812, he was appointed Lecturer of Midwifery at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and continued to practise in London with great success until his death. He wrote an Essay on the Contagious Nature of Plague, and other articles in the Quarterly Review; and, in 1829, published a work on the Diseases peculiar to Women, which Dr. Southey calls "the most valuable work on that subject in any language."

Born, 1784. Died, 1830.

"During a short life embittered by almost constant illness, he succeeded in attaining to great eminence in his profession, and left behind him valuable contributions to medical knowledge."
 DR. SOUTHEY.

ESSAYS.—Character of Peter the Great.

The Connexion between Pleasure and Pain.

381. ARTHUR STRICKLAND. { ADMITTED, November 27, 1804.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, November 24, 1807.

A younger brother of Sir George Strickland, Baronet, of Boynton. He is well known to the cultivators of Natural History, by his researches in that branch of science.

ESSAYS.—The Importance of Agriculture.

POOR LAWS.

382. ANDREW SKENE. { ADMITTED, November 27, 1804.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, December 8, 1807.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1806. Appointed Solicitor-General in 1834.

Born, 1784. Died, 1835.

“ Without the influence of higher official connexions, Mr. Skene had made his way to the elevated position which he occupied by the energy and perseverance of his own mind, the high honour of his principles and conduct, and that conscientious discharge of his duties, which distinguished him from the commencement of his career to its abrupt and melancholy close. His mind, remarkably lucid in its perceptions, and logical in its habits of thought, rendered his apprehension of legal principles equal, rapid, and just, while a strong vein of practical good sense, tempering his acuteness, prevented him from pushing abstract reasoning beyond its due bounds, or aiming at the display of subtlety, where his object was to produce conviction. * * * Mr. Skene carried into his political many of the same qualities which were conspicuous in his professional life ; the same high and punctilious sense of honour, the same disregard of all interested views, and the same straight-forwardness of conduct. * * * His talents, his principles, the qualities of his head and heart, had no warmer admirers than among the very party to whom in politics he had been all his life opposed ; and his elevation to the office

of Solicitor-General, was cordially hailed by them as a tribute equally just, whether paid to the well-earned reputation of the advocate, the dignified consistency of the politician, or the sterling qualities and virtues of the man. * * * Such was the natural and ever-springing activity of his mind, that even amidst a course of professional labour, under which ordinary minds would have sunk, he found time steadily to pursue his classical studies, and to acquire a perfect acquaintance with several of the modern languages. With even the latest productions of English literature he was familiar; his sensibility to the beauties of poetry and art was lively and just. It was a beautiful feature of his mind, too, that these studies were pursued by him for no purpose of display, but solely from the pleasure which they afforded, and from the high standard which he had formed for himself as to the character of the advocate, and the liberal and refined studies by which it might be elevated and adorned. * * * Of the kindness and benevolence of his private character, we can hardly trust ourselves to speak. His disposition was openness itself; sensibility and warmth of heart were so inherent in his nature, that it seemed to be a positive pleasure to him to confer a favour with whatever inconvenience and trouble it might be attended."

GEORGE MOIR, Esq., *Advocate*.

ESSAYS.—The Study of the Roman Law.

The Internal Evidence of the Trojan War.

383. WILLIAM GUNNING CAMPBELL.

{ ADMITTED, November 27, 1804.
{ DROPT FROM THE ROLL, December 9, 1806.

Afterwards of Fairfield, Ayrshire. Called to the Scottish Bar in 1805.

ESSAY.—Civil Liberty.

384. JOHN COLIN DUNLOP. { ADMITTED, November 27, 1804.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, December 8, 1807.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1807. Appointed Sheriff of Renfrewshire in 1816. Author of a History of Fiction, a History of Roman Literature, a History of Spain, and other works.

Born, 1786. Died, 1843.

ESSAYS.—Life and Character of Socrates.

Origin of Romantic Fiction in Europe.

385. JAMES MARSHALL. { ADMITTED, November 27, 1804.
 { RESIGNED, December 16, 1806.

Afterwards Secretary of the Provincial Bank of Ireland, London.

ESSAY.—Origin and Prevention of Crimes.

386. SAMUEL BARBER. { ADMITTED, November 27, 1804.
 { NON-RESIDENT, November 19, 1805.

387. JOHN WILLIAM MACKIE. { ADMITTED, December 4, 1804.
 { NON-RESIDENT, April 23, 1811.

Afterwards Student* of Christ Church, Oxford, and in orders in the Church of England.

ESSAY.—The Luxury of the present age.

388. JOHN CAMPBELL COLQUHOUN.

{ ADMITTED, December 11, 1804.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, December 22, 1807.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1806. Sheriff of Dumbartonshire. Author of a work on Animal Magnetism.

* Equivalent to Fellow in the other Colleges.

ESSAY.—Progress of Political Improvement in Europe during the Middle Ages.

389. LORD MAITLAND. { ADMITTED, December 18, 1804.
 { NON-RESIDENT, April 16, 1805.

Succeeded his father as ninth Earl of Lauderdale in 1839.

ESSAY.—The question of the expediency of Government interfering in the Corn Trade.

390. RODERICK M'LEOD. { ADMITTED, December 18, 1804.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, January 15, 1808.

Younger of Cadboll. Called to the Scottish Bar in 1810.

Lord-Lieutenant of the County of Cromarty. Was Member of Parliament for Nairn and Cromarty from 1818 till 1820, and of Sutherlandshire from 1831 till 1838.

ESSAYS.—The Causes of the Aggrandizement of France.
 Emigration from the Highlands.

391. HUGH MACKENZIE. { ADMITTED, February 12, 1805.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, November 22, 1808.

Son of Henry Mackenzie, author of the *Man of Feeling*.

Afterwards called to the English Bar.

Born, 1783. Died, 1814.

ESSAY.—Patriotism.

392. HENRY FEARON. { ADMITTED, February 26, 1805.
 { RESIGNED, December 17, 1805.

A Surgeon in the Coldstream Guards. After taking his degree at Edinburgh, he practised as a Physician at Sunderland.

Born, ——. Died, 1816.

“A man whom no one could know without loving; cheerful and liberal, full of knowledge, with a clear head and a warm heart, free from every selfish feeling.” DR. SOUTHEY.

ESSAY.—The Character of Cicero.

393. ROBERT GRAHAM. { ADMITTED, February 26, 1805.
EXTRAORDINARY, March 8, 1808.
HONORARY, December 13, 1814.

Afterwards of Redgorton. He succeeded to the estates of his cousin Lord Lynedoch in 1844. Called to the Scottish Bar in 1805. He was for a short period, before the resignation of Lord Melbourne in 1841, one of the Lords of the Treasury.

ESSAYS.—Posthumous Fame.

The Causes why Men of Eminence have always appeared in considerable numbers at one time.
Duelling.

394. EDMUND LOCKYER. { ADMITTED, March 5, 1805.
NON-RESIDENT, April 9, 1805.

Doctor of Medicine, and Fellow of the Linnean Society. Younger of Plymouth, the family seat, Devonshire. He predeceased his father.

Born, 1782. Died, 1816.

395. JOHN INGLIS. { ADMITTED, March 5, 1805.
EXTRAORDINARY, December 20, 1808.

Afterwards of Redhall, Mid-Lothian. Called to the Scottish Bar in 1805.

ESSAYS.—The Advantages of Insular Situation.

Effects of the Subdivision of Labour upon National Character.

History.

396. THOMAS GILLESPIE. { ADMITTED, March 12, 1805.
RESIGNED, December 16, 1806.

Afterwards Doctor of Laws. Was ordained Minister of Cults in 1813. Appointed Assistant and Successor to Dr. John Hunter, Professor of Humanity, St. Andrews, in 1825, and became sole Professor on his death, in 1836. Author of a

volume of Sermons, entitled, "The Seasons contemplated in the Spirit of the Gospel," and of many contributions to periodical publications.

Born, ——. Died, 1844.

ESSAY.—The Crusades.

397. JOHN ENNIS VIVIAN. { ADMITTED, March 19, 1805.
 { NON-RESIDENT, April 29, 1806.

Afterwards of Truro and Tregavethan, in the county of Cornwall. A Barrister, a Deputy-Lieutenant, and Magistrate for the County. Has been for three successive Parliaments, and now is Member of Parliament for Truro.

ESSAY.—The Advancement and Decline of Nations.

398. EDWARD LUCAS. { ADMITTED, March 19, 1805.
 { NON-RESIDENT, April 29, 1806.

Afterwards of Castleshane, Monaghan. Represented the county of Monaghan in Parliament, from 1834 to 1841. Under Secretary of State for Ireland, and Ranger of the Phoenix Park.

ESSAY.—The Culture and Practice of Benevolence.

399. JAMES CAMPBELL. { ADMITTED, April 2, 1805.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, April 12, 1808.

Afterwards of Craigie. Called to the Scottish Bar in 1805.

ESSAY.—The System of Defence which Britain ought to adopt.

400. DAVID RAMSAY. { ADMITTED, April 9, 1805.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, April 19, 1808.

Afterwards Writer to the Signet.

Born, 1784. Died, 1828.

ESSAYS.—Corporations.

Paper Currency.

401. JAMES AMOS. { ADMITTED, November 26, 1805.
 { NON-RESIDENT, April 21, 1807.

ESSAYS.—Machiavelism.

The Utility of Classical Learning.

402. DUNCAN M'FARLANE. { ADMITTED, December 3, 1805.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, January 10, 1809.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1806.

ESSAYS.—Remarks on the Philosophical Character of the
 18th Century.

The Principle of Imitation.

Philosophical Character of the 18th Century.

403. HENRY BRIGHT. { ADMITTED, December 3, 1805.
 { NON-RESIDENT, November 18, 1806.

Held a Fellowship of Peterham College, Cambridge, for some
 years. Was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1810, and
 practised in the common law courts. He represented his
 native city of Bristol in three Parliaments.

ESSAY.—The moral tendency of the Writings of Dr.
 Samuel Johnson.

404. RICHARD RAYLEY. { ADMITTED, December 17, 1805.
 { NON-RESIDENT, November 18, 1806.

Called to the English Bar in 1806. Was a Fellow of Clare
 Hall, Cambridge, but vacated his Fellowship by not taking
 orders.

ESSAY.—The Commerce and Legislation of Grain.

405. JOHN VANS AGNEW. { ADMITTED, December 24, 1805.
 { RESIGNED, November 22, 1808.

Afterwards of Barnbarroch and Sheuchan, Wigtonshire.

Born, 1780. Died, 1825.

406. WILLIAM AUGUSTUS CUNNINGHAME.

{ ADMITTED, January 7, 1806.
 { NON-RESIDENT, November 15, 1808.

Called to the English Bar, and practised on the Northern Circuit.

Born, 1788. Died, 1827.

ESSAYS.—The comparative utility of Ancient and Modern Language.
 The Slave Trade.

407. JOHN GORDON.

{ ADMITTED, January 28, 1806.
 { NON-RESIDENT, February 3, 1807.

A Native of Dumfries. He was an excellent classical Scholar.

Born, 1781. Died, 1807.

ESSAY.—The Causes which have contributed to form the National Character of the Scotch Highlanders.

408. THE HON. WILLIAM TEMPLE. { ADMITTED, February 4, 1806.
 { NON-RESIDENT, Nov. 18, 1806.

Brother and presumptive heir of Viscount Palmerston. Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Naples.

ESSAY.—The Causes that favour the prosperity of the Fine Arts.

409. WILLIAM BRODIE.

{ ADMITTED, February 4, 1806.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, February 14, 1809.

Afterwards of Milton, Morayshire. Called to the Scottish Bar in 1810.

ESSAYS.—The beauties of Poetry.
 The love of Literature and Science.

410. JOSEPH MURRAY.

{ ADMITTED, February 4, 1806.
 { RESIGNED, February 3, 1807.

Afterwards of Aiton, Perthshire. Called to the Scottish Bar

in 1808. Principal Clerk of the Jury Court. Author of Reports of Cases in the Jury Court from 1815 to 1830.

ESSAY.—Influence of the Passions on the Judgment.

411. ARTHUR CLIFFORD. { ADMITTED, February 18, 1806.
 { NON-RESIDENT, March 25, 1806.

A younger son of the Honourable Thomas Clifford of Tixall, Staffordshire. He published a Collection of the State Papers of Sir Ralph Sadler, Tixall Poetry with Notes and Illustrations, several works connected with the Parish of Tixall and the family of Clifford, and other Essays and Poems.

Born, 1777. Died, 1830.

412. DOMINICK BROWNE. { ADMITTED, February 25, 1806.
 { NON-RESIDENT, November 18, 1806.

Afterwards Baron Oranmore and Browne, of Carra Browne Castle, in the County of the Town of Galway, and of Castle Macgarrett, County of Mayo, in the Peerage of Ireland. Lord-Lieutenant of the County of Mayo, which he represented in Parliament from 1813 to 1835, with the exception of the Parliament of 1826. Raised to the Peerage in 1836. A Privy Councillor in Ireland.

ESSAY.—The Spirit of Party.

413. HENRY EDGEWORTH. { ADMITTED, March 18, 1806.
 { NON-RESIDENT, November 18, 1806.

Afterwards Doctor of Medicine and a Physician at Clifton. A brother of the celebrated Miss Edgeworth.

Born, 1782. Died, 1813.

ESSAY.—The Telegraphic Art.

414. TIMOTHY BROWN. { ADMITTED, November 25, 1806.
 { NON-RESIDENT, March 18, 1807.

ESSAY.—The Utility of Chemistry.

415. ELTON HAMOND. { ADMITTED, November 25, 1806.
 { RESIGNED, March 17, 1807.

Born, 1786. Died, 1820.

416. HENRY HOME DRUMMOND.

{ ADMITTED, November 25, 1806.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, November 28, 1809.

Afterwards of Blair Drummond, Perthshire. Called to the Scottish Bar in 1808. Represented Stirlingshire in Parliament from 1821 to 1831, and since 1841 has represented the County of Perth.

ESSAYS.—The Weakness of Human Reason.
 The Perfectibility of Man.

417. THOMAS KNOX. { ADMITTED, November 25, 1806.
 { NON-RESIDENT, January 24, 1809.

Afterwards Earl of Ranfurly, Viscount Northland, and Baron Wells, of Dungannon, County of Tyrone, in the Peerage of Ireland. Baron Ranfurly, of Ramphorlie, County of Renfrew, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom. Represented Dungannon in Parliament in 1837-8. Succeeded his father in 1840.

ESSAY.—The Perfectibility of Man.

418. WILLIAM MOUETT. { ADMITTED, November 25, 1806.
 { DROPT FROM THE ROLL, April 24, 1809.

Afterwards of Garth. Called to the Scottish Bar in 1807.

Born, 1785. Died, 1836.

ESSAYS.—The Effects of exclusive trading privileges upon Commerce.

Usury.

The Character of William III.

419. JAMES WILSON. { ADMITTED, November 25, 1806.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, February 6, 1810.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1807, and to the English Bar in 1829. He conducted, along with Mr. Shaw, Reports of Appeal Cases in the House of Lords from 1825 to 1834. He is now Judge and First President of the Supreme Court at the Mauritius.

ESSAYS.—Permissive Laws.

The difficulty of finding a Subject for an Essay.

420. DUNCAN MATHESON. { ADMITTED, December 2, 1806.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, December 5, 1809.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1808. Sheriff-Substitute for Leith.

Born, 1786. Died, 1838.

ESSAYS.—Enquiry into the Expediency of an exclusive Established Religion.

421. STEPHEN GEARY WILKES.
 { ADMITTED, December 2, 1806.
 { EXPELLED, March 3, 1807.

Physician in Sydney, New South Wales.

ESSAY.—The Pleasure which the Mind receives from contemplating Objects of Distress.

422. GEORGE BLAMIRE. { ADMITTED, December 2, 1806.
 { NON-RESIDENT, November 17, 1807.

423. JOHN DONALDSON. { ADMITTED, December 16, 1806.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, January 9, 1810.

Afterwards of Auchairne, Ayrshire. Writer to the Signet. He

took the degree of Master of Arts at the University of Glasgow, in 1801.

ESSAYS.—Account of the Stoical System concerning the *summum bonum*.

Illustration of the Arguments derived from Reason in support of the Immortality of the Soul.

424. WILLIAM HORNE. { ADMITTED, December 23, 1806.
{ EXTRAORDINARY, January 16, 1810.

Afterwards of Stirkoke, Caithness-shire. Called to the Scottish Bar in 1806. Sheriff of Haddingtonshire.

ESSAYS.—Suicide.

The policy of renewing the Charter of the East India Company.

Popular Instruction.

425. ROBERT JAMESON. { ADMITTED, January 6, 1807.
{ EXTRAORDINARY, January 16, 1810.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1808.

Born, 1784. Died, 1834.

ESSAY.—The Influence of Society in restraining the Passions.

“ It is a remarkable coincidence that the Bar of Scotland, after suffering a similar loss so recently before, has thus been deprived of another of its greatest ornaments, cut off in the prime of life, and in the height of professional exertion and fame. Mr. Jameson and Mr. Skene were contemporaries, attached friends, and generous rivals, without a single feeling of jealousy; and though rather equal than similar in their talents and dispositions, they strongly resembled each other in the possession of the most distinguished qualities that could characterise their profession. In these two esteemed and highly-gifted men, the public have to regret the most assiduous, skilful, and conscientious advocates that have perhaps ever

been produced at the same period ; and their brethren at the Bar have lost the best guides to professional learning and success, and the brightest examples of professional integrity and honour." CHARLES NEAVES, Esq. ADVOCATE.

426. JAMES WEDDERBURN. { ADMITTED, January 6, 1807.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, January 16, 1810.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1803. Appointed Solicitor-General of Scotland in 1816.

Born, 1782. Died, 1822.

ESSAY.—Remarks on the Criticism on the Life and Writings of Dr. Reid contained in the Edinburgh Review.

427. CHARLES GORDON URQUHART.

{ ADMITTED, February 3, 1807.
 { DROPT FROM THE ROLL, Feb. 28, 1809.

Younger of Braelangwell, Cromartyshire. He studied for the Scottish Bar, but eventually entered the Greek Military Service, in which he continued till his death at about the age of thirty.

ESSAY.—Patriotism.

428. JAMES ALLAN MACONOCHIE.

{ ADMITTED, March 10, 1807.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, March 13, 1810.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1813. Sheriff of Orkney.

ESSAYS.—Origin of Natural Religion.
 Philosophical Necessity.

429. CHARLES KNOWLES ROBISON.

{ ADMITTED, March 17, 1807.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, March 27, 1810.

Afterwards Writer to the Signet. One of the Magistrates of Calcutta.

ESSAYS.—The Liberty of the Press.
Duelling.

430. SAMUEL BARRETT MOULTON BARRETT.

{ ADMITTED, April 21, 1807.
{ NON-RESIDENT, February 6, 1810.

Afterwards of Carlton Hall, Yorkshire, and subsequently of
Cinnamon Hill, Jamaica.

Born, ——. Died, 1837.

ESSAY.—Patriotism.

431. JOHN BORTHWICK.

{ ADMITTED, April 27, 1807.
{ EXTRAORDINARY, November 27, 1810.

Afterwards of Crookston. Called to the Scottish Bar in 1810.

Author of a Treatise on the Law of Libel and Slander, and
other legal works.

ESSAYS.—The Balance of Power.
Education.

432. JOHN MILLER.

{ ADMITTED, April 27, 1807.
{ EXTRAORDINARY, December 4, 1810.

Afterwards of Stewartfield, Roxburghshire.

ESSAYS.—The Demon of Socrates.

The Three Unities.

The Character of Cicero.

433. SIR GEORGE CLERK, BART., OF PENNYCUICK.

{ ADMITTED, November 24, 1807.
{ EXTRAORDINARY, December 11, 1810.
{ HONORARY, December 13, 1814.

A Lord of the Admiralty from 1819 to 1830, with the excep-
tion of a short interval. Secretary to the Treasury during
Sir Robert Peel's administration in 1834-5, and since 1841.
Member of Parliament for the county of Edinburgh, for many

years previous to 1832, from 1835 to 1837, and since 1838, for the borough of Stamford.

ESSAYS.—Comparative Merits of Sculpture, Painting, and Poetry.

Origin and Progress of the Arts and Sciences.

434. THOMAS FRANCIS KENNEDY.

{ ADMITTED, December 8, 1807.
{ EXTRAORDINARY, December 18, 1810.

Afterwards of Dunure, Ayrshire. Called to the Scottish Bar in 1811. Lately Member of Parliament for the Ayr Burghs. A Privy Councillor in Ireland. Paymaster of Civil Services in the Treasury-Office in Ireland.

ESSAYS.—On Value.

On Party.

"It was he who introduced, and in reality, though not in form, carried the bill for depriving the presiding judge in criminal trials in Scotland, of the old and intolerable power of packing the jury, and for making them be chosen by ballot, corrected by the peremptory challenge—by far the greatest modern improvement in the practice of Scotch penal justice."

LORD COCKBURN.

435. JOHN SPENCER STANHOPE. { ADMITTED, December 8, 1807.
{ NON-RESIDENT, March 28, 1809.

Afterwards of Cannon Hall, Yorkshire. His family is a branch of the noble House of Chesterfield. Fellow of the Royal Society of London, and corresponding Member of the Royal Institute of France. Author of *Topography illustrative of the Battle of Plataea and Olympia*, or *Topography illustrative of the Ancient State of the Plain of Olympia*, and of the *Ruins of the City of Elis*.

436. BENJAMIN HEYWOOD BRIGHT.

{ ADMITTED, December 15, 1807.
{ NON-RESIDENT, November 15, 1808.

Afterwards called to the Chancery Bar. Mr. Bright was an ardent cultivator of literature, particularly of old English Poetry.

Born, 1787-8. Died, 1843.

ESSAY.—The Art of Plagiarism.

437. ROBERT NEWBIGGING. { ADMITTED, December 15, 1807.
{ EXTRAORDINARY, December 11, 1810.

Afterwards Robert Newbigging Cairncross. Called to the Scottish Bar in 1807.

ESSAYS.—The Abuse of the Imagination.
Property.

438. ROBERT W. RUTHERFORD. { ADMITTED, December 22, 1807.
{ NON-RESIDENT, April 5, 1808.

From the United States of America.

ESSAY.—Effects which Moral and Physical Causes have on the Mind.

439. ROBERT PRICE. { ADMITTED, December 22, 1807.
{ NON-RESIDENT, April 26, 1808.

Afterwards Sir Robert Price, Baronet, of Foxley, Herefordshire.

He Represented the County of Hereford in Parliament from 1818 to 1841, and is a Deputy-Lieutenant of that County.

ESSAY.—Public Education.

440. ROBERT SHAPLAND CAREW.

{ ADMITTED, January 12, 1808.
{ NON-RESIDENT, March 15, 1808.

Afterwards of Castleboro', County of Wexford. He was Member of Parliament for the county of Wexford from 1812 to 1834, when he was created Baron Carew in Ireland. In

1838, he was created Baron Carew of the United Kingdom.
Lord Lieutenant of the county of Wexford.

441. JOHN HAY.

{ ADMITTED, February 16, 1808.
{ EXTRAORDINARY, February 19, 1811.

Afterwards Sir John Hay of Smithfield and Haystoun, Baronet.
Called to the Scottish Bar in 1810. Member of Parliament
for Peebles-shire.

Born, 1788. Died, 1838.

ESSAY.—The History of the Arabs of Spain.

442. JOHN NICOLAS FAZAKERLY.

{ ADMITTED, March 22, 1808.
{ NON-RESIDENT, April 9, 1808.

Afterwards of Stoodley, Devonshire. Member of Parliament
for Great Grimsby in 1818, for Lincoln in 1826, and for
Peterborough from 1830 to 1841.

“He is a very agreeable man, and has travelled more than
anybody of his age, having been, like the Spectator, to Grand
Cairo, to take the measure of a pyramid; besides being a
great deal in Spain and Italy, he was of the party that some
years ago visited the Grecian Islands, and spent a winter at
Athens. With all this he has excellent and moderate opi-
nions in politics, such as become the descendant of a Whig
lawyer.”

FRANCIS HORNER.

443. JAMES ERSKINE.

{ ADMITTED, March 22, 1808.
{ DROPT FROM THE ROLL, Feb. 6, 1810.

Afterwards of Aberdona. Called to the Scottish Bar in 1808.

ESSAYS.—National Prejudices.

A General Peace.

444. ALEXANDER MAITLAND. { ADMITTED, March 29, 1808.
 { RESIGNED, January 17, 1809.

Afterwards Alexander Maitland Gibson, younger of Clifton-hall. Called to the Scottish Bar in 1810.

Born, 1787. Died, 1828.

ESSAY.—Emigration.

445. PATRICK TENNENT. { ADMITTED, April 5, 1808.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, December 18, 1810.

Afterwards Writer to the Signet.

ESSAYS.—The Circulating Medium.

The Use and Credibility of History.

446. ALEXANDER GREENHILL. { ADMITTED, April 26, 1808.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, Feb. 18, 1812.

Afterwards of Fearn. Called to the Scottish Bar in 1810.

Born, 1788. Died, 1832.

ESSAYS.—Capital.

Conquest.

The Wages of Labour.

447. DAVID BAILLIE. { ADMITTED, November 22, 1808.
 { NON-RESIDENT, November 14, 1809.

Afterwards of Hill Park, Seven Oakes, Kent. Merchant in London, and Fellow of the Royal Society.

448. MARTIN SANDYS WALL. { ADMITTED, November 29, 1808.
 { NON-RESIDENT, November 13, 1810.

Afterwards the Reverend Martin Sandys Wall, M.A., Student* of Christ's Church, Oxford. His father, the late Dr. Martin Wall of Oxford, was the author of numerous well-known works.

* Vide note on p. 23.

ESSAY.—The Influence of Monarchical and Free Government upon the Intellectual and Moral Character.

449. JAMES WALKER. { ADMITTED, November 29, 1808.
{ EXTRAORDINARY, December 3, 1811.

Afterwards of Dalry, Mid-Lothian. Called to the Scottish Bar in 1811. Appointed Sheriff of Wigtonshire in 1820, which office he resigned on being appointed one of the Principal Clerks of Session in 1843.

ESSAYS.—The *Summum Bonum*.
The Balance of Power.

450. EUSTACHIUS STRICKLAND. { ADMITTED, November 29, 1808.
{ NON-RESIDENT, Nov. 13, 1810.

A younger Brother of Sir George Strickland, Baronet, of Boynton. Called to the English Bar, and practised his profession chiefly on the Northern Circuit. He was author of a work on the Law of Evidence.

Born, 1789. Died, 1840.

ESSAY.—The Prerogative of the Crown under the House of Tudor.

451. CHARLES SINCLAIR CULLEN.

{ ADMITTED, November 29, 1808.
{ NON-RESIDENT, April 3, 1810.

Afterwards called to the English Bar.

Born, ——. Died, 1830.

ESSAY.—The Love of Fame.

452. ROBERT PEARSE GILLIES. { ADMITTED, December 6, 1808.
{ NON-RESIDENT, Nov. 19, 1811.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1812. Formerly of Balmakewan. Author of *Childe Alarique*, and other poems. Translator of

ESSAY.—The Poetical Character.

- Afterwards Writer to the Signet.

- Afterwards of Edgeworthstown, County of Longford. Author of Memoirs of the Abbé Edgeworth. A brother of the celebrated Miss Edgeworth.

- Afterwards of Ratter, Caithness. Called to the Scottish Bar in 1811. He was Member of Parliament for Orkney and Shetland from 1830 till 1835, and now represents the county of Caithness.

- ESSAY.—The Causes of Variety in the Human Species.

- Afterwards Banker in Bristol.

- Afterwards of Lauriston, Mid-Lothian. Called to the Scottish Bar in 1812. Member of Parliament for the Leith District of Burghs. Solicitor-General of Scotland from 1837 to 1839, and Lord Advocate from 1839 to 1841. Elected Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow in 1844.

ESSAYS.—Some of the Causes of the Decline of the Roman Republic.
Ecclesiastical Establishments.

459. THE HON. FREDERICK WILLIAM MACKENZIE.

{ ADMITTED, March 28, 1809.
{ NON-RESIDENT, April 11, 1809.

Eldest surviving son of Lord Seaforth. Member of Parliament for the County of Ross.

Born, ——. Died, 1814.

460. THOMAS CORRIE.

{ ADMITTED, March 28, 1809.
{ EXTRAORDINARY, December 1, 1812.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1811. Afterwards Writer to the Signet. Manager of the British Linen Company.

ESSAYS.—Duelling.

The Sacrifices of the Ancients.

The Character of Henry IV. of France.

461. SYDNEY SHORE.

{ ADMITTED, March 28, 1809.
{ NON-RESIDENT, April 10, 1810.

ESSAY.—Criminal Law.

462. FREDERICK PIGOU.

{ ADMITTED, November 28, 1809.
{ NON-RESIDENT, November 13, 1810.

463. CORNWALLIS HEWETT.

{ ADMITTED, November 28, 1809.
{ DROPT FROM THE ROLL, Jan. 8, 1811.

He practised as a Physician in London, and was appointed one of the Metropolitan Commissioners of Lunacy in 1839.

464. LORD CALTHORPE.

{ ADMITTED, December 5, 1809.
{ NON-RESIDENT, November 13, 1810.

Third Baron Calthorpe of Calthorpe, in the County of Norfolk. Succeeded his brother in 1807.

465. THE HON. FRED[^] SYLVESTER NORTH DOUGLAS.

{ ADMITTED, December 5, 1809.

{ NON-RESIDENT, February 27, 1810.

Only son of Sylvester Douglas, Lord Glenbervie. Member of Parliament for Banbury. He was author of several able articles in the Edinburgh Review, and of a valuable work entitled "Certain points of resemblance between the Ancient and Modern Greeks," derived from the observations made during his travels in Greece.

Born, 1791. Died, 1819.

"The death of this gentleman has excited more than common interest. Indefatigable in his attention to public business, he brought to the consideration of every subject a clear, vigorous, and active understanding, a copious fund of information, the spirit and the tact of a man of business. He had devoted at an early age all his faculties to public life, and in the opinion of the most judicious among his contemporaries, he would have attained the highest distinctions of Parliament and of the State. As a classical and a general scholar, greatly accomplished in languages and letters, few were his superiors; but it is for his friends alone to speak with justice of his social merits. Inheriting with the name the humour of Lord North, the characteristic humour of his family, which appeared to be rather the effusion of playful spirits and of social enjoyment than the effort of wit, and being free from spleen or vanity, he was incapable of inflicting pain, and enlivened every society by his presence. He was a cheerful and agreeable companion, a warm and generous friend, and a kind and affectionate son." GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

466. HENRY WEBSTER.

{ ADMITTED, December 12, 1809.

{ NON-RESIDENT, April 17, 1810.

Afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Henry Vassall Webster,

Knight Bachelor. He served in Portugal, Spain, Holland, Belgium, and France. Was nominated a Knight of Wilhelm of the Netherlands in 1815. Knight-Commander of the Tower and Sword of Portugal in 1832, and of St. Bento d'Avis in 1835. He received a medal for Waterloo, having been at that memorable engagement aide-de-camp to the Prince of Orange.

467. DAVID ANDERSON. { ADMITTED, January 9, 1810.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, November 19, 1811.

Afterwards David Anderson Blair. Called to the Scottish Bar in 1811. Subsequently in the Civil Service, Ceylon.

ESSAY.—Friendship.

468. GEORGE FORBES. { ADMITTED, January 23, 1810.
 { NON-RESIDENT, February 4, 1812.

Youngest son of Sir William Forbes, Baronet, of Pitsligo. In 1815, Mr. Forbes became a partner of the firm of Sir William Forbes, James Hunter, and Company, bankers. On the junction of that firm with the Glasgow Union Bank, under the name of the Union Bank of Scotland, Mr. Forbes became a Managing Director of the Institution.

ESSAYS.—On Reviews.

On Memory.

469. THOMAS MAITLAND. { ADMITTED, January 23, 1810.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, January 19, 1813.

Afterwards of Dundrennan, in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright. Called to the Scottish Bar in 1813. Solicitor-General for Scotland, under Lord Melbourne's administration in 1840-1.

ESSAYS.—The comparative Merits of Herodotus and Thucydides.

Ancient and Modern Drama.

Connexion between Slavery and Civilization.
 Eloquence of the Greeks. (Introductory.)
 The Character of Mahomet.
 The African Standard of Beauty and Virtue.

470. RICHARD BRIGHT. { ADMITTED, January 23, 1810.
 { RESIGNED, February 9, 1813.

Afterwards Doctor of Medicine, London, Lecturer at Guy's Hospital, and one of the Physicians Extraordinary to the Queen. He travelled in Iceland with Sir George Mackenzie, and wrote an account of the Zoology and Botany of the Island. He published Travels in Hungary, in 1818; in 1827, a volume of Reports of Medical Cases, which has been called "one of the most valuable contributions to morbid anatomy which the country has ever produced." * And in 1831, another volume of Reports on Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System, besides contributing many papers to the Transactions of the Medico-Chirurgical Society.

ESSAY.—Domestic Happiness.

471. GEORGE AUGUSTUS CUNNINGHAME.

{ ADMITTED, February 13, 1810.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, February 9, 1813.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1812. Afterwards in the Army.

ESSAYS.—Sketch of Republican and Imperial Rome.

The Influence of Philosophy on the Fine Arts.

Russian Commerce.

472. THE HON. CHARLES STOURTON.

{ ADMITTED, March 6, 1810.
 { NON-RESIDENT, November 13, 1810.

Third Son of the sixteenth Baron Stourton. Assumed in 1815

* Pettigrew's Medical Portraits.

the surname of Langdale, on succeeding to the estate of Houghton, Yorkshire, the property of his cousin. Represented the Borough of Beverley in Parliament during Sessions 1834-5, and Knaresborough from 1838 to 1841.

473. THOMAS CHARLES HORNOLD.

{ ADMITTED, April 3, 1810.
{ NON-RESIDENT, November 13, 1810.

Afterwards of Blackmore Park and Hanley Castle, Worcestershire. He is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant of that County.

474. HENRY PORTER.

{ ADMITTED, April 10, 1810.
{ NON-RESIDENT, April 9, 1811.

Afterwards of Winslade, Devonshire.

ESSAY.—The advantage which Greece derived from the Olympic Games.

475. LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

{ ADMITTED, April 24, 1810.
{ NON-RESIDENT, November 17, 1812.

One of the Representatives of the City of London in Parliament.

Author of an Essay on the History of the English Constitution ; Don Carlos, a Tragedy ; Life of William Lord Russell, and Memoirs of the Affairs of Europe from the Peace of Utrecht. Lord John was a Member of Earl Grey's administration, and introduced the Reform Bill into the House of Commons in 1831. Was Paymaster of the Forces from 1830 to 1834. Secretary of State for the Home Department, under Lord Melbourne's administration, from 1835 to 1839, and for the Colonies from 1839 to 1841.

“ Lord John Russell has that degree of imagination which, though evinced rather in sentiment than in expression, still enables him to generalize from the details of his reading and

experience, and to take those comprehensive views which, however easily depreciated by ordinary men in an age of routine, are indispensable to a statesman in the conjunctures in which we live. He understands therefore his position, and he has the moral intrepidity which prompts him ever to dare that which his intellect assures him is politic. He is consequently at the same time sagacious and bold in council. As an administrator he is prompt and indefatigable. He is not a natural orator, and labours under physical difficulties, which even a Demosthenic impulse could scarcely overcome. But he is experienced in debate; quick in reply, fertile in resource, takes large views, and frequently compensates for a dry and hesitating manner by the expression of those noble truths that flash across the fancy, and rise spontaneously to the lips of men of poetic temperament when addressing popular assemblies. If we add to this a private life of dignified repute, the accidents of his birth and rank, which can never be severed from a man, the scion of a great historic family, and born, as it were, to the hereditary service of the State, it is difficult to ascertain at what period, or under what circumstances, the Whig party have ever possessed or could obtain a more efficient leader." D'ISRAELI.

ESSAYS.—The Proceedings of the Cortes of Spain from
24th September to 15th November 1810.

The Beauty of the Material World.

476. LORD KILLEEN.

{ ADMITTED, April 24, 1810.

{ NON-RESIDENT, April 16, 1811.

In 1836, succeeded his Father as ninth Earl of Fingall. His Lordship is a Privy Counsellor in Ireland, and a Visitor and Trustee of Maynooth College.

ESSAY.—The Difference between the Moral Character in

a State of Civilization and that in a State of
Barbarism.

477. JOHN DONELLAN. { ADMITTED, November 20, 1810.
 { NON-RESIDENT, April 16, 1811.
Afterwards of Bally-Donellan, County of Galway. He died
several years ago.
ESSAY.—The advantages derived from the Art of Printing.
478. MARRIOTT CHADWICK WALKER AYTOUN.
 { ADMITTED, November 20, 1810.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, March 28, 1820.
Afterwards of Purin, Fifeshire. Captain in the Royal Artillery.
479. JAMES GRAHAME. { ADMITTED, November 20, 1810.
 { RESIGNED, December 15, 1812.
Called to the Scottish Bar in 1812. Author of a History of
the Rise and Progress of the United States of North Ame-
rica, and a work on Population.
Born, 1790. Died, 1842.
ESSAYS.—Capital Punishments.
The Exclusion Bill.
480. JOHN TAAFFE. { ADMITTED, November 20, 1810.
 { NON-RESIDENT, February 18, 1812.
Younger of Smarmore Castle, County of Lowth.
ESSAY.—On the Public Character of Cromwell.
481. JAMES BELL. { ADMITTED, November 20, 1810.
 { RESIGNED, April 2, 1811.
Called to the Scottish Bar in 1809.
Born, 1783. Died, 1826.
ESSAYS.—The Opinions which have prevailed regarding
the true Foundation of Legitimate Govern-
ment.

Application of the Property Tax to Foreign
Property in the British Funds.

482. SAMUEL M'CORMICK. { ADMITTED, November 27, 1810.
 { RESIGNED, February 9, 1813.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1811. Appointed Sheriff of Bute-
shire in 1818.

Born, 1787. Died, 1834.

ESSAYS.—Influence of Moral and Physical Causes on the
Character and Condition of Nations.
The Means of Civilizing India.
War.

483. DONALD MACINTOSH. { ADMITTED, November 27, 1810.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, January 28, 1812.

Afterwards Writer to the Signet.

Born, ——. Died, 1833.

ESSAY.—The pernicious Tendency of Novels and Ro-
mances.

484. HENRY STEWART VANS. { ADMITTED, November 27, 1810.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, February 16, 1813.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1811.

ESSAYS.—The comparative Degrees of Encouragement
afforded to Luxury by the different Govern-
ments with which we are acquainted.
Thoughts on the Origin of our Constitution, and
the Use of the House of Commons.
Luxury.

485. STEPHEN TEMPEST. { ADMITTED, December 4, 1810.
 { RESIGNED, January 7, 1812.

Younger of Broughton Hall, Yorkshire.

Born, 1790. Died, 1822.

ESSAY.—Moral Certainty.

486. JOHN FITZHERBERT RUXTON.

{ ADMITTED, December 11, 1810.
 { NON-RESIDENT, April 16, 1811.

Afterwards of Ardeo House, in the County of Lowth, and of
 Shercock, in the County of Cavan.

Born, 1790. Died, 1826.

ESSAY.—The present Political Aspect of Europe.

487. JOHN FARQUHAR FRAZER. { ADMITTED, December 11, 1810.
 { NON-RESIDENT, Feb. 11, 1812.

Afterwards Barrister-at-Law. He edited an edition of Coke
 upon Littleton.

ESSAY.—Origin of the Moral Sense.

488. JOSEPH ROBLEY. { ADMITTED, December 18, 1810.
 { NON-RESIDENT, November 19, 1811.

Afterwards Merchant in Glasgow.

Born, 1788. Died, 1832.

ESSAY.—Condemnation.

489. JOHN WILSON. { ADMITTED, January 15, 1811.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, January 21, 1817.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1815. Appointed Professor of
 Moral Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh in 1820.
 Author of the *Isle of Palms*, the *City of the Plague*, and
 other Poems, of *Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life*, and
 of the *Trials of Margaret Lyndesay*. He wrote the greater
 part of that very remarkable series of papers, the *Noctes Am-*
brobianæ, which have lately been reprinted in a separate form
 in America; and many other articles in *Blackwood's Maga-*
zine, a selection of which were recently published in three
 volumes, with the title of "*Recreations of Christopher North*."

"We need say little, we presume, of the imaginary personage

who claims their authorship, (Recreations of Christopher North) except that, notwithstanding the palpably incongruous assemblage of qualities with which he is invested, such are the vivacity and picturesque truth with which his sayings and doings have been here depicted, that few creatures of the imagination have succeeded in impressing their image on the public with more distinctness of protraiture, or a stronger sense of reality. Few, indeed, find any difficulty in calling up before the mind's eye, with nearly the same vividness as that of an ordinary acquaintance, the image of this venerable *Eidolon*—who unites the fire of youth with the wisdom of age, retains an equal interest in poetry, philosophy, pugilism, and political economy—in short, in all the on-goings of the world around him, in which either matter or spirit have a part; and who passes from a fit of the gout to a feat of gymnastics, and carries his crutch obviously less for purposes of use than of intimidation."

EDINBURGH REVIEW.

ESSAY.—Some Political Institutions of Military Origin.

490. HENRY JOHN PARSONS. { ADMITTED, January 15, 1811.
 { NON-RESIDENT, April 2, 1811.

Afterwards Master of Arts, and Fellow of Magdalene College, Oxford. Rector of Saunderton, Buckinghamshire, and Vicar of Arundel, Sussex.

Born, ——. Died, 1844.

491. THOMAS GEORGE APREECE.

{ ADMITTED, February 5, 1811.
 { DROPT FROM THE ROLL, November 26, 1811.

Afterwards Sir Thomas George Apreece, Bart., of Wasingley, Huntingdonshire. He was Deputy-Lieutenant of that county.

Born, 1791. Died, 1842.

492. RICHARD NAPIER. { ADMITTED, November 26, 1811.
 { NON-RESIDENT, November 17, 1812.
 Afterwards called to the English Bar.
 ESSAYS.—Idolatry.
 The Use of Illustration in Argument.
493. JAMES CLARKE. { ADMITTED, December 3, 1811.
 { NON-RESIDENT, March 10, 1812.
 Afterwards Doctor of Medicine, Dublin. He died several
 years ago.
494. DAVID ANDERSON. { ADMITTED, December 3, 1811.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, December 13, 1814.
 Afterwards of St. Germain's, Haddingtonshire. Called to the
 Scottish Bar in 1814.
 ESSAY.—The Force of Example.
495. JAMES CALEB ANDERSON. { ADMITTED, December 3, 1811.
 { NON-RESIDENT, November 17, 1812.
 Afterwards Sir James Caleb Anderson, Baronet, of Fermoy.
 ESSAY.—Inquiry into the Policy of Buonaparte with Re-
 gard to Ireland.
496. ALEXANDER M'LEOD. { ADMITTED, February 4, 1812.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, January 28, 1817.
 Afterwards of Harris. A Stipendiary Magistrate in Jamaica.
 ESSAYS.—Exile.
 The probable Political Consequences of the pre-
 sent rapid Secession from the National Church.
497. JOHN SHAW STEWART. { ADMITTED, February 11, 1812.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, November 14, 1815.
 Called to the Scottish Bar in 1816. Appointed Sheriff of Stir-
 lingshire in 1839.

Born, 1793. Died, 1840.

“ With deep regret we announce the death of John Shaw Stewart, Esquire, Advocate, Sheriff of Stirlingshire. *Multis ille bonis flebilis occidit.* He was in all relations of life esteemed, respected, and beloved, and will be affectionately remembered, and long and truly mourned by those who knew his worth. He was a man of sincere and unaffected piety, and in his upright and benevolent character, the influence of pure religious principle was happily exemplified.”

CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

ESSAYS.—The Art of Printing.

Agriculture.

The Study of Political Philosophy.

498. THOMAS ERSKINE.

{ ADMITTED, November 24, 1812.

{ EXTRAORDINARY, November 28, 1815.

Afterwards of Linlathen, Forfarshire. Called to the Scottish Bar in 1810. Author of Internal Evidences of Religion, and other theological works.

ESSAYS.—Effects of Opinion.

The great Reign of Henry IV.

499. ADAM URQUHART.

{ ADMITTED, November 24, 1812.

{ EXTRAORDINARY, November 28, 1815.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1815. Appointed Sheriff of Wigtonshire in 1843.

ESSAYS.—The Reign of Louis XIII.

History of the Influence of Woman on Society.

Authenticity of some Points in the Spanish Historians of their Conquests in America.

500. JAMES JOSEPH HOPE VERE.

{ ADMITTED, November 24, 1812.
{ DROPT FROM THE ROLL, April 19, 1814.

Afterwards of Craigiehall, in the County of Edinburgh, and
Blackwood, Lanarkshire.

Born, 1785. Died, 1843.

501. JAMES HENRY DUNLOP. { ADMITTED, November 24, 1812.
{ EXTRAORDINARY, December 5, 1815.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1815.

Born, 1791. Died, 1821.

ESSAYS.—The Long Parliament.

The Stability of Government.

502. ROBERT HUNTER. { ADMITTED, December 1, 1812.
{ EXTRAORDINARY, December 5, 1815.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1814. Sheriff of Buteshire

Author of a work on the Law of Landlord and Tenant.

ESSAYS.—The Policy of Entails.

The Right of searching Neutral Vessels.

The Character and Genius of Burke.

503. ROBERT DUFF. { ADMITTED, December 1, 1812.
{ EXTRAORDINARY, December 5, 1815.

Afterwards of Fetteresso. Called to the Scottish Bar in 1812.

ESSAY.—Improvement in Eloquence.

504. JOHN DEWAR. { ADMITTED, December 1, 1812.
{ EXTRAORDINARY, November 25, 1817.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1818.

ESSAYS.—Analysis of Longinus' Treatise concerning the
Sublime.

The Varieties of the Human Species.

Historical account of Thomas Kuli Khan, commonly called Nadir Shah, Emperor of Persia.

505. JAMES ERSKINE.

{ ADMITTED, December 1, 1812.
{ DROPT FROM THE ROLL, April 19, 1814.

506. WILLIAM HAMILTON.

{ ADMITTED, December 8, 1812.
{ DROPT FROM THE ROLL, April 19, 1814.

Afterwards Sir William Hamilton Baronet, of Preston, Had-dingtonshire. Called to the Scottish Bar in 1813. Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in the University of Edinburgh. Author of several profound Articles on Metaphysical subjects in the Edinburgh Review.

“There is but one man in Great Britain who is qualified to be the representative of Scotland in the great council of European philosophers—and that man is Sir William Hamilton. It is a loss to his own fame, to Scotland, and to Europe, that Sir William Hamilton has never written a book. * * * Inferior to Reid in invention and originality, and to Stewart in grace and delicacy, he is perhaps superior to both, and certainly to the latter, by the vigour of his dialectic ; I add, and by the extent of his erudition. Sir William Hamilton knows all systems, ancient and modern, and he examines them by the criticism of the Scottish intellect. His independence is equal to his knowledge. He is, above all, eminent in logic.”

VICTOR COUSIN.

“There probably is not in existence an individual who has so completely mastered the whole learning which relates to the philosophy of mind, as Sir William Hamilton, or who has brought to the application and digestion of his learning, a more vigorous and original understanding.”

LORD JEFFREY.

507. ALEXANDER DUNLOP. { ADMITTED, December 8, 1812.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, January 30, 1816.
Afterwards of Clober, Stirlingshire. Called to the Scottish Bar
in 1817.
ESSAY.—The Comparison of Ancient and Modern Elo-
quence.
508. JOHN KIRKPATRICK. { ADMITTED, December 8, 1812.
 { DROPT FROM THE ROLL, April 19, 1814.
Called to the Scottish Bar in 1809. He was for some time
Chief-Justice of the Ionian Islands.
509. WILLIAM AMHERST. { ADMITTED, December 8, 1812.
 { DROPT FROM THE ROLL, April 19, 1814.
510. WILLIAM LOGAN WHITE. { ADMITTED, December 8, 1812.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, Dec. 19, 1815.
Afterwards of Kellerstane, Mid-Lothian. Called to the Scot-
tish Bar in 1816.
ESSAY.—The prominent Defects of the English Criminal
System.
511. J. O. LOCKHART MURE. { ADMITTED, December 15, 1812.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, January 9, 1816.
Afterwards of Livingston, in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright.
ESSAY.—The Origin of Languages.
512. RICHARD HAY NEWTON. { ADMITTED, December 15, 1812.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, December 19, 1815.
Afterwards of Newton Hall, East-Lothian. Called to the
Scottish Bar in 1815.
ESSAY.—The India Bill.
513. MILES ANGUS FLETCHER. { ADMITTED, December 22, 1812.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, January 16, 1816.
Called to the Scottish Bar in 1813.

ESSAYS.—Character of the Roman Republicans.

Education.

Effects of Physical and Moral Causes on National Character.

521. EDWARD HORNE. { ADMITTED, November 30, 1813.
 { NON-RESIDENT, April 12, 1814.

ESSAY.—The Pleasure derived from Dramatic Representations.

522. JOHN SHEPPARD. { ADMITTED, November 30, 1813.
 { NON-RESIDENT, April 12, 1814.

ESSAY.—Prejudice.

523. WILLIAM MENZIES. { ADMITTED, December 14, 1813.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, December 17, 1816.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1816. One of the Judges at the Cape of Good Hope.

ESSAYS.—Character of Marcus Brutus.

Punishment.

Character of Marcus Brutus.

524. DUNCAN M'NEILL. { ADMITTED, December 14, 1813.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, December 17, 1816.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1816. Held the office of Solicitor-General of Scotland under the administration of Sir Robert Peel in 1834-5. In 1841, again appointed Solicitor-General, and in 1842 Lord Advocate. In 1843, elected Member of Parliament for Argyllshire, and chosen Dean of the Faculty of Advocates.

ESSAYS.—Superstitions.

Some of the Opinions entertained as to the present State of Agriculture.

525. ROBERT HANNAY. { ADMITTED, December 14, 1813.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, December 17, 1816.
 Bachelor of Arts at Oxford. Called to the Scottish Bar in 1814,
 and afterwards to the English Bar. Sometime of Blairinnie,
 in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright.
 ESSAYS.—Policy of introducing the Laws and Religion of
 England into India.
 Popular Commotions.
526. DAVID HANNAY. { ADMITTED, December 14, 1813.
 { NON-RESIDENT, April 5, 1814.
 Sometime of Carlinwark, in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright,
 and afterwards Banker in London.
 ESSAY.—Character of Charles I.
527. JOHN BURN. { ADMITTED, February 1, 1814.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, February 4, 1817.
 Afterwards John Burn Murdoch of Gartincaber, Perthshire.
 Called to the Scottish Bar in 1816.
 ESSAY.—Hereditary Succession of Government.
528. JOHN STANTON. { ADMITTED, February 15, 1814.
 { DROPT FROM THE ROLL, Nov. 28, 1815.
 Called to the Scottish Bar in 1816. He died several years ago.
 ESSAY.—Political, Literary, and Philosophical Character
 of Cicero.
529. DR. JOHN WILLIAM POLIDORI.
 { ADMITTED, February 15, 1814.
 { NON-RESIDENT, Nov. 14, 1815.
 From Italy. For some time Travelling Physician to Lord
 Byron.
 Born, ——. Died, 1821.
 ESSAY.—Whether the Catholic Religion be as favourable
 to Liberty as the Reformed ?

530. RALPH JAMES DUNDAS. { ADMITTED, April 19, 1814.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, December 17, 1816.

Afterwards Writer to the Signet.

Born, 1796. Died, 1824.

ESSAYS.—Character of Mahomet and his Religion.
 The foundation of Language.

531. JAMES STUART MENTEATH.

{ ADMITTED, April 19, 1814.
 { NON-RESIDENT, January 28, 1817.

Younger of Closeburn, Dumfries-shire. Called to the Scottish Bar in 1816.

ESSAYS.—The Study of History.
 Causes which produced the Reformation in Europe.

532. ALEXANDER ROBERTSON. { ADMITTED, November 29, 1814.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, Dec. 9, 1817.

Afterwards Writer to the Signet. Manager of the London Edinburgh, and Dublin Life Assurance Company, London.

ESSAY.—Savings' Banks.

533. HENRY R. FERGUSON. { ADMITTED, November 29, 1814.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, January 20, 1818.

Afterwards Colonel in the Grenadier Guards.

534. WILLIAM BATTIE WRIGHTSON.

{ ADMITTED, December 6, 1814.
 { NON-RESIDENT, January 3, 1815.

Afterwards of Cusworth, Yorkshire. Member of Parliament for Northallerton. One of the Commissioners of Inquiry into the State of the Poor in Ireland.

ESSAY.—Defect of the English System of Parochial Relief.

535. H. D. HUTCHESON. { ADMITTED, December 6, 1814.
 { NON-RESIDENT, March 14, 1815.

ESSAY.—The Feudal System.

536. W. THACKERY. { ADMITTED, December 6, 1814.
 { NON-RESIDENT, November 14, 1815.

ESSAY.—Comparison between the respective Merits of
Catherine of Russia and Elizabeth of Eng-
land.

537. JAMES WHITSHED HAWKINS.

{ ADMITTED, December 13, 1814.
{ EXTRAORDINARY, December 23, 1817.

Afterwards of Dunnichen, Forfarshire. Called to the Scottish
Bar in 1816.

Born, 1796-7. Died, 1841.

ESSAYS.—Comparison of the Merits of the Poetry of By-
ron and Scott.

The Duties of an Historian.

538. ROBERT MACLACHLAN. { ADMITTED, December 13, 1814.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, December 23, 1817.

Afterwards of Maclachlan. Called to the Scottish Bar in
1816.

ESSAY.—Credit in the Reports of Others as an original
Principle of Belief.

539. HENRY GORDON. { ADMITTED, December 13, 1814.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, December 16, 1817.

Afterwards Writer to the Signet, and subsequently Presbyterian
Minister at Gananoque, Upper Canada.

ESSAYS.—Modern Eloquence.

The Habeas Corpus Act.

540. JOHN GREGORY. { ADMITTED, December 13, 1814.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, January 27, 1818.
 Eldest Son of Dr. James Gregory, author of the *Conspectus Medicinæ Theoreticæ*. Called to the Scottish Bar in 1820.
 ESSAYS.—Arts and Literature of Ancient Rome.
 Memory.
 Observations on the present State of Italy.
541. ROBERT HERON. { ADMITTED, January 3, 1815.
 { NON-RESIDENT, March 7, 1815.
 A Son of the late John Heron of Ingliston, Kirkcudbrightshire. He was in the Army.
 Born, 1796. Died, 1829.
542. DAVID ERSKINE DEWAR. { ADMITTED, January 3, 1815.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, January 20, 1818.
 Afterwards of Gilston. Called to the Scottish Bar in 1819.
 Born, ——. Died, 1821.
 ESSAYS.—Poetry.
 Union of Power with Liberty in Government.
543. JAMES WIGHT. { ADMITTED, January 10, 1815.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, March 23, 1819.
544. JAMES TRAILL. { ADMITTED, March 21, 1815.
 { NON-RESIDENT, January 16, 1816.
 ESSAY.—Origin of Religious Worship, as illustrated by the prevailing Opinions of Antiquity.
545. ROBERT SMITH. { ADMITTED, March 21, 1815.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, December 8, 1818.
 ESSAY.—Whether Brutus was justified in killing Cæsar?

546. ROBERT WHIGHAM. { ADMITTED, March 21, 1815.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, March 24, 1818.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1816. Sheriff of Perthshire.

ESSAYS.—Inquiry whether Entails are politically advantageous.

The future Prospects of America.

547. DOUGLAS CHEAPE. { ADMITTED, November 21, 1815.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, December 1, 1818.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1819. Appointed Professor of Civil Law in the University of Edinburgh in 1827, which office he resigned in 1842.

ESSAYS.—Probable Effects of the late great Events in promoting the general Prosperity of Europe.

Prejudice.

548. RICHARD LEWIN PENNELL. { ADMITTED, November 28, 1815.
 { RESIGNED, November 12, 1816.

ESSAY.—Comparative advantages of a Public and Private Education.

549. JOHN GIBSON LOCKHART. { ADMITTED, November 28, 1815.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, Dec. 1, 1818.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1816. Author of Translations of Ancient Spanish Ballads, a History of Napoleon Bonaparte, and a Life of Robert Burns. He is Editor of the Quarterly Review, and Son-in-law and Biographer of Sir Walter Scott.

ESSAYS.—Some general Causes which contributed to the Perfection of the Fine Arts, and more particularly the art of Sculpture among the Athenians.

The present State of Germany.

550. JOHN DALZEL. { ADMITTED, November 28, 1815.
{ EXTRAORDINARY, December 8, 1818.
- Son of Professor Dalzel. Called to the Scottish Bar in 1818.
- Born, 1796. Died, 1823.
- ESSAYS.—On Party, and the Utility of Political Party,
with respect to the Stability of the British
Constitution.
- National Felicity.
- Remarks on the English and French Tragic
Authors.
551. ELIAS CATHCART. { ADMITTED, December 5, 1815.
{ EXTRAORDINARY, December 8, 1818.
- Afterwards of Auchindrain, Ayrshire. Doctor of Laws. Called
to the Scottish Bar in 1817.
- ESSAYS.—Divorce.
- Forms of Marriage.
- Insanity.
552. WILLIAM URQUHART. { ADMITTED, December 5, 1815.
{ EXTRAORDINARY, March 9, 1819.
- Afterwards of Byth, Aberdeenshire. He served in the South
of France during the Campaign of 1813-14, and was severely
wounded at the siege of Toulouse. He was called to the
Scottish Bar in 1818.
- ESSAY.—Civil Liberty.
- Born, 1789. Died, 1829.
553. WILLIAM PATRICK GRANT. { ADMITTED, December 5, 1815.
{ EXTRAORDINARY, March 16, 1819.
- Younger of Rothiemurchus. Master in Equity in the Supreme
Court, Calcutta.

554. JOHN AYTOUN.

{ ADMITTED, December 5, 1815.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, March 9, 1819.

Afterwards of Inchdairnie, Fifeshire.

Born, 1785. Died, 1831.

ESSAY.—Present State and future Prospects of Europe.

555. ROBERT INNES.

{ ADMITTED, December 19, 1815.
 { NON-RESIDENT, November 12, 1816.

ESSAY.—The Oracles of the Ancients.

556. JOHN M'NEILL.

{ ADMITTED, January 23, 1816.
 { NON-RESIDENT, February 27, 1816.

Afterwards Sir John M'Neill, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, and of the Order of the Lion and Sun of Persia. Lately her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Persia.

ESSAY.—Intellectual Character.

557. M. C. PATERSON.

{ ADMITTED, January 23, 1816.
 { NON-RESIDENT, March 12, 1816.

From the United States of America.

ESSAY.—Influence of Religion on National Character.

558. JAMES DONALD.

{ ADMITTED, January 23, 1816.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, February 2, 1819.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1822.

Born, ——. Died, 1828.

ESSAYS.—The Study of Political Economy.

Taxation.

The present Commercial Difficulties of Great Britain.

Policy of Great Britain in Relation to her Asiatic Dominions.

559. JAMES WILLIAMSON. { ADMITTED, February 6, 1816.
 { DROPT FROM THE ROLL, Feb. 27, 1816.

560. JAMES AYTOUN. { ADMITTED, December 3, 1816.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, December 14, 1819.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1818.

ESSAYS.—Effects of Imagination on the Character and Actions of Men.

State of the Country in November 1819.

561. DAVID JOBSON. { ADMITTED, December 3, 1816.
 { NON-RESIDENT, January 13, 1818.

Afterwards Writer, Dundee.

562. ALEXANDER DUNLOP. { ADMITTED, December 10, 1816.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, December 15, 1818.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1820. Author of a valuable work on the Parochial Law of Scotland, and various Tracts connected with the recent controversy in the Church of Scotland.

ESSAYS.—Comparative Excellence of Britain and Athens considered as Schools of Eloquence.

Character and Conduct of Mr. Pitt.

A permanent Remedy for the Disturbances in Ireland.

563. ALEXANDER CARNEGIE RITCHIE.

{ ADMITTED, December 10, 1816.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, December 14, 1819.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1823.

ESSAYS.—Some of the principal Causes which raised Athens to a superiority over the other States of Greece in Eloquence.

Causes of the French Revolution.

The Evidence of Common Sense or Reason.

Advantages to be derived from the Study of the
Classics.

564. ROBERT MEIKLEJOHN. { ADMITTED, December 17, 1816.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, January 18, 1820.

Afterwards Minister of Strathdon, Aberdeenshire.

ESSAYS.—The Sublime.

Causes of the diversity of Style.

565. JAMES SMITH. { ADMITTED, January 14, 1817.
 { NON-RESIDENT, January 13, 1818.

From the West Indies.

ESSAY.—Some of the principal Causes that raised Athens
to superiority in Literature and the Arts over
the Grecian States.

566. HENRY GOFFE PARKIN. { ADMITTED, January 21, 1817.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, January 25, 1820.

Afterwards Doctor of Medicine, and a Surgeon in the Army.

567. HANNANEL MENDEZ DA COSTA.
 { ADMITTED, February 4, 1817.
 { NON-RESIDENT, January 13, 1818.

From Spain. Afterwards Doctor of Medicine.

568. CHRISTOPHER KANE. { ADMITTED, February 11, 1817.
 { DROPT FROM THE ROLL, Mar. 24, 1818.

Afterwards Doctor of Medicine. Of the Honourable the East
India Company Bombay Establishment. Superintending
Surgeon South Division, Deccan.

569. S. LEONARD. { ADMITTED, February 18, 1817.
 { RESIGNED, November 17, 1818.

ESSAY.—Party Spirit.

570. DR. J. WALSH. { ADMITTED, February 18, 1817.
 { DROPT FROM THE ROLL, Nov. 28, 1820.

From the West Indies.

ESSAY.—The Evidence of Memory.

571. WILLIAM GIBSON. { ADMITTED, March 25, 1817.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, February 22, 1820.

Afterwards William Gibson Craig, younger of Riccarton, Mid-Lothian. Called to the Scottish Bar in 1820. He represented the County of Edinburgh in Parliament from 1837 to 1841, and has since been one of the Representatives of the City of Edinburgh.

572. GEORGE JAMES CAMPBELL.

{ ADMITTED, April 1, 1817.
 { DROPT FROM THE ROLL, Dec. 16, 1817.

Afterwards of Treesbank, Ayrshire.

573. DAVID ROSS. { ADMITTED, November 25, 1817.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, February 15, 1820.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1820.

ESSAYS.—Genius and Character of Dr. Samuel Johnson.

Early History of the English Constitution.

Instinct.

Progress of Eloquence.

The Associating Principle.

Origin of Trial by Jury.

574. ALEXANDER GRAHAM. { ADMITTED, November 25, 1817.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, December 19, 1820.

Afterwards of Capellie, Renfrewshire. Called to the Scottish Bar in 1831.

ESSAYS.—Universal Suffrage.

The Slave Trade.

Character of Washington.

Duelling.

Character of Washington.

575. JOHN MARSHALL. { ADMITTED, December 2, 1817.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, December 12, 1820.

Afterwards of Curriehill, Mid-Lothian. Called to the Scottish Bar in 1818.

ESSAY.—The Ancient Parliament of Scotland.

576. GILBERT ELLIOT. { ADMITTED, December 2, 1817.
 { NON-RESIDENT, November 17, 1818.

Afterwards Master of Arts. Rector of Brougham and of Kirby-Thore, Westmoreland. Chaplain to His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.

577. ALEXANDER THOMSON. { ADMITTED, December 9, 1817.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, December 19, 1820.

Afterwards of Banchory, Kincardineshire. Called to the Scottish Bar in 1820.

ESSAY.—The Poor Laws.

578. HENRY BAXTER. { ADMITTED, December 9, 1817.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, January 23, 1827.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1828.

Born, 1799. Died, 1837.

ESSAY.—The present State of Italy.

579. RICHARD OSWALD. { ADMITTED, December 9, 1817.
 { DROPT FROM THE ROLL, Mar. 24, 1818.

580. ALEXANDER BAXTER. { ADMITTED, December 23, 1817.
 { NON-RESIDENT, November 17, 1818.

ESSAY.—French and English Tragedy.

581. DAVID CONSTABLE. { ADMITTED, January 13, 1818.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, January 11, 1820.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1819.

ESSAY.—The Congress at Vienna.

582. GEORGE KINLOCH. { ADMITTED, January 13, 1818.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, January 9, 1821.

Afterwards of Kinloch, Perthshire. Called to the Scottish Bar
in 1823.

583. ARCHIBALD T. F. FRASER.

{ ADMITTED, January 20, 1818.
{ DROPT FROM THE ROLL, Dec. 5, 1821.

Afterwards of Abertarff, Inverness-shire.

ESSAY.—Authenticity of the Poems of Ossian.

584. DUNCAN DAVIDSON. { ADMITTED, January 20, 1818.
 { DROPT FROM THE ROLL, Mar. 17, 1818.

585. GEORGE WILLIAM STEDMAN.

{ ADMITTED, January 20, 1818.
{ EXTRAORDINARY, January 23, 1821.

From the West Indies. Afterwards Doctor of Medicine.

586. ROBERT SANDILANDS. { ADMITTED, February 17, 1818.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, February 20, 1821.

Afterwards Writer to the Signet. Assistant-Judge at Nassau,
in the Island of New Providence.

ESSAY.—Crimes and Punishments.

587. JOHN WARRAND. { ADMITTED, March 17, 1818.
 { NON-RESIDENT, March 23, 1819.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1820.

ESSAY.—Advantages and Disadvantages of the Union to
 Scotland.

588. ARTHUR BURNETT. { ADMITTED, March 24, 1818.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, March 27, 1821.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1819. Sheriff-Substitute of Pee-
 bles-shire.

ESSAYS.—Origin and Progress of Burghs.
 Currency.

589. HUGH BRUCE. { ADMITTED, March 31, 1818.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, December 12, 1820.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1821.

ESSAY.—Origin and Progress of Modern Eloquence.

590. GRAHAM SPEIRS. { ADMITTED, November 24, 1818.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, November 27, 1821.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1820. Sheriff of Edinburgh-
 shire.

ESSAYS.—Political Life of the Right Honourable Charles
 James Fox.

Causes of the present Commercial Distresses of
 the Country.

The Principle of Alien Bills.

591. JOHN DUNLOP. { ADMITTED, November 24, 1818.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, November 27, 1821.

Afterwards of Brockloch, Ayrshire.

ESSAYS.—The Causes which have chiefly promoted the
 Rise of Freedom in England and Despotism
 in France.

Commentary on Hume's History of Charles I.

592. JOHN DRUMMOND. { ADMITTED, November 24, 1818.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, November 27, 1821.
 Called to the Scottish Bar in 1831. A Stipendiary Magistrate in Ireland.

593. JOHN HAMILTON. { ADMITTED, November 24, 1818.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, January 9, 1821.
 Called to the Scottish Bar in 1821. Author of several able Tracts on the recent Controversy in the Church of Scotland.
 ESSAYS.—The Moral Principle.
 Some Observations on the Political History of the Roman Republic.
 An attempt to state and illustrate certain General and Fundamental Principles of Political Government, with some application to the existing State of the British Constitution.

594. DAVID CATHCART. { ADMITTED, November 24, 1818.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, November 27, 1821.
 Afterwards Writer to the Signet.
 ESSAYS.—Expediency of universal Religious Toleration.
 Expediency of the late act of the Cortes of Spain for abolishing Entails.

595. CHARLES PASLEY VIVIAN. { ADMITTED, December 8, 1818.
 { NON-RESIDENT, Nov. 23, 1819.
 Afterwards of Hatton Hall, Northamptonshire. Rector of Wellingborough, in that county.
 Born, 1800. Died, 1841.
 ESSAY.—Simplicity of Style.

596. GERMAIN LAVIE. { ADMITTED, December 8, 1818.
 { NON-RESIDENT, November 16, 1819.
 Afterwards Attorney, London.
 ESSAY.—Dramatic Exhibitions.

597. R. CHAMPNEYS MUNDELL. { ADMITTED, December 15, 1818.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, Nov. 26, 1822.

ESSAYS.—Parliamentary Reform.

Causes which promote Literature, Art, and
 Science, and their Utility and Influence.

598. RALPH SMYTH. { ADMITTED, January 5, 1819.
 { NON-RESIDENT, November 16, 1819.

A Landed Proprietor in the County of West Meath.

ESSAY.—The Irish Union.

599. C. D. STRAKER. { ADMITTED, January 12, 1819.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, January 8, 1822.

Afterwards Doctor of Medicine.

ESSAYS.—The Cockney School of Poetry.
 Chivalry.

600. EDWARD BROUGHTON. { ADMITTED, January 26, 1819.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, February 5, 1822.

Afterwards at the head of the Classical Academy, Newington.

ESSAYS.—Liberty.
 The present Penal Laws concerning Forgery.

601. GEORGE WEBSTER. { ADMITTED, February 2, 1819.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, March 5, 1822.

Afterwards Writer to the Signet, and Scotch Solicitor, London.

ESSAYS.—Crimes and Punishments.
 Influence of the Crusades on the Society of
 Europe.

602. HARRY MAXWELL INGLIS. { ADMITTED, March 30, 1819.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, April 2, 1822.

Afterwards of Loganbank, Mid-Lothian. Writer to the Signet.

ESSAYS.—The Beautiful.
 Veracity.

603. JOHN BARCLAY SHIEL. { ADMITTED, March 30, 1819.
 { DROPT FROM THE ROLL, Nov. 28, 1820.

From Ireland. Afterwards Doctor of Medicine.

ESSAY.—Public Character of Mr. Canning.

604. JAMES CREELMAN. { ADMITTED, April 6, 1819.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, November 19, 1822.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1819.

Born, ——. Died, 1836.

605. HEDWORTH LAMBTON. { ADMITTED, November 23, 1819.
 { NON-RESIDENT, March 12, 1822.

Brother of the late Earl of Durham. Member of Parliament for North Durham since 1832.

ESSAYS.—The present State of France.

Interest.

The Corn Trade.

606. JAMES MACDONALD. { ADMITTED, November 30, 1819.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, December 4, 1821.

Afterwards of Dalness. Called to the Scottish Bar in 1821.

Sheriff-Substitute of Edinburghshire.

ESSAYS.—The Causes of the Pleasure derived from represented Distress.

Divorces.

607. PETER FREELAND AIKEN. { ADMITTED, November 30, 1819.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, December 4, 1821.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1822. Afterwards Banker in Bristol. Author of a Comparative View of the Constitution of Great Britain, and other useful publications.

ESSAY.—Nature and Causes of Courage in Individuals and Nations.

608. WILLIAM DAUNEY. { ADMITTED, December 14, 1819.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, November 25, 1823.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1823. Afterwards Solicitor-General at British Guiana.

Born, ——. Died, 1843.

ESSAYS.—The Law of Libel.

The Government of the United States.

609. ROSE-LAMBART PRICE. { ADMITTED, December 14, 1819.
 { DROPT FROM THE ROLL, Nov. 28, 1820.

Eldest Son of the deceased Sir Rose Price, Baronet, of Trengwainton, Cornwall. Afterwards of the 78th Regiment. He was author of a poem entitled 'Ireland.'

Born, 1799. Died, 1826.

"His talents, which were of the highest order, presented to Ireland a pledge for his well-directed exertions in her cause, which his characteristic zeal and fearless energy could not have failed to redeem. The county in which he has resided since his marriage, has lost a powerful champion. Mr. Price produced a poem entitled, 'Ireland,' which abounds with spirited description and well-pointed satire."

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

ESSAY.—Character and Tendency of Lord Byron's Poems.

610. JOHN BARTHOLOMEW. { ADMITTED, January 4, 1820.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, January 14, 1823.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1825.

Born, ——. Died, 1836.

ESSAYS.—Duelling.

The Paternal Consent to Marriage.

Legitimation by subsequent Marriage.

611. GEORGE RAYMOND. { ADMITTED, January 25, 1820.
 { DROPT FROM THE ROLL, Nov. 28, 1820.

612. JOHN RICHARDSON. { ADMITTED, January 25, 1820.
 { RESIGNED, February 11, 1823.
 Afterwards Sir John Stewart Richardson, Baronet, of Pitfour,
 Perthshire. Called to the Scottish Bar in 1822.
613. SIR JOHN HAY, BART. { ADMITTED, February 1, 1820.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, November 26, 1822.
 Called to the Scottish Bar in 1821. Sheriff-Substitute of Stir-
 lingshire.
 ESSAY.—The Usury Laws.
614. ROBERT HANDYSIDE. { ADMITTED, February 15, 1820.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, February 25, 1823.
 Called to the Scottish Bar in 1822. Sheriff of Stirlingshire.
 ESSAYS.—Parties.
 Influence of the Crown, and the personal Cha-
 racter of the Sovereign in the British Con-
 stitution.
615. ALEXANDER HALDANE. { ADMITTED, March 14, 1820.
 { NON-RESIDENT, November 13, 1821.
 Afterwards of the Inner Temple, Barrister.
616. GEORGE CALLENDER. { ADMITTED, March 28, 1820.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, April 8, 1823.
 Afterwards called to the English Bar at Lincoln's Inn.
 Born, 1798. Died, 1830.
 ESSAY.—Distinction.
617. PATRICK BOYLE MURE. { ADMITTED, December 5, 1820.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, December 16, 1823.
 Afterwards Patrick Boyle Mure Macredie of Perceton, Ayr-
 shire. Called to the Scottish Bar in 1822.
 ESSAYS.—German Universities.
 Remarks on the Theory of Gall and Spurzheim.
 Patriotism.

618. JOHN HOLMES BASS. { ADMITTED, December 5, 1820.
 { NON-RESIDENT, November 13, 1821.

619. JAMES THOMSON GIBSON. { ADMITTED, December 12, 1820.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, Dec. 9, 1823.

Afterwards James Thomson Gibson Craig. Writer to the Signet.

620. JAMES WEBSTER. { ADMITTED, December 12, 1820.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, January 20, 1824.

In 1823 he graduated as Master of Arts at the University of St. Andrews, and in the same year became a Member of the Inner Temple, with a view to studying for the English Bar. In the following year he went abroad, and pursued his travels on the Continent and in the East until his death, which took place in 1828, at Grand Cairo, in consequence of the fatigue of a journey to Mount Sinai. Part of his notes were arranged and published under the title of 'Travels through the Crimea, Turkey, and Egypt, during the years 1825-28.'

Born, 1802. Died, 1828.

"No young man ever quitted the University of Edinburgh with more general commendation and esteem. No young man ever excited greater hopes of excellence; or ever in a greater degree commanded the admiration of those whom he even casually met in his intercourse with society. * * * He left this country upwards of three years ago, and, led onward by a daring spirit, visited Constantinople at a most critical period—when the news of the disaster at Navarino reached that eastern capital—whence, after a short sojourn, he departed for Smyrna and Alexandria. For many months he prosecuted his researches in Egypt with unshrinking courage, and with that ardour and activity of which conscious talent alone is capable, whenever it would aim at the loftiest and most honourable ends. Patient and acute in his investiga-

tions, he had collected an ample store of materials of the deepest interest." FOREIGN REVIEW.

ESSAY.—The Style of Dr. Johnson.

621. COUNT CONSTANTINE ZAMOYSKI.

{ ADMITTED, December 19, 1820.
{ NON-RESIDENT, April 10, 1821.

Inherited the estate of Podzamicze, in Poland. In 1830, he took part in the war against Russia, and served as a Captain in the *Zamoyski* Regiment of Cavalry, raised by that family at their own expense. He distinguished himself in the battle of Grochow, and several other engagements in 1831. He took the benefit of the Amnesty, and has since resided in Poland.

622. COUNT ARTHUR ZAMOYSKI.

{ ADMITTED, December 19, 1820.
{ NON-RESIDENT, April 10, 1821.

Was appointed Referendaire in the administrative Council of the Kingdom of Poland, and continued in the same branch of public service during the War in 1830-1. He still resides in Poland.

623. RICHARD BECKWITH CRAIK.

{ ADMITTED, January 9, 1821.
{ DIED, while an Ordinary Member.

Younger of Arbigland, in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright. Called to the Scottish Bar in 1822.

Born, 1799-1800. Died, 1824.

ESSAYS.—Enthusiasm.

Application of the Inductive Philosophy to Intellectual Science.

624. DAVID MAITLAND. { ADMITTED, January 9, 1821.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, January 20, 1824.

Afterwards David Maitland Makgill Crichton of Rankeillor,
 Fifeshire. Called to the Scottish Bar in 1822.

ESSAYS.—The Policy of Great Britain in Relation to her
 Asiatic Dominions.

The supposed Danger of promoting Education
 among the Working Classes.

625. AUGUSTUS MAITLAND. { ADMITTED, January 23, 1821.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, February 3, 1824.

Afterwards Writer to the Signet.

ESSAYS.—The most prominent Deficiencies of the English
 Criminal System.

Difference between the Ancient and Modern
 Drama.

626. ALEXANDER MURRAY. { ADMITTED, February 13, 1821.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, February 18, 1823.

Graduated as Master of Arts at Oxford. Called to the Scottish
 Bar in 1819. He afterwards entered the Church of England,
 and is at present Incumbent of St. John's Church, Clapham.

ESSAY.—Character and Views of the Gracchi.

627. JAMES MAITLAND HOG. { ADMITTED, February 20, 1821.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, March 2, 1824.

Afterwards of Newliston. Called to the Scottish Bar in 1822.

ESSAYS.—Rise and Progress of British Liberty.
 Party.

Comparative View of the Wernerian and Hut-
 tonian Theories of the Earth.

Poetry.

628. ADAM PATERSON. { ADMITTED, March 20, 1821.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, March 25, 1823.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1822. His abilities and integrity of character had excited the greatest hopes of his success in the profession he had chosen, when his career was cut short by consumption.

Born, 1800. Died, 1832.

ESSAYS.—Prejudice.

Life and Opinions of Mahomet.

629. JAMES ASHWELL. { ADMITTED, March 27, 1821.
 { NON-RESIDENT, November 19, 1822.

630. JOHN SPEAR. { ADMITTED, April 3, 1821.
 { NON-RESIDENT, November 18, 1823.

ESSAYS.—A critical Essay on the comparative Merits of Hume and Robertson as Historians.

The Faculty of Taste.

The Right of International Interference.

631. PRINCE ADAM CZARTORISKI.

{ ADMITTED, November 27, 1821.
 { NON-RESIDENT, November 18, 1823.

Son of Prince Constantine, and nephew of Prince Adam Czartoriski, the late President of the National Government of the kingdom of Poland. In 1830, he took an active share in the war of independence of Poland, and fought in the celebrated battle of Grochow against Russia. He was afterwards sent by the Polish Government on a diplomatic mission to the Court of Berlin. Since the fatal issue of his country's affairs he has continued to reside partly in Berlin and partly in Prussian Silesia, having become nearly connected with the Royal Family of Prussia, by his marriage with a daughter of Prince Radziwil, Grand Duke of Posen.

ESSAY.—The character of Augustus.

632. ROBERT AYTOUN. { ADMITTED, November 27, 1821.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, February 24, 1824.

Afterwards Writer to the Signet.

ESSAY.—The Slave Trade.

633. ALEXANDER MELDRUM. { ADMITTED, December 18, 1821.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, December 21, 1824.

Afterwards of Craigfoodie, Fifeshire. Called to the Scottish Bar in 1822.

ESSAYS.—The Origin of Ranks, and the Causes of their Difference.

The love of Fame.

634. JAMES MACFARLANE. { ADMITTED, January 8, 1822.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, January 18, 1825.

Afterwards Minister of Muiravonside.

ESSAYS.—Ancient Philosophy of India and Greece.

Antiquity of Oriental Science.

Condition of the Natives of the British Possessions in India.

635. ALEXANDER M'NEILL. { ADMITTED, January 15, 1822.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, January 25, 1825.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1822.

ESSAY.—On Proceedings in Parliament by a Bill of Pains and Penalties.

636. THOMAS FALCONER. { ADMITTED, January 22, 1822.
 { NON-RESIDENT, March 18, 1823.

Called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1830.

ESSAYS.—Influence of the Scenery of a country on the Manners of its Inhabitants.

Influence of Literature and the Arts on Man-
kind.

637. DAVID SYME.

{ ADMITTED, February 19, 1822.
{ RESIGNED, November 19, 1822.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1819. Sheriff-Substitute of Kinross-shire.

638. JOHN COWAN.

{ ADMITTED, March 5, 1822.
{ EXTRAORDINARY, March 19, 1824.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1822.

ESSAYS.—The true foundation of Civil Government.
Internal Sensibility ; its origin and relations.
The present state of Ireland.

639. CHARLES FERGUSON.

{ ADMITTED, March 12, 1822.
{ NON-RESIDENT, November 16, 1824.

Afterwards Sir Charles Dalrymple Fergusson, Baronet, of Kilkerran and Hailes. Called to the Scottish Bar in 1822.

ESSAYS.—Origin and Progress of Criminal Jurisprudence.
The History of Painting.

640. GEORGE ROBINSON.

{ ADMITTED, March 19, 1822.
{ EXTRAORDINARY, March 29, 1825.

Barrister at Law. Author of Reports of Cases decided in the House of Lords on Appeal from Scotland, in 1839-41.

Born, ——. Died, 1841.

ESSAYS.—The Increase and Diffusion of Knowledge, and its advantages to National Security and Happiness.

The Abolition of Slavery in the West Indies.
Expediency of establishing a Legal Provision for the Poor.

641. HUGH SPENCER STANHOPE.

{ ADMITTED, November 26, 1822.
 { RESIGNED, March 18, 1823.

A younger brother of Mr. Spencer Stanhope, of Cannon Hall, Yorkshire. Barrister at Law, Sheffield. He was for some time one of the Commissioners in Bankruptcy.

642. LORD WRIOTHESLEY RUSSELL.

{ ADMITTED, January 21, 1823.
 { NON-RESIDENT, November 18, 1823.

Afterwards the Honourable and Reverend Lord Wriothsesley Russell, Rector of Chenies, Bucks, and a Canon of Windsor. A younger Son of the late Duke of Bedford.

643. THOMAS CARLYLE.

{ ADMITTED, January 21, 1823.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, January 31, 1826.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1824.

ESSAYS.—Origin of Language.

Joint Stock Companies.

Nature, Origin, and Distribution of Value.

Nature, Origin, and Distribution of Value.

644. J. W. TOMLINSON.

{ ADMITTED, February 11, 1823.
 { NON-RESIDENT, November 18, 1823.

Afterwards in Orders in the Church of England.

645. JOHN KING.

{ ADMITTED, March 4, 1823.
 { DROPT FROM THE ROLL, Nov. 23, 1823.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1823.

646. JAMES JOHNSTON.

{ ADMITTED, November 25, 1823.
 { DROPT FROM THE ROLL, March 7, 1826.

Afterwards of Kincardine Castle. Called to the Scottish Bar in 1824.

ESSAY.—The Causes of diversity of Style in Literary Composition.

647. JOHN MONTGOMERY BELL.

{ ADMITTED, December 2, 1823.
{ EXTRAORDINARY, December 13, 1825.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1825.

ESSAYS.—Use of Capital Punishments.

The probable future Fate of England.

648. ALEXANDER SMOLLETT. { ADMITTED, December 9, 1823.
{ EXTRAORDINARY, December 5, 1826.

Afterwards of Bonhill, Dumbartonshire. Called to the Scottish Bar in 1824. Member of Parliament for Dumbartonshire since 1841.

ESSAY.—The History of Spain.

649. CHARLES NEAVES. { ADMITTED, December 9, 1823.
{ EXTRAORDINARY, January 10, 1826.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1822.

ESSAYS.—Influence of Italian upon English Literature.

The Pleasures arising from represented Distress.

650. GEORGE KINNEAR. { ADMITTED, December 16, 1823.
{ RESIGNED, January 24, 1826.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1826.

Born, ——. Died, 1829.

ESSAYS.—Literature of the present day.

The Development of Genius.

651. DAVID SCOTT MONCREIFF. { ADMITTED, December 16, 1823.
{ EXTRAORDINARY, Dec. 19, 1823.

Afterwards David Dundas Scott, author of *Nugæ Semitariæ*, and Translator and Editor of 'The Suppression of the Refor-

mation in France,' 'Memoirs of Gaspar de Coligny,' and
'Merle d'Aubigné's History of the Reformation.'

ESSAYS.—Society. Part I.

Society. Part II.

Society. Part III.

Subordination in Morals and Politics.

652. JOHN ARBUTHNOT.

(ADMITTED, January 13, 1824.

DROPT FROM THE ROLL, April 12, 1825.

ESSAY.—Comparison between Ancient and Modern Eloquence.

653. ROBERT HALDANE.

(ADMITTED, January 13, 1824.

EXTRAORDINARY, December 12, 1826.

Afterwards Writer to the Signet.

ESSAYS.—The Character of Augustus.

The Diffusion of Knowledge among the Lower Classes.

654. HENRY INGLIS.

(ADMITTED, January 20, 1824.

EXTRAORDINARY, January 16, 1827.

Afterwards Writer to the Signet.

ESSAYS.—The Inductive Philosophy.

Lyric Poetry.

Islamism.

Painting.

655. JOHN PARNELL.

(ADMITTED, January 20, 1824.

RESIGNED, January 17, 1826.

Afterwards John Vesey Parnell, Baron Congleton of Rathleague, Queen's-County, having succeeded his father (Sir Henry Parnell) in 1842.

ESSAY.—Education.

656. THOMAS HOG. { ADMITTED, January 20, 1824.
{ NON-RESIDENT, February 7, 1826.
- Afterwards Merchant in London.
ESSAY.—Chivalry.
657. JOHN CAMPBELL COLQUHOUN. { ADMITTED, January 27, 1824.
{ NON-RESIDENT, March 30, 1824.
- Afterwards of Killermont. Member of Parliament for New-
castle-under-Lyne since 1841. Formerly for Dumbarton-
shire and the Kilmarnock Burghs.
658. JOSEPH BAIN. { ADMITTED, February 17, 1824.
{ DROPT FROM THE ROLL, Jan. 25, 1825.
- Younger of Morriston. Called to the Scottish Bar in 1823.
Born, ——. Died, 1832.
659. WILLIAM SHEE. { ADMITTED, March 2, 1824.
{ NON-RESIDENT, November 16, 1824.
- Called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1828. Sergeant-at-Law.
660. GEORGE BIRRELL. { ADMITTED, March 2, 1824.
{ EXTRAORDINARY, February 13, 1827.
- Afterwards Writer to the Signet, and subsequently Attorney-
General of the Bahama Islands.
Born, 1798-9. Died, 1837.
- ESSAYS.—Outlines of an Inquiry whether Beauty can ex-
ist without Association.
- Reflections on the Life and Character, cursory
Criticisms on the Tragedies, and Notice of
the lesser known Writings of Alfieri.

661. JOHN MAITLAND. { ADMITTED, November 16, 1824.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, November 20, 1827.

Afterwards Accountant. Actuary of the National Security Savings' Bank, Edinburgh. The system of Book-keeping devised by Mr. Maitland for the Management of this Institution, has received the special commendation of the Comptroller-General of the National Debt Office, and has been adopted as a model by other similar Establishments.

662. ALLAN MENZIES. { ADMITTED, November 23, 1824.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, November 20, 1827.

Afterwards Writer to the Signet. Author of two valuable Reports to the Trustees of the Dick Bequest, for the benefit of the Parochial Schoolmasters and Schools in the Counties of Aberdeen, Banff, and Moray.

ESSAYS.—The proper Object of the Science of Mind.

Poetical and Moral Character of Lord Byron's Works.

National Character of the Athenians.

663. JOHN FREDERICK STODDART.

{ ADMITTED, November 23, 1824.
{ EXTRAORDINARY, November 20, 1827.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1827. Appointed one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, Ceylon, in 1836. Of gentle and affectionate disposition, and of pure feeling and high principle, his early death was deplored by a large circle of attached friends. In the Society he was distinguished by his graceful and fervid elocution in debate, and by the perspicacity and vigour of his intellect, especially on metaphysical questions, in which, however, he approached the confines of subtlety and over-refinement. He was also an accomplished

scholar, and his mind was richly stored with the English, Roman, and Italian classics.

Born, 1805. Died, 1839.

ESSAYS.—The moral Influence of Poetry.

The fundamental Discovery in the Philosophy of Immanuel Kant, with an Historical Sketch of the principal Metaphysical Doctrines which it has subverted.

Expediency of an Aristocracy.

History of the Law of Nations in Europe, from the Reformation to the Treaty of Utrecht. (Part I.)

History of the Law of Nations in Europe, from the Reformation to the Treaty of Utrecht. (Part II.)

664. AUGUSTUS FREDERICK BLYTH.

{ ADMITTED, November 30, 1824.
{ NON-RESIDENT, November 15, 1825.

Afterwards Captain in the 15th Hussars.

ESSAY.—Progress of the Establishment of Property.

665. ALEXANDER SKENE THOMSON.

{ ADMITTED, November 30, 1824.
{ EXTRAORDINARY, December 4, 1827.

Afterwards a Licentiate of the Church of Scotland. He distinguished himself on several occasions at the University of Edinburgh, especially by his mathematical attainments.

Born, 1806. Died, 1833.

ESSAY.—The Love of Country.

666. JAMES SINCLAIR.

{ ADMITTED, December 7, 1824.
{ NON-RESIDENT, April 3, 1827.

Afterwards of Forss, Caithness-shire. Called to the Scottish Bar in 1827.

ESSAY.—Errors of the Imagination.

667. ABRAHAM INGLIS.

{ ADMITTED, December 21, 1824.
{ NON-RESIDENT, November 15, 1825.

Afterwards of the 42d Regiment. Residing in Canada.

ESSAY.—Taxation.

668. RICHARD TROTTER.

{ ADMITTED, January 11, 1825.
{ EXTRAORDINARY, January 16, 1827.

Afterwards of Mortonhall, Mid-Lothian. Called to the Scottish Bar in 1823.

ESSAYS.—The Law of Primogeniture.
Liberty of the Press.

669. THOMAS GRAHAME.

{ ADMITTED, January 18, 1825.
{ EXTRAORDINARY, January 23, 1827.

Of the Moat, Annan, Dumfries-shire. Called to the Scottish Bar in 1825. Eldest son of the Author of 'The Sabbath.'

Born, 1804. Died, 1838.

ESSAYS.—Essay Writing.
The Choice of a Profession.

670. JOHN TAYLOR.

{ ADMITTED, March 1, 1825.
{ RESIGNED, November 14, 1826.

A younger son of the late John Taylor of Kirktonhill, Kincardineshire. He had resolved to enter the Church, when his lamented death prevented the accomplishment of his purpose. He was considered a person of remarkable promise; and while

in the Society, his great argumentative powers, and the copiousness of illustration and felicity of language with which he enforced his sentiments, placed him among the first debaters of his time. He naturally took very decided views, and expressed them fearlessly, but the vigour and firmness of his character, were so tempered by candour, gentleness, and modesty, that he never for an instant raised an angry or uncomfortable feeling in the breast of an opponent. An ardent zeal for the moral and intellectual elevation of his countrymen was his ruling impulse.

Born, 1805. Died, 1827.

ESSAYS.—Party Spirit.

The Moral Effects of War.

Intellectual Energy. (Introductory.)

671. CRAWFURD TAIT.

{ ADMITTED, March 1, 1825.

{ NON-RESIDENT, November 13, 1827.

Afterwards in the Military Service of the Honourable the East India Company, Bengal Establishment.

Born, 1807. Died, 1828.

672. ROBERT BRUCE BOSWELL.

{ ADMITTED, March 22, 1825.

{ NON-RESIDENT, November 15, 1825.

Afterwards of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Bachelor of Arts there. Chaplain to the Honourable the East India Company, Bengal Establishment, and Minister of St. James' Church, Calcutta.

673. ALEXANDER CAMERON.

{ ADMITTED, March 29, 1825.

{ EXTRAORDINARY, April 1, 1828.

Second Son of the late Donald Cameron of Lochiel. Called to

the Scottish Bar in 1829. Afterwards entered the Church of England, and is at present Perpetual Curate of Hurst, Berkshire.

ESSAY.—Satirical Poetry, with a Comparison of Juvenal, Horace, and Pope, considered as satirical writers.

674. JOHN MABERLY. { ADMITTED, March 29, 1825.
 { NON-RESIDENT, November 14, 1826.

He took the degree of Bachelor of Arts at Oxford, in 1828.

Born, 1808. Died, 1829.

675. WILLIAM CALLENDER. { ADMITTED, March 29, 1825.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, March 18, 1828.

Afterwards Accountant in Edinburgh.

Born, 1804. Died, 1837.

ESSAYS.—The Punishment of Death.

The Study of History as a Branch of Education.

676. JOHN BUCHAN HEPBURN. { ADMITTED, April 19, 1825.
 { RESIGNED, November 21, 1826.

A younger son of the late Sir John Buchan Hepburn, Baronet.

677. JAMES JOHN REID. { ADMITTED, November 15, 1825.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, February 10, 1829.

Afterwards Sir James John Reid, Knight. Called to the Scottish Bar in 1827. One of the Judges of the Ionian Islands.

ESSAYS.—The Representative System.

Comparison of English Literature at the beginning of the 17th and 19th Centuries.

Character of the Republican Party during the Commonwealth.

678. JOHN REDDIE.

{ ADMITTED, November 22, 1825.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, December 9, 1828.

Afterwards Doctor of Laws. Called to the Scottish Bar in 1826. Chief Justice of St. Lucie.

ESSAYS.—The Philosophy of Legislation and Jurisprudence.
 Origin and Progress of the Right of Property in Civil Society.
 Inexpediency of Codification.
 The earliest Maritime Regulations of Modern Europe.
 Manners and Customs of the Eboe Nation.

679. ALLAN ALEXANDER MACONOCHE.

{ ADMITTED, November 22, 1825.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, December 9, 1828.

Younger of Meadowbank, Mid-Lothian. Called to the Scottish Bar in 1829. Professor of Civil and Scottish Law in the University of Glasgow.

ESSAYS.—Terror, and the best Means of representing the Terrible in Literary Compositions.
 The Sublime.
 Rise of Religion, and of the Natural Mythology of Original Nations.

680. WILLIAM WEIR.

{ ADMITTED, November 29, 1825.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, January 27, 1829.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1826.

ESSAYS.—The Church of Rome.
 The Spirit of Modern Literature.
 Political Parties of Britain during the Reign of George III.
 The American Revolution.
 Mr. Canning as Prime Minister.

Mr. Canning as Prime Minister.

The Change in the Management of the Public Revenue introduced at the Revolution, and its Consequences on the Spirit of Government, with Remarks on the Influence of the National Debt on the Welfare of the Country.

681. WILLIAM RICHARD GRAHAME.

{ ADMITTED, November 29, 1825.

{ EXTRAORDINARY, December 16, 1828.

Afterwards Proprietor of Lands near Toronto, in Canada, and at present residing there. Second Son of the Author of 'The Sabbath,' and now Proprietor of the Moat, Annan, and other estates in Dumfries-shire.

ESSAYS.—The Naval Power of Britain.

The Law of Primogeniture.

682. ALEXANDER BINNING MONRO.

{ ADMITTED, December 6, 1825.

{ DROPT FROM THE ROLL, Dec. 11, 1827.

Afterwards of Auchinbowie, Stirlingshire. Writer to the Signet.

ESSAY.—Tragedy, and its Moral Effects.

683. JOHN PETER GRANT.

{ ADMITTED, December 13, 1825.

{ NON-RESIDENT, November 13, 1827.

Afterwards of the Honourable the East India Company's Civil Service, Bengal Establishment.

684. ALEXANDER WELLESLEY LEITH.

{ ADMITTED, December 20, 1825.

{ EXTRAORDINARY, December 23, 1828.

Afterwards Sir Alexander Wellesley Leith, Baronet, of Burgh St. Peter's, County of Norfolk. Called to the Scottish Bar in 1829.

* Born, 1806. Died, 1842.

ESSAYS.—Poetical Literature of Ancient Greece.
 Poetical Literature of Ancient Greece.
 History of Constantinople under the French Em-
 perors.

685. ARCHIBALD DAVIDSON. { ADMITTED, January 10, 1826.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, February 5, 1828.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1827.

ESSAY.—The Improvement of Society.

686. JAMES CRAUFURD. { ADMITTED, January 24, 1826.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, February 10, 1829.

Younger of Ardmillan, Ayrshire. Called to the Scottish Bar
 in 1829.

ESSAYS.—National Character of the Irish People.
 The Court of Charles II.

687. JOHN NAIRNE FORMAN. { ADMITTED, January 31, 1826.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, February 3, 1829.

Afterwards Writer to the Signet.

ESSAY.—Influence of Commerce on National Character.

688. WILLIAM FORBES. { ADMITTED, February 7, 1826.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, December 2, 1828.

Younger of Echt, Aberdeenshire. Called to the Scottish Bar
 in 1827, and to the English Bar in 1842.

ESSAY.—Selfishness.

689. ALEXANDER DICKSON. { ADMITTED, March 14, 1826.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, December 16, 1828.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1826.

ESSAYS.—Classical Education.

Expediency of adopting a Political Party.

- Afterwards Writer to the Signet.

- Younger of Cardoness, in the Stewartry of Kirkeudbright.
Called to the Scottish Bar in 1831.

ESSAYS.—Eloquence.

Dr. Smith's Doctrine on the Origin and Effects of Rent.

- ESSAY.—Advantages to be derived from the Study of the Classics.

- Afterwards Manufacturer, Wansfell, near Kendal, Westmoreland.

ESSAY.—The Disadvantages of Civilization.

- Called to the Scottish Bar in 1826.

ESSAYS.—Criminal Law.

The Police of the Metropolis.

- Called to the Scottish Bar in 1829. Scottish Parliamentary Solicitor, London.

ESSAYS.—The Political Situation of Europe at the Accession of the House of Stuart to the English Throne.

A Preliminary Sketch of the Religious Persecutions in France during the 16th and 17th Centuries, and of the immediate Causes of the War in the Cevennes.

696. ANGUS FLETCHER. { ADMITTED, December 12, 1826.
{ EXTRAORDINARY, December 8, 1829.

Of Dunans, Argyleshire. Called to the Scottish Bar in 1826.
Afterwards Solicitor of Stamps and Taxes for Scotland.

ESSAYS.—The Songs of J. P. de Beranger.

Administration of Cardinal Richelieu.

Administration of Cardinal Richelieu.

Foreign Policy of Louis XIV.

State of Manners in France during the Reign of Louis XIV.

Literature and Manners of France during the Reign of Louis XIV.

Causes of the Decline of the Spanish Monarchy.

697. ROBERT MARK CRAIG. { ADMITTED, January 26, 1827.
{ EXTRAORDINARY, February 2, 1830.

Afterwards Manufacturer, Prestonholm, Lasswade.

ESSAYS.—Systems of External Policy.

The Balance of Power.

698. HENRY PHILIP COCKBURN. { ADMITTED, January 26, 1827.
{ RESIGNED, December 18, 1827.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1827.

699. JOHN MURRAY.

{ ADMITTED, March 13, 1827.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, March 16, 1830.

Younger of Murrayshall, Perthshire. Master of Arts. Called to the Scottish Bar in 1831.

ESSAYS.—The National Character of the Athenians, and the Causes of its distinctive Peculiarities.

Short Inquiry into the respective Merits of the Agricultural and Commercial Systems.

Agriculture as a Means of National Wealth.

Sketch of the Decline and Fall of the House of Stuart.

The Revolution of 1688.

The Court of the Pretender, and the Fortunes of his Adherents from the Revolution to the Accession of the House of Hanover.

Improvement which took place in the internal Condition of Scotland towards the middle of the 18th Century.

700. WILLIAM ROBERT INGLIS.

{ ADMITTED, March 13, 1827.
 { NON-RESIDENT, Nov. 18, 1828.

Afterwards Merchant, Surinam.

701. JOHN WILLIAM SEMPLÉ.

{ ADMITTED, March 13, 1827.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, December 15, 1829.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1827. Afterwards at the Bar of St. Lucie, where he held the appointment of Solicitor-General for a short time. Author of two volumes of Translations from Kant's *Metaphysics of Ethics*, *Theory of Religion*, and other works, with Introductions.

Born, ——. Died, 1842.

ESSAYS.—A Search for a Criterion whereby to discover the Radical Diversities of Language.

Inquiry into the present State of Metaphysical Science.

Prologomena explanatory of Kant's Philosophy.

History of Philosophy from Leibnitz to Kant.

Life and Character of Lord Somers.

Life and Character of Frederick the Great.

History of Europe from the termination of the War in 1815, to the present time.

The Constitution of England and the spirit of its Government under Elizabeth.

The Philosophy of Cudworth.

702. GEORGE HANDASYDE PATTISON.

{ ADMITTED, April 3, 1827.

{ EXTRAORDINARY, November 23, 1830.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1834.

ESSAY.—History of the Protestant Dissenters in England, from the Restoration to the death of Queen Anne.

703. SIR WILLIAM COOTE SETON, BART.

{ ADMITTED, November 13, 1827.

{ EXTRAORDINARY, February 8, 1831.

Of Pitmedden, Aberdeenshire. Called to the Scottish Bar in 1831.

704. ANDREW COVENTRY DICK.

{ ADMITTED, November 20, 1827.

{ EXTRAORDINARY, December 15, 1829.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1829. Author of a Dissertation on Church Polity.

ESSAYS.—Nature of some of the ancient Political Constitutions.

The more immediate cause of the Great Rebellion.

The Darien Expedition.

705. DONALD MACKENZIE DUNLOP.

{ ADMITTED, November 20, 1827.
{ EXTRAORDINARY, November 23, 1830.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1829, and to the English Bar in 1834.

ESSAY.—Mary Queen of Scots.

706. GODFREY SINCLAIR.

{ ADMITTED, November 25, 1828.
{ RESIGNED, December 13, 1831.

Youngest son of the late Right Honourable Sir John Sinclair, Baronet. Secretary to the Agricultural Society for North Northumberland.

707. DAVID KINNEAR.

{ ADMITTED, November 25, 1828.
{ EXTRAORDINARY, February 21, 1832.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1829. Now residing in Montreal.

708. GEORGE DEAS.

{ ADMITTED, November 25, 1828.
{ EXTRAORDINARY, November 29, 1831.

Master of Arts. Called to the Scottish Bar in 1828.

ESSAYS.—Remarks on the Emotions excited by Poetry.

Conduct and relative position of the Whig and
Tory parties during the reigns of George I.
and George II.

Literature of the Elizabethan Era.

709. ROBERT HAMILTON.

{ ADMITTED, November 25, 1828.
{ EXTRAORDINARY, December 20, 1831.

Afterwards Writer to the Signet.

710. THOMAS BALFOUR.

{ ADMITTED, December 2, 1828.
{ EXTRAORDINARY, December 13, 1831.

Younger of Elwick, Orkney. Fellow of the Royal Society.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1831. He represented Orkney
and Shetland in Parliament from 1835 to 1837.

Born, 1810. Died, 1838.

- ESSAY.—Life and Character of John De Witt.

- Of the Inner Temple, Barrister at Law. Author of a Dictionary of Decisions of the Court of Session from 1808 to 1833, and Reporter of Cases decided in the House of Lords on Appeal from the Courts of Scotland.

- ## Mercantile and Agricultural Systems of Political Economy.

- Called to the Scottish Bar in 1829. British Consul at Bogota,
New Granada.

- Called to the Scottish Bar in 1827.

ESSAYS.—Political State of Europe at the death of Queen Anne.

Political Life and Character of Lord Bolingbroke.

The Fine Arts.

Rise and Progress of the Science of Political Economy in England, and on the Writings of Adam Smith.

Character of Napoleon.

716. JOHN WILSON HAY. { ADMITTED, March 17, 1829.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, March 27, 1832.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1826. Afterwards Assistant-Judge, Bahama Islands.

Born, 1802. Died, 1837.

717. JOHN CLERK BRODIE. { ADMITTED, December 8, 1829.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, December 11, 1832.

Afterwards Writer to the Signet.

ESSAYS.—A Comparative View of the conduct of the Whig and Tory Parties during the reign of William III.

The Civil Government of Ireland, and the Legislative Measures regarding Roman Catholics during the Reigns of George I. and George II.

718. ALEXANDER SOUTER. { ADMITTED, January 19, 1830.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, January 29, 1839.

Afterwards Writer, Banff.

719. GEORGE STUART NEWBIGGING.
 { ADMITTED, January 19, 1830.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, January 26, 1833.

Graduated as Master of Arts at the University of Edinburgh in

1831, and as Doctor of Medicine in 1837. Elected one of the Presidents of the Royal Medical Society in 1836, and was a Corresponding Member of the Medical Societies of Hamburgh and Naples.

Born, 1811. Died, 1840.

720. JOHN PARK. { ADMITTED, February 2, 1830.
 { RESIGNED, January 10, 1832.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1829.

721. THOMAS JAMIESON TORRIE. { ADMITTED, February 23, 1830.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, February 4, 1834.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1830.

722. WILLIAM GOWAN. { ADMITTED, March 2, 1830.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, March 5, 1833.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1831, and to the English Bar in 1842.

ESSAYS.—Life and Character of Sarah Duchess of Marlborough.

Rise and Progress of Civilization in Russia during the reign of Peter the Great.

Rise and Progress of the Political Influence of Russia, and its probable Effects.

History of Ireland from the Union to the present time.

723. BENJAMIN ROBERT BELL. { ADMITTED, March 16, 1830.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, March 26, 1833.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1832. Author of a Supplement to Baron Hume's Commentaries on the Law of Scotland respecting Crimes.

ESSAYS.—History of the state of Manners in England

during the reigns of William III. and Queen Anne

The Walpole Administration.

The Commercial Effects of American Independence.

Origin, Principle, and Operation of the English Poor Laws.

State of the English Nation at the Restoration.

724. JAMES MONCREIFF. { ADMITTED, March 16, 1830.
{ EXTRAORDINARY, November 12, 1833.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1833.

ESSAYS.—The History of Parliamentary Corruption from the Restoration to the Administration of Sir Robert Walpole.

The Political Power of the People.

The State of English Literature during the Reigns of George I. and II.

Taxation.

Mr. Pitt's Financial Measures.

Oliver Cromwell.

725. HENRY MONCREIFF. { ADMITTED, December 7, 1830.
{ EXTRAORDINARY, December 3, 1833.

Younger of Tulliebole, Kinross-shire. Bachelor of Arts, Oxford. Afterwards Minister of the Established Church, and since 1843 of the Free Church, East Kilbride.

ESSAYS.—A sketch of those Religious Sects which arose in Great Britain during the Reigns of George I. and George II.

The Causes of the French Revolution.

An Account of the Nonconformers of the Reign

of Elizabeth and James I., with the Measures
adopted for their Suppression.
The Theological Controversies during the Com-
monwealth.

726. WILLIAM SPALDING. { ADMITTED, December 14, 1830.
 { RESIGNED, November 20, 1832.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1833. Professor of Rhetoric and
Belles Lettres in the University of Edinburgh. Author of
a work comprising three volumes of the Edinburgh Cabinet
Library, entitled, 'Italy and the Italian Islands,' and of the
article Rhetoric, in the Encyclopædia Britannica.

ESSAYS.—The State of the Fine Arts in England at the
Death of George II.

The Political Character of Lord Chatham.

727. DAVID MURE. { ADMITTED, December 21, 1830.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, December 2, 1834.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1831.

ESSAY.—A Sketch of the Mississippi Scheme.

728. CHARLES ROBERTSON. { ADMITTED, January 11, 1831.
 { RESIGNED, January 8, 1833.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1834.

729. COUNT LEON LUBIENSKI. { ADMITTED, January 25, 1831.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, December 13, 1831.

From Poland. On returning to his native country, he received
an appointment in the Bank of Poland.

730. CHARLES JOHN COOTE. { ADMITTED, January 25, 1831.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, January 29, 1839.

ESSAY.—History of the Jacobites after the Death of Queen
Anne.

731. JOHN THOMSON GORDON. { ADMITTED, March 1, 1831.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, Nov. 22, 1836.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1835.

ESSAY.—The Literary Character of Burke.

732. JOHN MACKINTOSH BALFOUR.

{ ADMITTED, March 1, 1831.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, December 2, 1834.

Younger of Pilrig. Writer to the Signet.

ESSAYS.—Effects of the French Revolution on the State
 of Parties in England.

State of Spain during the Reign of Charles V.

Rise and Progress of the Dutch Republic.

The Statesmen of the Reign of Charles II.

The Statesmen of the Reign of Queen Anne.

State of English Poetry during the latter half of
 the eighteenth Century.

Egyptian Hieroglyphics.

The Philosophy of Lord Bacon.

733. HENRY HAGART. { ADMITTED, March 15, 1831.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, November 18, 1834.

734. ALEXANDER ADRIAN FERRIER.

{ ADMITTED, November 22, 1831.
 { NON-RESIDENT, November 27, 1832.

Son of Sir Alexander Ferrier, British Consul, Rotterdam. He
 died several years ago.

735. JOHN DICK LAUDER. { ADMITTED, November 29, 1831.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, February 13, 1838.

Younger of Fountainhall. Afterwards in the Military Service
 of the Honourable the East India Company, Bengal Estab-
 lishment.

736. MALCOLM COWAN. { ADMITTED, December 13, 1831.
 { NON-RESIDENT, January 21, 1834.
 Called to the Scottish Bar in 1832.
 ESSAYS.—The Poetry and Literature of Portugal and the
 Brazils.
 The Genius of Burke.
737. ARCHIBALD SWINTON. { ADMITTED, December 13, 1831.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, February 3, 1835.
 Bachelor of Laws, Glasgow. Called to the Scottish Bar in
 1833. Professor of Civil Law in the University of Edin-
 burgh. Author of Reports of Cases before the High Court
 and Circuit Courts of Justiciary, from 1835 to 1841.
 ESSAYS.—Municipal Law and Moral Science.
 State of European Politics at the Peace of Paris.
 The Causes which led to Buonaparte being de-
 clared Emperor of the French.
 Rise of the Middle Orders in England.
738. THOMAS TOD STODDART. { ADMITTED, December 13, 1831.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, Dec. 23, 1834.
 Called to the Scottish Bar in 1833. Author of 'The Death
 Wake,' and other Poems, and of 'Angling Reminiscences.'
 ESSAYS.—Poetry and Genius of Wordsworth.
 Ancient Government of Hindostan.
739. ALEXANDER WOOD. { ADMITTED, December 20, 1831.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, January 13, 1835.
 Called to the Scottish Bar in 1834.
740. CHARLES WELD. { ADMITTED, January 10, 1832.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, January 29, 1839.
 Called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1838.
 ESSAY.—Establishment of the Independence of the Irish
 Parliament in 1782, and its History from
 that Period to the Union.

741. WILLIAM EDMONSTONE AYTOUN.

{ ADMITTED, January 17, 1832.

{ EXTRAORDINARY, January 27, 1835.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1840. Author of 'Poland, Homer, and other Poems,' and a Life of Richard the First.

ESSAYS.—State of English Literature at the Commencement of the 19th Century down to the present Time, with an Outline of its Condition at the close of the 18th Century.

The Magic and Witchcraft of the 16th and 17th Centuries.

The early English Dramatists.

State of the Fine Arts in England during the 18th Century.

742. EDWARD HORSMAN.

{ ADMITTED, February 7, 1832.

{ EXTRAORDINARY, November 22, 1836.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1831. He has represented the Borough of Cockermouth in Parliament since 1837, and was a Lord of the Treasury under Viscount Melbourne's Administration.

ESSAY.—Lord North's Administration.

743. R. C. WADE.

{ ADMITTED, February 7, 1832.

{ EXTRAORDINARY, January 29, 1839.

744. GEORGE MAKGILL.

{ ADMITTED, February 21, 1832.

{ EXTRAORDINARY, March 29, 1836.

Of Kemback, Fifeshire.

745. JOHN POTTER.

{ ADMITTED, February 21, 1832.

{ EXTRAORDINARY, March 29, 1836.

Afterwards of Buile Hill, Merchant in Manchester.

ESSAY.—The remote and immediate Causes of the Irish Rebellion.

746. JOHN SCOTT. { ADMITTED, November 20, 1832.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, November 24, 1835.
 Afterwards of Teviotbank, Roxburghshire. Writer to the Signet.
 ESSAY.—Character of George III.
747. DAVID OGILVY. { ADMITTED, November 20, 1832.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, January 29, 1839.
 Called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1836.
748. ARCHIBALD CUNINGHAME. { ADMITTED, November 20, 1832.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, Dec. 13, 1836.
 Younger of Caddell and Thornton, Ayrshire. Called to the
 Scottish Bar in 1834.
 ESSAYS.—Genius of the Pitt Administration.
 State of France at the Accession of Henry IV.
749. JOHN STUART BLACKIE. { ADMITTED, November 27, 1832.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, December 1, 1835.
 Called to the Scottish Bar in 1834. Professor of Humanity in
 Marischal College, Aberdeen. Author of a Translation of
 Goethe's Faust.
 ESSAYS.—Rise and Progress of German Literature.
 The Greek Drama.
 The Generals of the Thirty Years' War.
 Goethe.
 Rise of the House of Brandenburg.
 Æschylus.
750. GEORGE TAYLOR. { ADMITTED, December 11, 1832.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, February 9, 1836.
 Afterwards Writer to the Signet.
 ESSAYS.—State of Europe during the Addington Adminis-
 tration.
 Spenser.
 The Early Scottish Poets.
 The Peace of Amiens.

751. JOHN HAMILTON. { ADMITTED, January 29, 1833.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, February 9, 1836.

Afterwards Writer, Edinburgh.

ESSAY.—Character of Cardinal Wolsey.

752. GEORGE ROSS, JUNIOR. { ADMITTED, April 2, 1833.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, November 22, 1836.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1835.

ESSAYS.—Character of Hampden.

The Philosophy of Berkeley.

The great Military Commanders of the Age of
 Queen Anne.

Characters of Fox and Pitt.

Constitution of the Venetian Republic.

753. CHARLES MORRISON. { ADMITTED, December 3, 1833.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, April 3, 1838.

Younger of Fonthill, Wiltshire.

ESSAY.—State of Ireland from the Beginning to the Mid-
 dle of the 17th Century.

754. JAMES FORMAN. { ADMITTED, December 3, 1833.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, December 13, 1836.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1834.

ESSAY.—Character and Administration of Richlieu.

755. CHARLES FORBES DAVIDSON.

{ ADMITTED, December 17, 1833.
 { NON-RESIDENT, March 20, 1838.

756. ROBERT BELL. { ADMITTED, November 25, 1834.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, December 12, 1837.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1836. Sheriff-Substitute of
 Orkney.

ESSAY.—Rise of the English Colonies in America.

757. ALEXANDER EDWARD MACKNIGHT.

{ ADMITTED, November 25, 1834.
{ EXTRAORDINARY, December 12, 1837.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1841.

ESSAYS.—The Philosophy of Locke.
The Scottish Metaphysical Writers.

758. ROBERT ROBERTSON GLASGOW.

{ ADMITTED, November 25, 1834.
{ EXTRAORDINARY, December 12, 1837.

Younger of Montgreenan, Ayrshire. Called to the Scottish Bar in 1835.

ESSAY.—France during the Reign of Louis XIV.

759. CHARLES FARQUHAR SHAND.

{ ADMITTED, December 2, 1834.
{ EXTRAORDINARY, January 9, 1838.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1834.

ESSAYS.—On Charles XII. and Peter the Great.
The Union between England and Scotland.
The British Essayists.

760. WILLIAM MONCREIFF. { ADMITTED, December 23, 1834.
{ EXTRAORDINARY, January 16, 1838.

Afterwards Accountant in Edinburgh.

ESSAY.—State of Scotland from the Union of the Crowns
to the Union of the Kingdoms.

761. WILLIAM WARDLAW RAMSAY.

{ ADMITTED, December 23, 1834.
{ NON-RESIDENT, March 29, 1835.

Younger of Whitehill, Mid-Lothian. He died at Damascus while travelling in Syria, having survived his father only two months.

Born, ——. Died, 1837.

762. JAMES BALFOUR, JUNIOR. { ADMITTED, January 13, 1835.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, January 23, 1838.

Afterwards Writer to the Signet.

ESSAYS.—Rise of the Naval Power of England, and its
 State previous to the Revolution.

Character and Administration of Walpole.

Grattan and Irish Oratory.

The Inquisition.

The Puritan and other Religious Parties in
 England at the time of the Great Rebellion.

763. FRANCIS BROWN DOUGLAS.

{ ADMITTED, January 13, 1835.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, January 23, 1838.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1837.

ESSAYS.—Character and Administration of Chatham.

A Sketch of the Political Parties in France at
 the time of the Revolution.

Character of Canning.

The recent Geological Discoveries.

The Treaty of Union between Scotland and
 England.

The Modern History and Constitution of the
 Austrian Empire.

764. SPENCER PERCEVAL. { ADMITTED, January 19, 1835.
 { DROPT FROM THE ROLL, Jan. 29, 1839.

Afterwards Lieutenant and Captain in the Coldstream Guards.

765. COLIN BLACKBURN. { ADMITTED, March 3, 1835.
 { NON-RESIDENT, March 31, 1835.

Of the Inner Temple. Barrister-at-Law.

766. WILLIAM SMILLIE. { ADMITTED, March 24, 1835.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, January 15, 1839.
 Afterwards Advocate-General, and Crown Solicitor, Adelaide,
 South Australia, and one of the Members of the Legislative
 Council of that colony.
 ESSAYS.—State of French Literature in the Age of Louis
 XIV.
 Rise of German Literature.
767. THOMAS INNES. { ADMITTED, November 24, 1835.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, January 15, 1839.
 Younger of Raemoir, Kincardineshire. Called to the Scottish
 Bar in 1836.
 ESSAYS.—Theatrical Representation in Great Britain.
 The Gipsies.
768. JOHN CLERK. { ADMITTED, December 1, 1835.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, January 12, 1841.
 A younger son of Sir George Clerk, Bart., of Pennycuik. Of
 the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law.
 ESSAY.—The French Literature of the 18th Century.
769. JOHN MURRAY. { ADMITTED, December 15, 1835.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, January 22, 1839.
 { HONORARY, March 8, 1842.
 Mr. Murray was a Master of Arts of Trinity College, Cam-
 bridge, where he was highly distinguished, having carried off
 the Hulsean and the Seatonian prizes, two of the crowning
 honours of the English Universities. He was called to the
 Scottish Bar in 1836, but afterwards took orders in the
 Church of England, and was appointed Curate of Halifax.
 In token of the estimation in which Mr. Murray was held, a
 monument has been erected to his memory by his Parishioners
 within the Church in which he officiated.
 In the year 1842 there was conferred on him, ‘in considera-

tion of the high sense entertained by the Society of his great ability and sterling worth,' the comparatively rare distinction of honorary membership, and on the announcement of his death being made not many months afterwards, the following motion was unanimously agreed to.

"That the Society having heard of the death of the Rev. John Murray, record their sense of deep regret at this event, which has so prematurely cut off one whose great abilities, extensive information, and unaffected kindness of disposition, were often exhibited within its walls, and to whom, in token of his excellence and merits, the Society so lately awarded their diploma of honorary membership."

Born, 1814. Died, 1842.

ESSAYS.—Genius and Writings of Pope.

Life and Writings of Burke.

The Waverley Novels.

Character and Writings of Machiavelli.

770. FRANCIS WALKER DRUMMOND.

{ ADMITTED, January 12, 1836.

{ NON-RESIDENT, November 22, 1836.

A younger son of the late Sir Francis Walker Drummond, Baronet, of Hawthornden. Afterwards in the Military Service of the Honourable the East India Company, Bengal Establishment.

771. ALEXANDER CUMINE.

{ ADMITTED, January 19, 1836.

{ DIED, while an Ordinary Member.

Master of Arts of Trinity College, Cambridge. Called to the Scottish Bar in 1836.

Born, 1815. Died, 1839.

The Rev. Mr. Murray, in the Seatonian Prize Poem mentioned in the preceding page, thus feelingly alludes to the early death of his companion and friend :—

Ye who have seen earth close above
 The friend, the brother of your love,
 In his cold and narrow bed ;
 Seen him in youth's unclouded morn,
 From life, from hope, from friendship torn,
 And numbered with the dead ;
 And felt, as ye have turned to part,
 How large a portion of your heart
 Lay buried with him there ;
 How much to which the memory clings,
 Visions of old familiar things,
 Thoughts which were twined with your heart strings,
 Which none but he could share ;
 Ye know how poor a thing appears
 All the success of after years,
 Now he is gone.
 That fate's best blessings here below,
 Have less of pleasure than of woe,
 Enjoyed alone.

ESSAYS.—Rise of the British Power in India.
 The Military Genius of the Duke of Wellington.

772. ARCHIBALD BROUN. { ADMITTED, December 6, 1836.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, December 10, 1839.

Of Johnstonburn, Haddingtonshire. Called to the Scottish Bar
 in 1838. Author of Reports of Cases before the High Court
 and Circuit Courts of Justiciary since 1841.

ESSAYS.—Character of Milton as a Prose Writer.
 Genius and Character of Buonaparte.
 The Scottish Reformation.
 The Jesuits.
 Revolutions of France and England.
 The Scottish Covenanters.
 Constitution of the Church of Scotland.

773. PATRICK ARKLEY.

{ ADMITTED, March 28, 1837.
{ EXTRAORDINARY, April 7, 1840.

Of Dunninald, Forfarshire. Called to the Scottish Bar in 1838.

ESSAYS.—Eloquence of the British Senate.

Present State of Poetry in France.

The Writings of Junius.

Rise and Progress of the Russian Power.

Present State of the South American Republics.

774. CHARLES GREENSHIELDS REID.

{ ADMITTED, April 4, 1837.
{ EXTRAORDINARY, November 17, 1840.

Younger of Grangehill, Ayrshire. Afterwards Writer to the Signet, and Joint Secretary to Trinity College, Perthshire.

ESSAYS.—Life and Writings of Burns.

Causes which retarded the Spread of Protestantism since the Reformation.

775. THOMAS CLEGHORN.

{ ADMITTED, February 5, 1838.
{ EXTRAORDINARY, February 16, 1841.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1839.

ESSAYS.—Religion and Character of the Hindoos.

The Poetry of Wordsworth.

Character and Policy of Pope Gregory VII.

The Religious Wars of France, and Character of Henry IV.

Spenser's Faëry Queen.

The Greek Drama.

Life and Character of Sir Matthew Hale.

776. JOHN FREDERICK DREYER. { ADMITTED, February 12, 1838.
 { NON-RESIDENT, Dec. 18, 1838.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1838. A native of the Cape of Good Hope, and afterwards practising at the Bar of that Colony.

777. JACOB HENRY DREYER. { ADMITTED, February 12, 1838.
 { NON-RESIDENT, December 18, 1838.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1838. A native of the Cape of Good Hope, and afterwards practising at the Bar of that Colony.

778. JOHN MUDIE. { ADMITTED, March 20, 1838.
 { RESIGNED, December 17, 1839.

Younger of Pitmuies, Forfarshire. Called to the Scottish Bar in 1838.

ESSAY.—The Literature of America.

779. HUTTON WILSON. { ADMITTED, March 20, 1838.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, April 6, 1841.

Afterwards Writer to the Signet.

ESSAYS.—Character of Cardinal Wolsey.

Character of Sir Walter Raleigh.

History of the Application of Steam to Machinery.

African Discovery.

780. ALEXANDER HAY MILN. { ADMITTED, April 3, 1838.
 { RESIGNED, December 22, 1840.

Younger of Woodhill, Forfarshire. Afterwards Writer to the Signet.

ESSAY.—The Chinese.

781. JAMES DOBIE. { ADMITTED, April 3, 1838.
 { DIED, while an Ordinary Member.

Born, 1817. Died, 1840.

ESSAY.—The Druids.

782. ROBERT BALFOUR. { ADMITTED, December 4, 1838.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, December 14, 1841.

Afterwards Accountant in Edinburgh.

ESSAYS.—Alchemy, Astrology, and Palmistry.

Character and Works of Chatterton.

Mahommedanism.

The Writings of Dickens.

History and present State of the Ottoman Empire.

The Statesmen of the latter part of the 18th Century.

783. HENRY MACDOUGALL. { ADMITTED, December 11, 1838.
 { NON-RESIDENT, April 9, 1839.

ESSAY.—The Study of Music.

784. ROBERT CAMPBELL. { ADMITTED, December 18, 1838.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, January 25, 1842.

Of Skerrington, Ayrshire. Called to the Scottish Bar in 1837.

ESSAYS.—The Constitutional History of Spain.

Constitutional Principles established by the Revolution of 1688.

The Utilitarian System of Philosophy.

785. THOMAS IVORY. { ADMITTED, January 15, 1839.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, January 31, 1843.

786. WILLIAM MACBEAN. { ADMITTED, March 26, 1839.
 { DIED, while an Ordinary Member.

The tribute to Mr. Macbean's memory, already mentioned,*

* Supra, page 46.

is the best proof of the estimation in which he was held by his fellow-members. The ability and industry which he displayed in the Debates, afforded great promise of future eminence and usefulness, while his amiable qualities and gentle manners endeared him to all his companions.

Born, 1822. Died, 1842.

ESSAYS.—Character of Mirabeau.

The Italian Republics.

Life and Discoveries of Galileo.

787. WILLIAM PAUL STOTHERT PAUL.

{ ADMITTED, November 26, 1839.
{ EXTRAORDINARY, December 13, 1842.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1842.

ESSAYS.—Scandinavian Mythology. Part I.

Scandinavian Mythology. Part II.

788. JOHN FRANCIS CAMPBELL. { ADMITTED, December 10, 1839.
{ NON-RESIDENT, Nov. 21, 1840.

Younger of Islay, Argyleshire.

789. WILLIAM CLARK WILKIE. { ADMITTED, January 21, 1840.
{ DIED, while an Ordinary Member.

Born, 1814. Died, 1840.

790. WILLIAM GILLIES TYTLER. { ADMITTED, January 28, 1840.
{ EXTRAORDINARY, Feb. 7, 1843.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1844.

ESSAYS.—Oriental Poetry.

The Thirty Years' War.

Origin of Chivalry in Europe.

Character of Oliver Cromwell.

The Moors in Spain.

791. WEDDERBURNE DUNDAS. { ADMITTED, March 3, 1840.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, March 28, 1843.

Afterwards of the 83d Regiment.

ESSAY.—The Eloquence of Demosthenes.

792. FRANCIS RUSSELL. { ADMITTED, March 10, 1840.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, January 23, 1844.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1836.

ESSAYS.—The Female Characters of Shakespeare's Plays.

History and present State of Hungary.

The Revolution of 1688.

The Writings of Thomas Carlyle.

793. GORDON FORLONG. { ADMITTED, November 24, 1840.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, Dec. 12, 1843.

ESSAYS.—Character of Napoleon.

Formation of Character.

794. JOHN CAMERON MACDONALD.

{ ADMITTED, December 1, 1840.
 { NON-RESIDENT, November 9, 1841.

ESSAY.—Character and Works of Cowper.

795. ALEXANDER LEITH. { ADMITTED, January 12, 1841.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, January 23, 1844.

Younger of Freefield and Glenkindie, Aberdeenshire. Called to the Scottish Bar in 1843.

ESSAY.—The Writings of Goldsmith.

796. JAMES CAMPBELL. { ADMITTED, November 16, 1841.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, November 26, 1844.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1843.

ESSAYS.—The Works of Cowley.

The Works of Chaucer.

797. KENNETH JOHN MACKENZIE.

{ ADMITTED, November 16, 1841.
{ EXTRAORDINARY, November 26, 1844.

Younger of Applecross, Ross-shire. Called to the Scottish Bar
in 1843.

798. NEIL COLQUHOUN CAMPBELL.

{ ADMITTED, November 23, 1841.
{ EXTRAORDINARY, December 3, 1844.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1842.

ESSAY.—The Prose Works of Milton.

799. ARCHIBALD THOMAS BOYLE.

{ ADMITTED, November 23, 1841.
{ EXTRAORDINARY, December 3, 1844.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1843.

ESSAYS.—The Poems of Coleridge.

Life and Writings of Sir Philip Sydney.

800. FREDERICK LEWIS MAITLAND HERIOT.

{ ADMITTED, November 30, 1841.
{ EXTRAORDINARY, December 19, 1844.

Younger of Ramornie, Fifeshire. Called to the Scottish Bar
in 1839.

ESSAYS.—Bunyan's Life and Pilgrim's Progress.

The History of Architecture.

801. JOHN BLACKWOOD GREENSHIELDS.

{ ADMITTED, December 14, 1841.
{ NON-RESIDENT, January 16, 1844.

Younger of Kerse, Lanarkshire. Called to the Scottish Bar
in 1843.

ESSAY.—History and Condition of Canada previous to the
conclusion of the European War in 1815.

802. JOHN MILLAR.

{ ADMITTED, December 14, 1841.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, January 7, 1845.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1842.

ESSAY.—Rise and Fall of the Power of Spain.

803. JAMES FRANCIS MONTGOMERY.

{ ADMITTED, January 11, 1842.
 { EXTRAORDINARY, January 21, 1845.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1840.

ESSAYS.—History and present State of Norway.

The Hanseatic League.

804.* JOHN TURNBULL.

ADMITTED, March 8, 1842.

Younger of Abbey St. Bathans, Berwickshire. Writer to the Signet.

ESSAYS.—Meteorology.

The Discoveries of Newton.

805.* JAMES MACKONCHIE. ADMITTED, March 15, 1842.

ESSAYS.—The English Reformers.

The later English Reformers.

On the present Condition of Painting, as contrasted with the State of the Art during the Middle Ages.

806.* FREDERICK HALLARD. ADMITTED, March 29, 1842.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1844.

ESSAYS.—The Genius of Pascal.

The Philosophy of Montaigne.

History of the Parliament of Paris.

Life and Writings of Horace Walpole.

* The asterisks denote the Resident Ordinary Members at 21st January 1845.

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808.* ENEAS RONALD MACDONELL.

ADMITTED, November 15, 1842.

809.* EDWARD W. LANE. ADMITTED, November 15, 1842.

810.* GEORGE FERGUSSON MAITLAND.

ADMITTED, November 22, 1842.

811.* ARCHIBALD GRAHAME. ADMITTED, November 22, 1842.

812. ANDREW MITCHELL. { ADMITTED, November 22, 1842.
RESIGNED, November 28, 1843.

813.* JOHN MACGREGOR M'CANDLISH.

ADMITTED, November 22, 1842.

2 U

814. THE LORD BERNARD HOWARD.

{ ADMITTED, November 29, 1842.
{ NON-RESIDENT, November 7, 1843.

Third Son of His Grace the Duke of Norfolk.

815. ALEXANDER OSWALD BRODIE.

{ ADMITTED, December 6, 1842.
{ NON-RESIDENT, January 7, 1845.

ESSAY.—History of the House of Hapsburg.

816.* ALEXANDER FORBES IRVINE, JUNIOR.

ADMITTED, December 13, 1842.

Younger of Drum, Aberdeenshire. Called to the Scottish Bar
in 1843.

817. FREDERICK WILLIAM TORRANCE.

{ ADMITTED, December 20, 1842.
{ NON-RESIDENT, November 12, 1843.

818. JULES BOUCHET.

{ ADMITTED, January 24, 1843.
{ NON-RESIDENT, November 5, 1844.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1843. A native of Mauritius, and
returned to practice at the Bar of that Colony.

819.* JOHN PETTIGREW WILSON. ADMITTED, February 7, 1843.

820.* ALEXANDER CAMPBELL. ADMITTED, March 14, 1843.

Of Auchendarroch, Argyleshire. Called to the Scottish Bar
in 1844.

821.* JOHN MACKINTOSH. ADMITTED, November 21, 1843.

ESSAY.—Life and Writings of Dr. Samuel Johnson.

822. ALEXANDER MACLENNAN. } ADMITTED, November 21, 1843.
 } NON-RESIDENT, April 2, 1844.
- 823.* JOHN CRAWFURD TAIT. ADMITTED, November 28, 1843.
 ESSAY.—The English Prose Fictions of the present day.
- 824.* WILLIAM THOMSON. ADMITTED, January 10, 1844.
 Called to the Scottish Bar in 1843.
 ESSAY.—Witchcraft.
- 825.* JOHN MAY WELSH. ADMITTED, February 27, 1844.
 ESSAY.—The Poems of Crabbe.
- 826.* JOHN BORTHWICK. ADMITTED, March 19, 1844.
 Younger of Crookston.
 ESSAY.—The Remains of Servitude in Europe.
- 827.* JOHN WARRACK. ADMITTED, November 19, 1844.
 Merchant in Leith.
- 828.* ROBERT RAINY. ADMITTED, November 19, 1844.
- 829.* WILLIAM IVORY. ADMITTED, November 19, 1844.
- 830.* HEYWORTH WATSON. ADMITTED, November 19, 1844.
- 831.* JAMES LORIMER. ADMITTED, November 19, 1844.
 Called to the Scottish Bar in 1845.
- 832.* ALEXANDER BENNET M'GRIGOR.
 ADMITTED, November 19, 1844.

833.* JOHN MORISON DUNCAN. ADMITTED, November 26, 1844.

834.* WILLIAM BENNET CLARK. ADMITTED, November 26, 1844.

Called to the Scottish Bar in 1843.

835.* ALEXANDER SMITH. ADMITTED, December 3, 1844.

836.* CLEMENT JEAN A. ULCOQ. ADMITTED, December 17, 1844.

A native of Mauritius. Called to the Scottish Bar in 1845.

837.* WILLIAM HUGH MURRAY. ADMITTED, January 14, 1845.

Of Geanies, Ross-shire.

N.B.—An Alphabetical List of Members will be found at the end of the work, with a reference to the page of the foregoing List where each name appears.

VI.

SUBJECTS OF DEBATE,

AND NAMES OF THE MEMBERS BY WHOM THE SEVERAL
DISCUSSIONS WERE OPENED.

FIRST SESSION—1764-5.*

- Nov. 30. Have the theatre and theatrical representations been advantageous or prejudicial to mankind? Mr. BELSCHES and Mr. STUART.
- Dec. 7. Whether is a private or a public education most proper for youth? Mr. GILCHRIST and Mr. BRUCE.
14. Whether does a married or a single state tend most to promote virtue? Mr. BONAR and Mr. MACKENZIE.
21. Can friendship exist between wicked persons or not? Mr. CREECH.
28. Is it lawful to kill a tyrant or usurper? Mr. MUAT and Mr. CAW.
- Jan. 4. What is the ruling passion of the mind? Mr. MACONCHIE.
11. Have Romances been upon the whole of advantage or of hurt to mankind? Mr. PLUMMER and Mr. BELSCHES.
18. Is popular applause the test of merit? Mr. TOUCH.
25. Whether has custom or novelty the greater influence on mankind? Mr. BRUCE and Mr. BONAR.
- Feb. 1. Is a recluse life consistent with religion? Mr. STUART.
8. Whether is avarice or prodigality the more hurtful to society? Mr. MACKENZIE and Mr. CAW.
15. What is the criterion of true genius? Mr. GILCHRIST.

* The Meetings were at this time held on Friday evenings.

Feb. 22. Whether is adversity or prosperity the more favourable to virtue? Mr. STUART and Mr. MUAT.

March 1. What are the causes of the different dispositions of mankind? Mr. MACONCHIE.

8. Do the ancients or the moderns excel most in the various species of composition? Mr. CREECH and Mr. TOUCH.

22. Are slavery and the slave trade consistent with the natural rights of mankind? Mr. STUART.

29. Is the poet or the philosopher most serviceable to the cause of virtue? Mr. PLUMMER and Mr. M'MUTRIE.

April 5. Whether may a man be most serviceable to his country in a civil or in a military life? Mr. TORRENCE.

12. Has eloquence been of use to mankind? Mr. MACKENZIE and Mr. MACONCHIE.

19. Did Virginius do right in killing his daughter? Mr. STUART.

26. Is any faith to be given to dreams? Mr. BONAR and Mr. BELSCHES.

May 3. Is truth to be told in all circumstances, and upon every occasion? Mr. BRUCE.

10. Whether has love or ambition been most hurtful to mankind? Mr. CAW and Mr. STUART.

17. Whether does hope or fear predominate in the human breast? Mr. BAILLIE.

24. Whether has a rude or a polished state the greater chance of happiness? Mr. STUART and Mr. SCOTT.

SECOND SESSION—1765-6.

Nov. 1. Are the actions of men more influenced by imitation or by reason? Mr. HEPBURN.

8. Whether is a free or a despotic government most favourable to letters? Mr. MACONCHIE and Mr. MUAT.

- Nov. 29. Whether is the reception or the communication of knowledge more agreeable to an ingenuous mind? Mr. CAW.
- Dec. 6. Whether does tragedy or comedy tend most to the encouragement of virtue? Mr. GILCHRIST and Mr. BRUCE.
13. Can the characters of men be known from the features of their faces? Mr. WILSON.
20. Is a man of ordinary abilities and possessed of common sense, or one of extraordinary parts, most advantageous to society? Mr. MUAT and Mr. KAY.
27. What has principally contributed to the restoration of the arts and sciences? Mr. PLUMMER.
- Jan. 3. Whether ought we to pay greater regard to the interest of our country or to that of our friend? Mr. CREECH and Mr. MUAT.
10. Whether is the character of Cato or of Atticus the more amiable? Mr. TORRENCE.
17. Ought a promise extorted from us by unlawful means to be performed? Mr. MACONOCHE and Mr. M'MUTRIE.
24. Was it a virtuous action in Brutus to kill Cæsar? Mr. BONAR.
31. Is virtue more the product of nature or of education? Mr. WILSON and Mr. PLUMMER.
- Feb. 7. Can a particular Providence be proved from the light of nature? Mr. BRUCE.
14. Whether is a rude or a polished state the more happy? Mr. CAW and Mr. TYTLER.
21. Is there any reality in the second sight; and if there be, its cause? Mr. WHYTT.
28. Is duelling allowable by the laws of Nature? Mr. M'MUTRIE and Mr. KEMP.
- March 7. Is every thing in the visible creation formed for the use of man? Mr. CREECH.

- March 21. Is virtue its own reward? Mr. BRUCE and Mr. CREECH.
28. Is a fear of supernatural appearances implanted in the mind of man? Mr. MACONCHIE.
- April 4. Does the mind always think? Mr. BONAR and Mr. TYTLER.
11. Was the death of King Charles I. of Britain justifiable? Mr. CAW.
18. Whether is presentation or popular election the better mode of settling parishes? Mr. MUAT and Mr. CAW.
25. Whence arises our attachment to objects in distress? Mr. M'MUTRIE.
- May 2. Is ridicule the test of truth? Mr. HEPBURN.
9. Ought instrumental music to be allowed in churches? Mr. MACONCHIE and Mr. WILSON.
16. What are the causes of the declension of eloquence in modern from what it was in ancient times? Mr. BONAR.
23. Are set forms of prayer agreeable to Scripture and Reason? Mr. TYTLER and Mr. HEPBURN.
30. Is man a free agent? Mr. KAY.

THIRD SESSION—1766-7.*

- Nov. 19. What are the causes of a more remarkable corruption of manners in populous cities than is in country places? Mr. WHYTT.
26. Whether do the ages from the commencement of the Reformation to the Revolution, or from that period down to the present times, most deserve admiration? Mr. MACONCHIE and Mr. MUAT.
- Dec. 3. Ought a king to have the power of pardoning criminals condemned to death? Mr. BRUCE.

* The Meetings at this time were held on Wednesday evenings.

Dec. 17. Have the theatre and theatrical entertainments been hurtful or favourable to the interests of virtue? Mr. M'MUTRIE and Mr. BOSWELL.

24. Has the invention of money been of any use to society? Mr. BONAR.

Jan. 7. Has the revival of the Arts and Sciences contributed to render our manners more pure? Mr. PLUMMER and Mr. STUART.

14. Whether is the state of youth, of manhood, or of old age, the most productive of happiness? Mr. CAW.

21. Whether is a descriptive florid manner or a neat plain style in general the more convincing? Mr. TORRENCE and Mr. TYTLER.

28. Does superior understanding confer superior happiness? Mr. M'MUTRIE.

Feb. 4. Whether is friendship or love the nobler passion? Mr. BRUCE and Mr. WILSON.

11. What are the causes of the rise and suppression of chivalry? Mr. TYTLER.

18. Are severe penalties a proper method of banishing crimes from a state? Mr. WHYTT and Mr. CAW.

25. Whether has Atheism or Superstition produced the worse effects in society? Mr. KEMP.

March 4. Whether do the good or bad effects of trade preponderate? Mr. BOSWELL and Mr. KEMP.

11. Whether is genius or application to be preferred? Mr. DALLAS.

18. Whether is that modesty which is the characteristic of the fair sex natural to them, or acquired by education? Mr. LAURIE and Mr. WHYTT.

25. Are the laws against treason, whereby a father forfeits

not only for himself but for his children, agreeable to equity or useful to society? Mr. BONAR.

April 1. Can the immortality of the soul be proved from the light of nature merely? Mr. MACONCHIE and Mr. KEMP.

8. Are the rights of primogeniture agreeable to equity and consistent with sound policy? Mr. BELSCHES.

15. Is revenge contrary to the law of Nature? Mr. BOSWELL and Mr. BRUCE.

22. What is the foundation of morality? Mr. MACONCHIE.

29. Whether is the pulpit or the bar the nobler field for eloquence? Mr. BONAR and Mr. WHYTT.

May 6. What are the causes of the variety of sentiments concerning beauty? Mr. GORDON.

FOURTH SESSION—1767-8.

Nov. 18. Can a man be happy in this world without experiencing adverse fortune? Mr. CAW.

25. Have romances been of advantage or of hurt to mankind? Mr. BRUCE and Mr. TORRENCE.

Dec. 2. What is the vice that is most prevalent in, and has done most harm to society? Mr. M'MUTRIE.

16. The advantage of entails to this country. Mr. TYTLER and Mr. BELSCHES.

23. Whence is the origin of poetry? Mr. BONAR.

Jan. 6. The Liberty of the Press. Mr. BONAR.

13. The utility and disadvantages of paper and public credit. Mr. GORDON.

20. Are there sufficient obligations to morality independent of revelation? Mr. MACONCHIE and Mr. M'MUTRIE.

27. Can any fact which is contrary to the known laws of nature, be received on human testimony? Mr. GORDON.

- Feb. 3. Ought the Marriage Act of 1753 to be enforced? Mr. PLUMMER and Mr. BELSCHES.
10. Is the punishment of death really useful or necessary for the safety and good order of society? Mr. DAVID STUART.
17. Whether has profanity or hypocrisy been most hurtful to the interests of society? Mr. KEMP and Mr. CREECH.
24. Does the married or the single state give the greater chance for happiness? Mr. BURGOYNE.
- March 2. Is virtue its own reward? Mr. BRUCE and Mr. MACONCHIE.
9. Whether is a free or a despotic Government most favourable to letters? Mr. WHYT.
23. Whether are the benevolent or selfish passions the more powerful? Mr. PLUMMER and Mr. DALRYMPLE.
- April 5. Is the establishment of slavery consistent with the principles of sound policy, and the natural rights of mankind? Mr. NEIL FERGUSON.
12. Ought the clergy to be admitted to a share in the government of a well-regulated state? Mr. M'MUTRIE and Mr. KEITH.
20. In which of the three great professions, Physic, Law, and Divinity, lies the most extensive sphere of usefulness? Mr. BELSCHES.
27. Whether is the English or Scots method of choosing Representatives in Parliament best? Mr. MACONCHIE and Mr. BRUCE.
- May 4. Has the Union of England and Scotland been of advantage to the two kingdoms? Lord BALGONIE.

FIFTH SESSION—1768-9.*

- Nov. 16. Would it be for the advantage of this country if civil causes were tried by Juries as in England? Mr. WHYTT and Mr. M'MUTRIE.
23. Are hereditary honours a requisite part of the constitution of a limited monarchy? Mr. TYTLER.
30. Is man a free agent? Mr. CREECH.
- Dec. 7. Is luxury advantageous to any State? Mr. MACONOCHIE.
14. Is a landed or a commercial interest most favourable to liberty? Mr. BRUCE.
21. Has the British Legislature a right to impose taxes on the American Colonies? Mr. M'MUTRIE.
- Jan. 4. Did Socrates do well in refusing to escape from prison? Mr. BONAR.
11. Are large or small farms most advantageous to this country? Mr. SHERRIFF.
18. Does the growing power of a neighbouring nation authorize hostilities? Mr. CAW.
25. Is paper credit of advantage? Mr. M'MUTRIE.
- Feb. 1. Whether does poetry, painting, or music, produce the strongest effects on the imagination and heart? Mr. TYTLER.
8. Whether do the ancients or the moderns excel most in poetical writing? Mr. WHYTT and Mr. MACONOCHIE.
15. Is the institution of slavery consistent with justice, and of advantage to the free? Mr. PLUMMER.

* From the commencement of this Session till the year 1807, with a very few exceptions, only one Opener of the Debate was appointed by the Society, and there is nothing in the Minutes to indicate which side of the question he supported.

- Feb. 22. Whether is classical learning oftener productive of generous sentiments or of pedantry? Mr. BLANE.
- March 1. Are the laws against treason, whereby a father forfeits not only for himself but for his posterity, consistent with equity or agreeable to sound policy? Mr. DAVID STUART.
8. Are the subjects of an absolute government justifiable if they endeavour to establish a free? Mr. KEITH.
22. Are incomprehensible articles of faith any objection to the religion that enjoins them? Mr. CHARLES STUART.
29. Is the law of nature perfect? Mr. BONAR.
- April 5. Is Suicide justifiable on the principles of natural and revealed law? Mr. CURRIE and Mr. BONAR.
12. Has the discovery of America been of advantage to Europe? Mr. ADAM.
19. Whether is a rude or a polished state the more happy? Mr. MACKENZIE.
26. Is it consistent with our ideas of the Deity that eternal punishments should be inflicted for temporal crimes? Mr. CHALMERS and Mr. BONAR.
- May 3. Would a general Excise be the best mode of levying the public money? Lord DALRYMPLE.

SIXTH SESSION—1769-70.

- Nov. 29. Would a Commonwealth be more advantageous to the British Empire, than its present form of government? Mr. WHYT.
- Dec. 6. Does superior understanding confer superior happiness? Mr. KEITH.
13. Are the laws that prohibit Roman Catholics from being admitted into places of trust and employment in Great Britain just and expedient? Mr. GRIFFIN.

Dec. 20. What is the best duration of Parliaments? Mr. SKENE.

27. Is polygamy to be tolerated? Mr. CURRIE.

Jan. 3. Is the indictment at the instance of Archibald Earl of Eglinton against Mungo Campbell, for the killing of the late Lord Eglinton, relevant to infer the pains of law? Mr. BONAR and Mr. BELSCHES.

17. Is Episcopacy consistent with and agreeable to the genius and spirit of the British Constitution? Mr. M'MUTRIE.

24. Had the House of Commons power to declare Colonel Luttrell duly elected a member? Mr. HAY.

31. Ought a person's doubts with regard to the religion of his country, to be kept secret or published? Mr. NEIL FERGUSON.

Feb. 7. Does matter exist? Mr. GREGORY.

14. Would an established system of Deism be more favourable than Christianity to the happiness of mankind as members of society? Mr. MACONCHIE.

21. Does the property of a master in a Negro slave determine on the slave's coming into Britain? Mr. CREECH.

28. Is suicide lawful? Mr. ARNOT.

March 7. Is the *Patria Potestas* of the ancients agreeable to the law of nature, and for the good of mankind? Mr. ADAM.

14. Are private vices public benefits? Mr. MACONCHIE.

21. Is moral obligation founded on argument? Mr. GREGORY.

28. Whether would the liberty and the security of Great Britain be better maintained by a Militia or by a Standing Army? Mr. M'DOWALL.

April 4. Is the law of Patronage expedient? Mr. BELSCHES.

11. Were the Europeans justifiable in taking possession of America? Mr. M'MUTRIE.

18. Is Christianity founded on argument? Mr. BONAR.

April 25. Whether does Great Britain in its present state tend most to a monarchical or to a democratical form of government? Mr. BRUCE.

May 2. Is the love of fame a virtuous passion? Mr. HENDERSON.

SEVENTH SESSION—1770-1.*

Nov. 21. Ought Representatives in Parliament to be bound by the instructions of their constituents? Mr. ADAM.

28. Is it proper and legal to impress men for the service of His Majesty's Navy in Great Britain? Mr. TYTLER.

Dec. 5. Are hereditary honours consistent with the spirit of the British Government? Mr. BRUCE.

12. Ought duelling to be allowed? Mr. GREGORY.

19. Ought the Crown of Britain to be elective or hereditary? Dr. DUNCAN.

26. Are subjects on any occasion justifiable in taking away the life of their Sovereign? Mr. BLANE.

Jan. 8. Whether is a landed or a commercial interest most favourable to liberty? Mr. BRUCE.

15. Whence arises the right of primogeniture, and would it be better for Great Britain if it were abolished? Mr. BELSCHES.

22. Does national character depend more on moral or on physical causes? Mr. ROBERTSON.

29. Would it be of advantage to Great Britain if entails were abolished? Mr. HAY.

Feb. 5. Ought the king to have the power of pardoning criminals condemned to death? Mr. ADAM.

* The Meetings were held this Session on Tuesday evenings, and have continued so ever since.

Feb. 12. Is popular applause the test of merit? Mr. CLEGHORN.

19. Would the discharge of the National Debt be of advantage to Great Britain? Mr. SKENE.

26. What is the foundation of virtue? Mr. CURRIE.

March 5. Ought divorce by mutual consent to be allowed? Mr. GREGORY.

12. Has a married or a single state the greater chance for happiness? Mr. ARNOT.

19. Are capital punishments really useful or necessary in a State? Mr. BARCLAY.

26. Ought theatrical representations to be encouraged? Mr. BONAR.

April 2. Ought the labouring poor to be taught to read and write? Mr. TYTLER.

9. Is it practicable and expedient for the Americans to have representatives in the British Parliament? Mr. BEAUFORT.

23. Ought the Liberty of the Press, in its greatest extent, to be allowed in Great Britain? Mr. GREGORY.

30. Does the growing power of a neighbouring nation justify the commencement of hostilities? Mr. ROBERTSON.

May 7. Is the Marriage Act of 1753 of advantage to Great Britain? Mr. ARNOT.

EIGHTH SESSION—1771-2.

Nov. 19. Are charitable institutions of advantage? Mr. WHYT.

26. Is ridicule the test of truth? Mr. CLEGHORN.

Dec. 3. Are the laws of forfeiture in cases of high treason in Great Britain consistent with justice and expediency? Mr. HAY.

- Dec. 10. Would sumptuary laws be proper in such a government as Great Britain? Dr. BUCHAN.
17. Is the Test Act agreeable to justice and the constitution of Great Britain? Mr. GEORGE HILL.
31. Is Man a free agent? Mr. GREGORY.
- Jan. 7. Ought the House of Commons to have the power of prohibiting their speeches from being published? Mr. BRUCE.
14. Would it be of advantage to Scotland if the laws of England were extended to it?*
21. Are Confessions of Faith proper or expedient? Mr. BELSCHES.
28. Would a Commonwealth be more advantageous to Great Britain than its present form of Government? Mr BONAR.
- Feb. 4. Would a militia or a standing army be the most proper defence for Great Britain? Mr. M'MUTRIE.
18. Is the law of patronage expedient? Mr. CHARLES STUART.
25. Same subject continued.
- March 3. Would septennial or triennial Parliaments be most advantageous to Great Britain?
10. Is Episcopacy suitable to the genius and constitution of Great Britain? Mr. ARNOT.
17. Are the present laws in relation to game consistent with the principles of equity and sound policy? Lord BALGONIE.
24. Would an union with Ireland be of advantage to Great Britain? Mr. HAY.
31. Is convention the origin of civil society? Mr. PLAYFAIR.
- April 7. Whether does happiness depend most on personal qualities or on external circumstances?

* In a few instances the name of the opener does not appear in the Minutes.

April 14. Is the Royal Marriage Bill just or expedient? Mr. JOHN RUSSELL.

21. Are the arguments of national law against slavery superseded by the political good of a state? Mr. BEAUFOY.

28. Would the naturalization of foreign Protestants be for the advantage of Great Britain? Mr. WILLIAM ROBERTSON.

May 5. Is the monopoly of the trade to the East Indies of advantage to Great Britain? Mr. JOHN RUSSELL.

NINTH SESSION—1772-3.

Nov. 24. Whether is paper credit of utility or of disadvantage? Mr. M'UTRIE.

Dec. 1. Have the modern ideas of honour tended to the improvement of morals? Mr. SINCLAIR.

8. Ought any crime except murder to be punished with death? Dr. BUCHAN.

15. Has the union of England and Scotland been of advantage to both kingdoms? Mr. MORTHLAND.

22. Is succession to any office by hereditary right consistent with the greatest political good, in any form of government? Mr. MARSHALL.

Jan. 5. Whether is scepticism or superstition most prejudicial to mankind? Mr. FULLERTON.

12. Ought any court of judicature to have the power of dispensing with strict law in their decisions, and determining according to the equity of the case? Mr. SINCLAIR.

26. Are there sufficient obligations to the practice of morality independent of revelation? Mr. AITKEN.

Feb. 2. Ought there to be any national established religion? Mr. FULLERTON.

9. Does the present state of society in the most civilized coun-

tries in Europe, promise any further advancements advantageous to mankind? Mr. ALEXANDER.

Feb. 16. Whether does commerce or agriculture tend most to render a state flourishing? Mr. KERR.

23. Ought the Liberty of the Press to be indulged in its fullest extent? Mr. WILLIAM STEWART.

March 2. Is it agreeable to the principles or spirit of the British constitution that the King, without the special advice and consent of both Houses of Parliament, should have the power of forming and altering at pleasure the legislature of its colonies? Mr. ROBERT WHYTT.

16. Is suicide justifiable? Mr. DUGALD STEWART.

23. Whether is national greatness most likely to be durable when acquired by success in war, or when founded on success in commerce? Mr. MARSHALL.

30. Ought the improvement of national knowledge to be made an object of national attention? Dr. BUCHAN.

April 13. Is the East India trade of advantage to Europe? Mr. JOHN WHYTT.

27. Is the national debt of Great Britain of advantage? Mr. LEWIS.

May 4. Whether is a personal or a territorial nobility most consistent with the constitution of Great Britain? Mr. MACONCHIE.

TENTH SESSION—1773-4.

Nov. 30. What are the original capacities in human nature which distinguish man from the brute creation? Mr. ALEXANDER TYTLER.

Dec. 7. Ought all restrictions on the rate of interest for borrowed money to be taken off? Mr. MACONCHIE.

Dec. 14. Ought there to be any prescription in crimes? Mr. CHARLES HAY.

21. Whether is monarchy or democracy the more ancient form of government? Mr. WILLIAM ROBERTSON.

Jan. 4. Ought polygamy to be tolerated? Mr. BONAR.

18. Ought all restrictions on commerce to be taken off? Mr. MACONCHIE.

Feb. 8. Are the endowments of universities of advantage to learning? Mr. DUGALD STEWART.

22. Is there a determinate standard in morals, whereby we can ascertain the merit of human actions? Mr. WILLIAM MILLER.

March 1. Is there reason to believe that the population of Europe has increased or decreased since the beginning of the 16th century? Mr. FULLERTON.

8. Would an abolition of all restraint with respect to the commerce of the sexes, tend most to promote or to diminish population in a state otherwise civilized? Mr. AITKEN.

22. Would it be expedient to admit representatives from the Colonies into the British Parliament? Mr. JAMES HAY.

29. Would the abolition of slavery in the British Colonies be expedient? Mr. WILLIAM STEWART.

April 5. Is the present situation of Great Britain favourable to the exertions of genius? Mr. DUGALD STEWART.

12. Ought the Royal Family of Great Britain to be allowed to intermarry with subjects? Mr. DALRYMPLE.

19. What natural causes can be assigned for the peculiar situation of the Jews? Mr. ALEXANDER MILLAR.

May 3. Would an established system of Deism be more conducive than Christianity to the happiness of mankind as members of society? Mr. DUGALD STEWART.

ELEVENTH SESSION—1774-5.

Nov. 22. Would it be for the advantage of Great Britain if the colonies were rendered independent of the mother country? Mr. JOHN WHYTT.

29. Is there a standard of taste, and how is it to be ascertained? Mr. JAMES RUSSELL.

Dec. 6. Is suicide justifiable? Mr. JAMES ROBERTSON.

13. Are the laws against treason, whereby the father forfeits not only for himself but also for his children, agreeable to equity or useful to society? Mr. JOHN RUSSELL.

20. Ought not a wise nation to govern by rewards as well as punishments? The Hon. Mr. HOPE.

Jan. 3. Can qualities with propriety be divided into primary and secondary, and what is the distinction between them? Mr. WILLIAM MILLER.

24. Was the death of King Charles the First justifiable? Mr. HOME.

Feb. 7. To what form of government does the British constitution most incline? Mr. MURE.

21. What political connection with America would secure the greatest and most permanent advantages to Britain? Mr. WILLIAM MILLER.

28. Ought divorce by mutual consent to be allowed? Mr. AITKEN.

March 14. Is Christianity more favourable to the happiness of mankind as members of society, than an established system of Deism would be? Mr. DUGALD STEWART.

28. Is the law of primogeniture, as at present established in Great Britain, just and expedient? Mr. WALKER.

April 4. Are corporations advantageous to trade and manufactures? Mr. ALEXANDER MILLAR.

- April 11. Whether is man's greatest excellence and happiness to be found in a rude or in a civilized state? Mr. PRINGLE.
18. Is the notion of a particular Providence justified by the phenomena of the natural and moral world? Mr. ALEXANDER MILLAR.
25. Is it useful for a community to put any of its members to death? Mr. JOHN WHYTT.
- May 2. Can the conduct of Queen Elizabeth to Queen Mary be justified? Mr. JAMES RUSSELL.

TWELFTH SESSION—1775-6.

- Nov. 28. Has the institution of priesthood been favourable or prejudicial to science? Dr. BUCHAN.
- Dec. 5. Is the power of government, whereby the minority submit to the majority, founded on justice or reason? Mr. GEORGE STEWART.
12. Have the revolutions of states been most owing to moral or to political causes? Mr. ALEXANDER MILLAR.
19. Ought the crimes of theft and robbery to be punished capitally in this country? Mr. DALZEL.
- Jan. 9. Do the advantages arising from a militia to a free and commercial people, exceed the disadvantages? Lord MAITLAND.
23. Whether did the state of society, or the efforts of the men called Reformers, contribute most to bring about the Reformation? Mr. WALKER.
30. Are coercive or conciliatory measures most expedient in the present state of affairs, with respect to Great Britain and her American colonies? Mr. HAMILTON.
- Feb. 6. Whether has war been upon the whole beneficial or hurtful to mankind? Mr. ARNOT.

- Feb. 13. Are there sufficient obligations to the practice of morality independent of revelation? Dr. BUCHAN.
20. To what causes are we to impute the general prevalence of despotism among eastern nations? Mr. AITKEN.
- March 5. Would Great Britain be a loser, in point of trade, by giving up all claims of authority over America? Mr. ALEXANDER MILLAR.
19. Is suicide justifiable? Mr. WILLIAM STEWART.
26. Is the practice of duelling of advantage or disadvantage to society? Mr. VIVIAN.
- April 2. Has the union of England and Scotland been of advantage to the two kingdoms? Mr. HONYMAN.
9. Are religious establishments useful or pernicious? Mr. ALSTON.
16. To what form of government does the British constitution most incline? Mr. HAMILTON.
23. Whether are the qualities which distinguish man from the other animals different in kind or in degree? Mr. ALSTON.

THIRTEENTH SESSION—1776-7.

- Nov. 26. Is the law of primogeniture, as established in Great Britain, just and expedient? The Hon. Mr. MAITLAND.
- Dec. 10. Has the invention of printing been of advantage to literature? Dr. BUCHAN.
17. Ought slavery to be permitted? Mr. VIVIAN.
- Jan. 21. Whether do the characters of men depend more upon physical or upon moral causes? The Hon. Mr. MAITLAND.
28. Is the use of artificial language previous and necessary to the establishment of civil society? Mr. PANTON.
- Feb. 11. Does the soul always think? Mr. MITCHELL.

- Feb. 18. Can the present state of the Jews be accounted for from natural causes? Mr. WILLIAM MILLER.
25. Would sumptuary laws be beneficial under such a form of government as that of Great Britain? Mr. SCOTT.
- March 4. Would extensive colonies be beneficial to such a form of government as that of Great Britain? Mr. WILLIAM MILLER.
18. Ought prescription to take place with respect to crimes? Mr. ALEXANDER MILLAR.
- April 8. Is paper credit of advantage to Great Britain? Mr. WELLS.
15. Are the three unities, as at present established, well founded in nature? Mr. WILLIAM MILLER.
29. Has the institution of compulsory law tended to promote virtue? Mr. HAMILTON.

FOURTEENTH SESSION—1777-8.

- Nov. 25. Is suicide justifiable according to the light of nature? Mr. ALSTON.
- Dec. 9. Is man a necessary agent? Mr. WILLIAM MILLER.
16. Would a federal union betwixt England and Scotland have been of more advantage to the two kingdoms than the incorporating union which has taken place? Mr. ALEXANDER MILLAR.
23. Is that law by which a man convicted of treason forfeits not only for himself but also for his children, founded on justice, and consistent with the spirit of the British constitution? Mr. TAIT.
- Jan. 6. Was Coriolanus justifiable in raising the siege of Rome? Mr. SCOTT.
13. Is it advantageous for a nation to have a religion established by law? Mr. JAMES RUSSELL.

Jan. 20. Is the practice of polygamy conducive to private happiness and public utility? Mr. HOME.

27. Can any testimony be received as a proof of miracles?

Feb. 3. Ought the number of the British peerage to be limited?
Mr. FRASER.

10. Would it be of advantage to exclude placemen from the House of Commons? Mr. JOHN GREGORY.

17. Is the stage calculated to promote virtue? Mr. CARNEGIE.

24. Was the execution of Charles the First justifiable? Mr. JOHN BONAR.

March 3. Ought monopolies to be allowed? Mr. JOHN CLERK.

10. Is the practice of duelling justifiable and expedient? Mr. ARBUTHNOT.

17. Would a militia or a standing army be the most proper defence for Great Britain? Mr. BALFOUR.

24. Was Brutus justifiable in killing Cæsar? Mr. LINDSAY.

31. Whether ought the industry of the town or of the country to be most encouraged by the legislature of Great Britain?
Mr. SWINTON.

April 7. Ought education to be carried on by private tutors or by public establishments? Mr. CAY.

14. Has religion any influence on morality? Mr. JAMES BONAR.

FIFTEENTH SESSION—1778-9.

Nov. 24. Are there sufficient motives to the practice of morality independent of a future state? Mr. HUME.

Dec. 1. Ought the penal laws in Scotland respecting Roman Catholics to be repealed? Mr. SCOTT.

8. Ought divorces to be allowed on mutual consent? Mr. JAMES RUSSELL.

Dec. 15. Ought there to be any restriction on the rate of interest?
Mr. BURNETT.

22. Is the institution of Universities attended with advantage
to a state? Mr. JAMES BONAR.

Jan. 12. Have the rules established by critics been of advantage to
genius? Mr. JAMES RUSSELL.

19. Ought trade to be encouraged by bounties and drawbacks?
Mr. JAMES RUSSELL.

26. Would the sovereignty of Great Britain, as at present ex-
ercised by King, Lords, and Commons, be better lodged
in the hands of the representatives of the people?

Feb. 2. Whether is a rude or a civilized state of society the most
favourable to virtue? Mr. WILLIAM CLEGHORN.

23. Ought every man in Great Britain to be trained to the use
of arms? Prince DASCHKAU.

March 2. Would it be for the political advantage of Great Britain
to discharge the national debt? Mr. HOME.

9. Whether has the British Government a greater tendency
to become free or absolute? Mr. TAIT.

16. Ought the poor of a country to be maintained by stated funds
or by voluntary contributions? Mr. CAMPBELL.

30. Whether is the labour of slaves or of freemen the more pro-
fitable? Mr. MOIR.

April 6. Whether has the treatment of women in ancient or in mo-
dern times had the more beneficial effect upon manners?
Mr. HUME.

SIXTEENTH SESSION—1779-80.

Nov. 23. Might not the excise laws be extended with advantage to
several articles of the customs? Mr. JAMES RUSSELL.

- Nov. 30. Whence arises the pleasure we receive from the representation of scenes of distress? Mr. TAIT.
- Dec. 7. Is public or private education preferable? Mr. CAY.
14. Has the conduct of opposition during the present Parliament been of advantage to Great Britain? Mr. HUME.
21. Are the poems of Ossian authentic? Mr. JAMES BONAR.
28. Are religious establishments useful or pernicious? Mr. JOHN CLERK.
- Jan. 4. Ought a King of Great Britain to be responsible for his actions? Mr. BALFOUR.
11. Ought the penal laws against Roman Catholics to be repealed? Mr. JAMES RUSSELL.
18. Is any evidence sufficient to prove a miracle? Dr. WILLIAM CLEGHORN.
25. Are the laws of right and wrong which are binding on individuals, applicable to nations? Mr. CURRIE.
- Feb. 1. Whether is enthusiasm or superstition most hurtful to a state? Mr. ARMSTRONG.
8. Would it be for the interest of Great Britain to declare America independent? Dr. STEVENS.
15. Would the abrogation of the law of primogeniture, and the consequent more equal distribution of property, be of advantage to Great Britain? Mr. CAY.
22. Whether are the circumstances in ancient or in modern times more favourable to literature? Mr. MOODIE.
29. Can the present state of the Jews be accounted for from natural causes? Mr. ROBERT CLEGHORN.
- March 7. Whether is Atheism or Polytheism most natural to a rude state? Mr. LISTER.
14. Ought the clergy to be admitted to any share in the government of the state? Mr. PERCEVAL.
21. Is suicide in any case justifiable? Mr. ARMSTRONG.

April 4. Has the discovery of America been of advantage to Europe?

Mr. DALRYMPLE.

11. Whether did the state of society, or the efforts of the Reformers, contribute most to bring about the Reformation?

Mr. EWART.

18. Is the punishment of death justifiable or expedient? Mr. WYLIE.

25. Are the laws against treason, whereby a father forfeits for his children, founded in justice and agreeable to the spirit of the British constitution? Mr. CHARLES HOPE.

May 2. Would a militia or standing army be the most proper defence for Great Britain? Mr. JOHN JOHNSTONE.

SEVENTEENTH SESSION—1780-1.

Nov. 21. Is the practice of slavery justifiable? Mr. BROWN.

Dec. 12. Ought Members of Parliament to be bound to obey the orders of their constituents? Mr. SYME.

19. Ought an address to be presented to his Majesty praying him to dismiss the present ministry? Mr. JOHN JOHNSTONE.

Jan. 2. Is that law of Solon, by which it was made infamous for a citizen not to take part in a civil dissension, consistent with public utility? Mr. MACKNIGHT.

9. Is it for the advantage of Great Britain that its inhabitants should have unlimited liberty of emigration? Mr. DALRYMPLE.

16. Can the defection of General Arnold from the American service be justified? Mr. RITCHIE.

23. Is paper credit of advantage to Great Britain? Mr. WILDE.

- Feb. 6. Ought the British Navy to be manned by impressing seamen? Mr. PATTISON.
13. Ought Divorces to be allowed upon mutual consent? Mr. DICKSON.
20. Is the Marriage Act of 1753 consistent with public utility? Mr. BROWNRIGG.
27. Ought Trial by Jury to be admitted in all cases, both civil and criminal? Mr. WILSON.
- March 13. Is the institution of religious houses, as it takes place in Roman Catholic countries, productive of advantage to society? Mr. DALRYMPLE.
20. Whether is an inland or a foreign commerce most beneficial to a state? Mr. JOHN CLERK.
27. Has the treatment of women in ancient or in modern times been productive of the most beneficial effects upon society? Mr. DAVIDSON.
- April 3. Can the present state of the Jews be accounted for from natural causes? Mr. FRANCIS RUSSELL.
10. To what causes are we to ascribe the progress of Christianity? Mr. TAIT.
17. Are triennial or septennial parliaments preferable? Mr. BALFOUR.
- May 1. What are the circumstances that occasion the difference in the military spirit of nations? Mr. JOHN CLERK.

EIGHTEENTH SESSION—1781-2.

- Nov. 20. Is the institution of universities attended with advantage to a state? Mr. JAMES BONAR.
27. Ought Scotland to have a militia? Mr. ARMSTRONG.
- Dec. 4. Does the growing power of a neighbouring nation authorize

the commencement of hostilities? Mr. FRANCIS RUSSELL.

Dec. 11. Was the mode of banishment in use at Athens, called the Ostracism, justifiable? Mr. DALRYMPLE.

18. Ought Atheistical or immoral opinions to be tolerated in a state? Mr. CHARLES HOPE.

24. Whether are the circumstances in ancient or in modern times most favourable to literature? Mr. SYME.

Jan. 8. Was the Union of advantage to Scotland? Mr. MACKNIGHT.

22. Whether is the British constitution in greater danger from the influence of the Crown, or from the encroachments of the people? Mr. JOHN JOHNSTONE.

29. Are the laws of the three unities, as at present established, founded in nature, and conducive to the perfection of the drama? Mr. WILDE.

Feb. 12. Is it for the advantage of the other powers of Europe, that America should be independent of Britain? Mr. PATTISON.

19. Whether ought the poor to be maintained by voluntary contributions or by established funds? Mr. WILSON.

26. Ought the British forces to be withdrawn from America? Mr. CHARLES HOPE.

March 5. Has the refinement of the arts and sciences contributed to the happiness of society? Mr. HENRY HILL.

12. Had Britain, previous to the present war, derived advantage from her foreign territories? Mr. JAMES BONAR.

19. Is suicide in any case justifiable? Mr. DURHAM.

26. Is it just or expedient that government should take into its own hands the management of the East Indian territories? Mr. WILDE.

April 2. Ought the clergy to be admitted to a share in the government of the state? Mr. ORMSBY.

- April 9. In a free country ought there to be any restrictions on the liberty of the press? Mr. STOKES.
16. Can any circumstances justify a people in putting their sovereign to death? Mr. BEAUFOY.
23. Ought divorces to be allowed on mutual consent? Mr. PETER HILL.
30. Is the present change of ministry of advantage to this country? Mr. CATHCART.

NINETEENTH SESSION—1782-3.

- Nov. 19. Whether has the invention of machines for shortening labour a tendency to increase or to check population? LORD ANCRUM.
26. Whether ought an university education to be open to all or to be purchased by fees? Mr. MANNERS.
- Dec. 3. Ought the law of primogeniture to be allowed in Britain? Mr. CARLYLE.
10. Ought every man in Britain to be trained to the use of arms? Mr. PETER HILL.
17. Are good qualities of heart and principles of integrity in a prime minister of any use in this country, where he is responsible for his conduct? Mr. DALRYMPLE.
- Jan. 7. Will the commercial and political interests of Great Britain be materially affected by the independence of America? Mr. CHARLES HOPE.
14. Ought the British Legislature to interfere in the education of youth? Mr. LAING.
21. Ought any alteration to be made at present in the mode of Parliamentary representation? Mr. GEORGE JOHNSTON.

- Feb. 4. Ought the law of patronage to be abolished? Mr. JOHN⁴ JOHNSTONE. (5—17.)*
11. Whether was the establishment of liberty in Britain the effect of fixed political causes, or produced by accidental circumstances? Mr. WILDE. (13—10.)
18. Whether is the finer field for eloquence to be found in ancient Athens, or in Great Britain at the present times? Mr. HENRY HILL. (17—7.)
25. Ought the British Legislature to interfere to prevent emigration? Mr. JAMES CLERK. (2—22.)
- March 4. Are the laws concerning high treason, by which a father forfeits for his children, founded in justice, and agreeable to the spirit of the British constitution? Mr. DURHAM. (12—8.)
25. Are capital punishments just and expedient? Mr. THRIEPLAND. (12—10.)
- April 1. Is the impressing of seamen just and expedient? Mr. MANNERS. (8—15.)
8. Ought Britain to have any controul over the commerce of Ireland? Mr. DICKSON. (8—14.)
15. Was Brutus justifiable in putting Cæsar to death? Mr. STOKES. (12—11.)
22. Has the liberty of the press been upon the whole beneficial to Great Britain? Mr. PETER HILL. (Carried unanimously in the affirmative.)
29. Ought the duration of Parliaments to be shortened? Mr. CATHCART. (12—6.)
- May 6. Ought Members of Parliament to be bound to obey the orders of their constituents? Mr. MANNERS. (8—7.)

* The numbers within brackets indicate the state of the vote on a division, the affirmative side or first alternative being always placed first.

TWENTIETH SESSION—1783-4.

Nov. 18. Ought the King to have the power of pardoning criminals?
Mr. MANNERS. (14—1.)

25. Are the proceedings by which the men of Ireland are attempting to establish a parliamentary reform warrantable? Mr. WILDE. (10—13.)

Dec. 2. Are the poems of Ossian authentic? Mr. MALCOLM LAING.
(Carried unanimously in the affirmative.)

9. Was the conduct of Queen Elizabeth to Queen Mary justifiable? Mr. GEORGE JOHNSTON. (Carried unanimously in the negative.)

16. Ought the clergy to have a share in the government? Mr. THOMAS ROBERTSON. (6—10.)

Jan. 6. Was the execution of Charles the First justifiable? Mr. EMMET. (8—10.)

13. Whether ought the defence of a free state to be entrusted to a militia or to a standing army? Mr. HORNER. (19—3.)

20. Is faction useful in a free state? Mr. WILDE. (15—7.)

Feb. 3. Can the late exertion of secret influence in the House of Peers be justified? Mr. MACKAY. (11—10.)

10. Was the death of the Gracchi justifiable? Mr. WALKER. (8—15.)

17. Was the union of advantage to Scotland? Mr. BENNET. (10—5.)

24. Are incorporations of advantage to a commercial nation? Mr. HILL. (11—12.)

March 9. Ought the Marriage Act to be repealed? Mr. LOCKHART. (18—5.)

16. Ought universal toleration to be allowed? Baron CONSTANT. (11—5.)

March 23. Is it consistent with the spirit of the British constitution that a minister should remain in office contrary to the sense of the House of Commons? Mr. DALZELL. (11—10.)

30. Were the Crusades of advantage to Europe? Mr. BAIRD. (6—12.)

April 6. Is the practice of duelling justifiable? Mr. ELLIOTT. (8—14.)

13. Have the states of Europe any reason to dread the power of Russia becoming the highest in the political scale? Mr. POLTORATSKI.*

20. Are the conduct and character of King Richard the Third defensible? The Hon. JOHN DOUGLAS. (5—14.)

27. Whether has the treatment of women in ancient or in modern times had the most beneficial influence on manners? Mr. MUIR MACKENZIE. (Carried unanimously, Their treatment in modern times.)

• May 4. Was the character of Cicero a proper model for a statesman? Mr. FRYE.

TWENTY-FIRST SESSION—1784-5.

Nov. 16. Will the independence of America materially affect the interest of the European states? Mr. WILDE. (9—8.)

23. Can a sufficient apology be offered for the conduct of Sylla? Mr. SKEETE. (8—11.)

Dec. 7. Was it constitutional in the Parliament of George the First to extend its own duration from three to seven years? Mr. GRANT. (7—12.)

14. Is the imprisonment of debtors justifiable and expedient? Mr. GEORGE ROBERTSON.*

21. Would it be for the advantage of society to bestow on women a learned education? Mr. BACHMATIEV. (5—12.)

* The division is not recorded in the Minutes.

- Dec. 28. Was the act for restoring the forfeited estates founded on sound policy? Mr. WILDE. (6—5.)
- Jan. 11. Was Brutus justifiable in killing Cæsar? Mr. DURHAM. (13—4.)
18. Would the independence of Ireland on Great Britain be of material advantage to either country? Mr. CATHCART. (10—8.)
25. Is it the interest of Britain to maintain the political independence of Holland? Mr. MANNERS. (8—7.)
- Feb. 1. Ought the number of the peerage to be limited? Mr. CARLYLE. (15—6.)
8. Has the revival of ancient literature been of any advantage to the moderns? Mr. LAING. (11—6.)
15. Is an established religion of any advantage to a country? Mr. GEORGE JOHNSTON. (11—10.)
22. Are representatives bound to obey the orders of their constituents? Dr. EMMET. (11—10.)
- March 1. Ought juries to be judges both of law and fact? Mr. MORISON. (14—2.)
8. Was the ancient art of war preferable to the modern? Mr. BURNETT. (5—13.)
15. Was the conduct of the King of Sweden at the revolution in 1772 justifiable? Mr. WALKER. (9—7.)
22. Whether are the circumstances in ancient or in modern times most favourable to literature? Mr. BENNET (4—15.)
- April 5. Does national character depend most upon moral or upon physical causes? Baron CONSTANT. (12—6.)
12. Is the institution of universities attended with advantages to a state? Mr. JAMES BONAR. (8—6.)
19. Ought the law of primogeniture to be allowed in Great Britain? Mr. ELIOTT. (2—9.)

May 3. Ought the defence of a free country to be entrusted to a standing army? Mr. FRYE. (2—10.)

TWENTY-SECOND SESSION—1785-6.

Nov. 22. Has the discovery of the East Indies been of advantage to Great Britain? Mr. TAIT. (8—3.)

29. Whether did ancient Athens or does Great Britain afford the nobler field for eloquence? Mr. GEORGE ROBERTSON. (8—4.)

Dec. 6. Was the conduct of Coriolanus justifiable? Mr. CATHCART. (4—8.)

13. Was the Athenian Ostracism proper? Mr. CATHCART.

20. Is the law of forfeiture for high treason just and expedient? Mr. GRANT. (8—3.)

Jan. 3. Are the Irish propositions such as promise to be mutually beneficial to both countries? Mr. MACKINTOSH. (2—14.)

10. Is suicide in any case justifiable? Mr. LAING. (6—9.)

17. Is the present age inferior in elegant literature to that of Queen Anne? Mr. MANNERS. (3—14.)

24. Whether ought the industry of the town or of the country to be most encouraged by the legislature? Mr. MONTGOMERY. (10—6.)

31. Can the present state of the Jews be accounted for from natural causes? Mr. MACKINTOSH. (2—12.)

Feb. 7. Were the Crusades of advantage to Europe? Mr. BLAIR. (5—14.)

14. Would an aristocracy in Britain be preferable to an absolute monarchy? Mr. TAIT. (5—8.)

21. Whether is the constitution of the ancient or of the modern drama preferable? Mr. ROSS. (9—4.)

28. Is there sufficient evidence that Mary Queen of Scots was

accessary to the death of her husband? Mr. BUSHBY.
(10—6.)

March 7. Whether was liberty in Britain the effect of fixed political causes, or produced by accidental circumstances? Mr. JOHN GORDON. (10—6.)

14. Whether did the state of society or the efforts of the Reformers contribute most to bring about the Reformation? Mr. GRANT. (3—6.)

21. Have the public sufficient reason to put confidence in the present ministry? Mr. ROBERT DOUGLAS. (7—9.)

28. Is the representation of scenes of fictitious distress favourable to humanity? Mr. THOMAS SMITH. (10—5.)

April 4. Is the constitution of the East India Company, by exclusive charter, consistent with good commercial policy? Mr. ALSTON. (5—8.)

11. Whether was it the impolitic conduct of Britain, or the natural situation of America, that gave rise to the late revolution? Mr. LEIGH. (12—2.)

18. Ought the duration of Parliaments to be shortened? Mr. OLIPHANT. (5—11.)

25. Whether ought the defence of Britain to be entrusted to a militia or to a standing army? Mr. JAMES SMYTH. (3—13.)

TWENTY-THIRD SESSION—1786-7.

Nov. 21. Ought the ancient mythology to be admitted into modern poetry? Mr. GRANT. (15—4.)

28. Is polygamy justifiable? Mr. MACKNIGHT. (3—14.)

Dec. 5. Is an unlimited liberty of the press favourable to morals and literature? Mr. ELIOTT. (19—2.)

12. Is the impressing of seamen consistent with the constitution of Britain? Mr. MANNERS. (6—10.)

- Dec. 19. Is paper currency of advantage to a state? Mr. GEORGE JOHNSTON. (10—4.)
26. Can a miracle be established by testimony? Mr. MACKINTOSH. (13—5.)
- Jan. 2. Is the constitution of corporations useful? Mr. GEORGE ROBERTSON. (7—10.)
9. Ought emigration to be restrained? Mr. URQUHART. (9—10.)
23. Has the Union been beneficial to Scotland? Mr. STEELE. (11—2.)
30. Are the poems of Ossian authentic? Mr. BLAIR. (8—5.)
- Feb. 6. Has the constitution of England always had a tendency to liberty? Mr. MAXWELL. (14—4.)
13. Whether are the divine attributes to be established *a priori* or *a posteriori*? Mr. TAIT. (Carried unanimously that the attributes of the Deity may be proved in either way.)
20. Does the severity of punishment tend to the prevention of crimes? Mr. ROBERTSON. (7—8.)
27. Is suicide in any case justifiable? Mr. JOHN GORDON. (9—10.)
- March 6. Does policy require the establishment of a national religion? Mr. MACKINTOSH. (13—5.)
13. Whether has the treatment of women in ancient or in modern times had the most beneficial effects upon society? Mr. DOUGLAS. (5—10.)
20. Has the discovery of the East Indies been of advantage to Europe? Mr. MACKINTOSH. (7—3.)
27. Have the distinctions of Whig and Tory subsisted in full force, and been preserved with perfect consistency in England, from the Revolution to the present time? Mr. MACKINTOSH. (9—2.)

- April 3. Was it the duty of a good citizen of Rome to have joined the aristocratic party during the declining state of the republic? Mr. ALEXANDER. (9—3.)
10. Has there been any material alteration in the spirit of the British constitution since the Revolution? Mr. DOUGLAS. (Carried unanimously in the affirmative.)
17. Ought the Test Act to be repealed? The Hon. CHARLES TOWNSHEND. (5—2.)
- May 1. Are all mankind derived from one original pair? Mr. STEELE. (6—1.)

TWENTY-FOURTH SESSION—1787-8.

- Nov. 20. Can the present state of the Jews be accounted for from natural causes? Mr. GILLIES. (7—1.)
27. Is slavery justifiable by the law of nature? Mr. IRVING. (4—10.)
- Dec. 4. Have physical causes any peculiar influence on the character of nations? Mr. BISHOP. (7—5.)
11. Whether it be expedient that the King should have the power of dissolving Parliament? Mr. GILLIES. (15—5.)
18. Ought the peerage to be limited? Mr. HUTCHESON. (5—10.)
- Jan. 8. Was the execution of Charles the First justifiable? Mr. ROBERT FERGUSON. (8—6.)
22. Are the fine arts entirely imitative? Mr. LEWIS GRANT. (3—14.)
29. Is a standing army a better defence for Great Britain than a militia? Mr. M'FARLAN. (8—7.)
- Feb. 5. Is it consistent with the laws of nations for particular states to appropriate the narrow seas? Mr. ANDREW GRANT. (5—7.)

- Feb. 12. Are the laws of this country relating to treason consistent with reason and sound policy? Mr. OSWALD. (10—4.)
19. Ought duelling to be permitted? Mr. HAMILTON. (6—9.)
- March 4. Is monarchy more favourable than democracy to excellence in the arts and sciences? Mr. JAMES GORDON. (10—8.)
18. Has Britain derived any benefit from the territorial possessions in the East Indies? Mr. HEPBURN. (10—7.)
25. Is man a free agent? Mr. COOPER. (10—9.)
- April 1. Is party beneficial to a free state? Mr. GEORGE STEWART. (Carried unanimously in the affirmative.)
15. Are women in a rude age actually depressed? Mr. HAMILTON. (13—3.)
22. Has the loss of our American colonies been of advantage to this country? The Hon. DUNBAR DOUGLAS. (8—13.)

TWENTY-FIFTH SESSION—1788-9.

- Nov. 18. Is it better for a country to be civilized by its own natural progress than by the introduction of foreign manners? Mr. ST. SAPHORIN. (4—5.)
- Dec. 16. Is the heir apparent of the Crown of Great Britain of full age entitled to be the sole Regent of the kingdom during the incapacity of the King? Mr. DUNCOMBE. (6—9.)
23. Should the test act be repealed? Mr. MONYPENNY. (2—12.)
- Jan. 13. Ought the regency of Great Britain at present to be limited? The Hon. DUNBAR DOUGLAS. (8—9.)
20. Does the mind continue to think during sleep? Mr. TAIT. (9—4.)
- Feb. 3. Is the present situation of the Jews to be accounted for independent of a miracle? Mr. MACKNIGHT. (9—5.)
10. Ought the crime of theft and robbery to be punished capitally? Mr. STEELE. (5—7.)
17. Is suicide justifiable? Mr. IRVING. (5—7.)

- Feb. 24. Ought subjects in any case to have the power of putting their Sovereign to death? Mr. CAMPBELL. (13—1.)
- March 3. Ought the voice of the people to be heard only in the House of Commons? Mr. GILLIES. (6—14.)
10. Ought there to be an established religion? Mr. HUTCHESON. (11—4.)
17. Is the impressing of seamen justifiable? Mr. M'FARLAN. (7—2.)
24. Ought divorces to be allowed upon mutual consent? Mr. OSWALD. (7—2.)
31. Is the Union of advantage to Scotland? Mr. JAMES GORDON. (8—2.)
- April 7. Has the discovery of America been of advantage to Europe? Mr. ST. SAPHORIN. (7—4.)
21. Whether is the British constitution in greater danger from the influence of the Crown or the aristocracy of a party? Mr. GEORGE STEWART. (Carried without a division that the constitution is in greater danger from the power of the Crown.)
28. Ought corporations to be abolished? Mr. HEPBURN. (2—4.)
- May 5. Are all mankind descended from the same pair? Mr. DUNDAS. (4—2.)

TWENTY-SIXTH SESSION—1789—90.

- Nov. 24. Is the stage favourable to morals? Mr. TURNBULL. (6—3.)
- Dec. 1. Whether are septennial or triennial Parliaments preferable? Mr. STANLEY. (3—7.)
22. Ought juries to be admitted in civil causes? Mr. JAMES FERGUSSON. (7—5.)
- Feb. 2. Ought the charter of the East India Company to be renewed without limitation? Mr. MILLER.

- Feb. 9. Same subject continued (Carried in the negative, with only one dissenting voice.)
23. Do miracles in support of religion admit of proof? Mr. TAIT. (6—5.)
- March 2. Has the late Revolution in France been equally glorious, and will it be attended with consequences equally beneficial, to that country, that the Revolution in 1688 has been to this? Mr. ROBERT FERGUSON. (6—5.)
23. Ought the test act to be repealed? Mr. CAMPBELL. (5—4.)
30. What is the cause of the inferiority of the ancients in ludicrous composition? Mr. M^cFARLAN.
- April 6. Can the events in Jewish history be accounted for from natural causes? Mr. HUTCHESON. (6—2.)
13. Will the late Revolution in France have a beneficial effect upon the interests of Great Britain? Mr. HAMILTON. (7—1.)
20. Ought the eldest sons of Scots Peers to elect and be elected as representatives of the people of Scotland in the House of Commons? Mr. JAMES GORDON. (3—5.)
- May 4. Has the Union been of advantage to Scotland? Mr. HUTCHESON. (No division.)

TWENTY-SEVENTH SESSION—1790-1.

- Nov. 30. Ought divorces to be allowed upon mutual consent? Mr. HUTCHESON. (No division.)
- Dec. 14. Are addresses from the people to the Sovereign consistent with the spirit of the British constitution? Mr. MONYPENNY. (3—7.)
21. Ought the law to punish as a crime what is consistent with truth? Mr. JAMES FERGUSON. (4—3.)

Jan. 11. Have the national assembly of France acted wisely in constituting only one legislative assembly? The Hon. THOMAS DOUGLAS. (3—5.)

18. Ought any permanent support to be permitted for the poor? Mr. FOWLER. (Carried in the affirmative by the casting vote of the President.)

25. Ought there to be an established religion? Mr. ADAM DOUGLAS. (5—3.)

Feb. 1. Ought there to be an appeal from the decisions of the Court of Session to the House of Peers? Mr. DAVID DOUGLAS. (5—2.)

8. Is attainder and corruption of blood ever a proper punishment? Mr. RAE. (7—4.)

15. Ought the public expenses to be defrayed by levying the amount immediately from the people, or is it expedient to contract national debt for that purpose? Mr. GLASSFORD. (8—4.)

22. Whether ought there to be a federal or an incorporating union betwixt Great Britain and Ireland? Mr. GIBSON. (4—8.)

March 1. Was the execution of Charles the First justifiable? Mr. SCOTT. (10—3.)

8. Is the Test Act proper? Mr. CAMPBELL. (4—10.)

15. Should the Slave Trade be abolished? Mr. BRODBELT. (9—3.)

22. Ought the power of peace and war in a free state to be vested with the sovereign? Mr. TERRAY. (6—5.)

29. Ought the duration of Parliament to be shortened? Mr. CAMPBELL. (9—3.)

TWENTY-EIGHTH SESSION—1791-2.

- Nov. 29. Ought there to be a Parliamentary Reform? Mr. ROBERT FERGUSON. (7—3.)
- Dec. 6. Have the East Indian territories been of advantage to Great Britain? Mr. OSWALD. (1—7.)
20. Is the marriage law of England preferable to that of Scotland? Mr. JAMES FERGUSSON. (4—5.)
- Jan. 17. Ought the voice of the people to be heard only in the House of Commons? Mr. MANNERS. (6—2.)
31. Ought there to be an established religion? Mr. DAVID DOUGLAS. (4—8.)
- Feb. 7. Is the pressing of seamen justifiable? Mr. GLASSFORD. (6—4.)
14. Ought the King to have the unlimited power of creating peers? Mr. MONYPENNY. (2—5.)
21. Ought the King to have the power of dissolving Parliament? Mr. PEARSON. (5—4.)
- March 13. Has the belief in a future state been of advantage to mankind, or is it likely ever to be so? Mr. ALLEN. (7—6.)
27. Ought there to be any privileged ranks in society? Mr. THOMSON. (5—8.)

TWENTY-NINTH SESSION—1792-3.

- Dec. 4. Is it the interest of Great Britain to maintain what is called the balance of power in Europe? Mr. MANNERS. (5—3.)
18. Was the execution of King Charles the First justifiable? Mr. BOYLE. (8—1.)

- Jan. 8. Ought divorces to be allowed by mutual consent? Mr. JOHNSTONE. (1—6.)
15. Would associations be expedient with a view of counter-acting the spirit of innovations in this country? Mr. JOHN SMITH. (7—2.)
22. Ought there to be an established religion in this or any other country? Mr. GREENSHIELDS. (5—2.)
- Feb. 5. Can a national debt promote the prosperity of a country? Mr. GREENSHIELDS. (Carried unanimously in the affirmative.)
- Feb. 12. Ought there to be any poors' rates in a country? Mr. LAING. (4—3.)
19. Is a system of influence necessary to the support of a free government? Mr. JEFFREY. (8—3.)
26. Ought there to be in Scotland a jury in civil cases? Mr. MOREHEAD. (8—1.)
- March 5. Ought impress warrants to be issued in a free state? Mr. GREENSHIELDS. (4—2.)
12. Can any circumstances justify a suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act? Mr. FOWLER. (Carried unanimously in the negative.)
19. Is the personal inviolability of the chief magistrate in a monarchical government capable of becoming dangerous to the liberties of the people? Mr. SCOTT. (6—4.)
26. Was the conduct of France sufficient to justify Great Britain in going to war with that country? Mr. MURRAY. (2—4.)
- April 3. Is the luxury of the poor or of the rich least detrimental or most advantageous to a state? Mr. ALLEN. (Carried by a majority of one, that the luxury of the rich is most advantageous and least detrimental to the state.)

THIRTIETH SESSION—1793-4.

- Nov. 26. Ought any crimes to be punished with death? Mr. MANNERS. (9—1.)
- Dec. 3. Is the marriage law of England preferable to that of Scotland? Mr. BOYLE. (2—5.)
10. Are the principles on which the present war was entered into by Great Britain, and according to which it is still carried on, consistent with public expediency? Mr. JAMES GORDON. (6—1.)
- Dec. 17. Is the national debt to be considered as a grievance? Mr. JEFFREY. (Carried unanimously in the affirmative.)
- Jan. 14. Are corporations adverse to national industry? Mr. GORDON. (Carried unanimously in the affirmative.)
21. Is monarchy more favourable than democracy to excellence in the arts and sciences? Mr. JEFFREY. (3—1.)
28. Ought there to be any restraint upon the corn trade? Mr. GREENSHIELDS. (3—2.)
- Feb. 4. Would a Parliamentary Reform not be improper at the present period? Mr. BRODBELT. (1—3.)
11. Is a military establishment during peace consistent with the liberties of the people? Mr. DALRYMPLE. (Carried unanimously in the affirmative.)
- March 4. Is the French Revolution likely to be productive of the extension of civil liberty in Europe? Mr. BOYLE. (Carried unanimously in the negative.)
11. Ought the Test Act, as far as regards natives of Scotland, to be repealed? Mr. MANNERS. (3—2.)

THIRTY-FIRST SESSION—1794-5.

- Jan. 20. Ought theatrical representations to be encouraged? Mr. MANNERS. (5—4.)
27. Ought there to be any bounties or restraints upon the exportation or importation of corn? Mr. BRUNTON. (3—1.)
- Feb. 3. Whether is Theism or Polytheism most natural to a rude state? Mr. JEFFREY. (Carried by a majority of three that Polytheism is most natural.)
17. Is mercy incompatible with justice? Mr. WILSON RAE. (2—4.) “The question was understood as relating to mercy extended to criminals, in opposition to the strict exercise of statutory law, and was carried in favour of mercy by a majority of two.”
- March 3. Is capital punishment in any case lawful and expedient? Mr. WAUGH.
10. Same subject continued. (6—1.)
- March 17. Does the progress of the arts and sciences increase the happiness and virtue of man? Mr. BRUNTON. (Carried unanimously in the affirmative.)

THIRTY-SECOND SESSION—1795-6.

- Dec. 8. Ought imprisonment for debt to be allowed? Mr. M'COR-MICK. (5—1.)
15. Whether is the establishment of juries in civil cases, or that of a permanent court, as in Scotland, preferable? Mr. DUFF. (6—1.)
- Jan. 19. Ought the Test Act to be repealed? Mr. ROSS. (4—1.)

- Jan. 26. Is the Marriage Act in England expedient? Mr. FERRIER.
(Carried in the negative by the casting vote of the President.)
- Feb. 2. Whether ought the poor to be supported by fixed rates or by voluntary contributions? Mr. OSWALD. (4—5.)
9. Ought there to be any restraint upon luxury? Mr. HAMILTON. (5—3.)
16. Is the power of pardoning criminals advantageous to a state? Mr. FULLARTON. (5—2.)
23. Was the Ostracism of the Athenians justifiable and expedient? Mr. MANNERS. (5—1.)
- March 1. Whether is a public debt advantageous or pernicious to a state? Mr. ROSS. (2—8.)
8. Would the happiness of the lower ranks be increased in proportion to the diffusion of knowledge among them? Mr. WAUGH. (5—3.)
15. Is suicide justifiable? Mr. BRUNTON. (4—5.)
22. Can the immortality of the soul be proved from the light of nature? Mr. M'CORMICK. (6—1.)
29. Ought the laws against treason to extend to the forfeiture of titles and estates? Mr. DUFF. (3—2.)
- April 5. Ought divorces to be allowed to take place by mutual consent, without the interference of law? Mr. DUFF. (1—3.)
12. Were Brutus and his associates justifiable in putting Cæsar to death? Mr. MANNERS. (5—1.)

THIRTY-THIRD SESSION—1796-7.

- Nov. 22. Are promises extorted by force binding? Mr. OSWALD. (1—4.)

Nov. 29. Ought polygamy to be encouraged in any state? Mr. HAMILTON. (1—7.)

Dec. 6. Ought the female sex to be excluded from literary professions and public offices? Mr. FULLARTON. (7—5.)

13. Have the inventions for shortening labour a tendency to increase or diminish population? Mr. WHYTE. (6—2.)

20. Ought capital punishments to be allowed? Mr. COLLES.* (3—7.)

Jan. 10. Ought Members of Parliament to act by orders from their constituents? Mr. SKOTTOWE.* (3—5.)

17. Ought divorces by mutual consent to be allowed? Mr. BALDWIN. (5—6.)

24. Was Brutus justifiable in killing Cæsar? Mr. DOWE. (9—3.)

31. Was Athens, or is Great Britain, the best school for eloquence? Mr. LEITH. (12—5.)

Feb. 7. Ought the laws against treason to extend to the forfeiture of titles and estates? Mr. MURRAY. (4—7.)

14. Has the Union been of advantage to Scotland? Mr. OGSTON. (8—7.)

21. Is the Liberty of the Press advantageous to a country? Mr. ORPEN.* (Carried unanimously in the affirmative.)

28. Is it consistent with the true policy of European powers, under existing circumstances, to maintain their connection with the West Indies? Lord HENRY PETTY. (1—12.)

March 7. Ought imprisonment for debt to be allowed? Mr. FORBES. (8—5.)

21. Is suicide justifiable? Mr. MACONCHIE. (2—12.)

28. Does the advantage arising from a knowledge of the dead

* Members of the Historical Society of Dublin. Vide supra, page 27.

languages, compensate for the trouble of acquiring them?

Mr. MACKENZIE. (6—4.)

April 4. Are exclusive trading privileges of advantage to commerce?

Mr. TYTLER. (Carried unanimously in the negative.)

11. Is duelling of advantage to a community? Mr. BELL. (2—10.)

18. Ought there to be an appeal from the Court of Session to the House of Lords? Mr. BELL. (5—2.)

25. Whether ought the poor to be supported by fixed rates or by voluntary contributions? Mr. WAUGH. (1—9.)

May 2. Is it beneficial to a commercial country to hold out premiums on the exportation of manufactures? Mr. WHYTE. (6—7.)

THIRTY-FOURTH SESSION—1797-8.

Nov. 21. Was the stoical philosophy favourable to the human character? Mr. WAUGH. (6—7.)

28. Are theatrical exhibitions prejudicial to morality? Mr. BRUNTON. (8—10.)

Dec. 5. Has the discovery of America been of advantage to the Old World? Mr. M'CORMICK. (12—5.)

12. Whether do severe or mild punishments tend most to repress crimes? Mr. MACONCHIE. (5—11.)

18. Are her colonies of advantage to Great Britain? Mr. FERRIER. (13 3.)

Jan. 9. Have physical causes any effect on the formation of the human character? Mr. HAMILTON. (15—2.)

16. Is the practice of employing children in manufactures advantageous to the community? Mr. BRUNTON. (10—6.)

23. Ought Members of Parliament to act by orders from their constituents? Mr. DOWE. (10—9.)

- Jan. 30. Is the pressing of seamen justifiable? Mr. MURRAY. (3—13.)
- Feb. 6. Can it be discovered from the light of nature that the soul is immortal? Mr. DUNCAN. (12—7.)
13. Ought the Test Act to be repealed? The Lord HENRY PETTY. (13—3.)
20. Ought the liberty of the press to be unbounded? Mr. TYTLER. (12—6.)
27. Ought there to be a power of pardoning crimes? Mr. MACKENZIE. (8—6.)
- March 6. Ought the charter of the East India Company to have been renewed? Mr. MACONCHIE. (6—8.)
13. Can knowledge be too much diffused among the lower ranks? Mr. FORBES. (4—15.)
20. Whether ought Parliaments to be triennial or septennial? Lord BINNING. (12—1.)
27. Are continental alliances of advantage to Great Britain? Mr. BELL. (4—9.)
- April 3. Is a standing army expedient in Great Britain? Mr. DUNCAN. (6—7.)
10. Ought the King to have the unlimited power of creating peers? Mr. BROUGHAM. (8—10.)
17. Ought there to be any restraint upon emigration? Mr. HORNER. (3—5.)
24. Ought bishops to have a seat in the House of Peers? Lord HENRY PETTY. (Carried unanimously in the affirmative.)
- May 1. Is suicide justifiable? Mr. BOSWELL. (8—11.)

THIRTY-FIFTH SESSION—1798-9.

- Nov. 20. Is the funding system politically expedient? Mr. DUNLOP.
(9—8.)
- Dec. 11. Ought juries to be admitted in civil cases in Scotland? Mr.
SCOTT. (8—9.)
18. Ought entails to be completely abolished? Mr. CADELL.
(3—6.)
- Jan. 15. Was the peace of Utrecht of advantage to Great Britain?
ANTHONY TODD THOMSON. (4—10.)
22. Was the interference of France in the American War of ad-
vantage to France? Mr. LOCH. (3—14.)
29. Are dramatic representations consistent with purity of mo-
rals in a people? Mr. JARDINE. (13—5.)
- Feb. 12. Ought the Crown to have the unlimited power of creating
peers? The Hon. CHARLES KINNAIRD. (8—14.)
19. Have the states of Europe any reason to dread the power
of Russia becoming the highest in the political scale?
Mr. SIMPSON. (7—16.)
- March 5. Is the institution of banks and paper money hurtful to
commerce? Mr. CLEPHANE. (3—13.)
12. Are the effects of commerce advantageous or pernicious to
mankind? Mr. WILLIAM THOMPSON. (12—2.)
19. Ought capital punishment to be inflicted in any instance?
Mr. MONCREIFF. (12—4.)
26. Have physical causes any influence on national character?
Mr. HORNER. (12—8.)
- April 2. Ought the privilege enjoyed by the Quakers, of giving evi-
dence by affirmation, to be extended to criminal cases?
Mr. ADAM. (12—3.)
9. Ought the Legislature to establish regulations for the impor-
tation and exportation of corn? Mr. TAYLOR. (3—12.)
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- April 16. Is man in a state of progressive improvement? Mr. COPLAND. (12—2.)
23. Have the institutions of chivalry been of advantage to Europe? Mr. MONCREIFF. (12—4.)
30. Are colonies of advantage to a mother country? Mr. BROUGHAM. (8—7.)
- May 7. Whether ought agriculture or commerce to form the principal national object? Mr. RUSSELL. (10—2.)

THIRTY-SIXTH SESSION—1799-1800.

- Nov. 26. Ought the laws against treason to extend to the forfeiture of estates? Mr. DOUGLAS. (4—5.)
- Dec. 3. Can knowledge be too much disseminated among the lower ranks? Mr. LOCH. (6—5.)
10. Ought the Crown to have the power of pardoning crimes? Mr. COPLAND. (Carried in the affirmative by the casting vote of the President.)
17. Ought representatives to be bound by the instructions of their constituents? Mr. NEWMAN. (7—6.)
- Jan. 7. Is the extension of her empire in India likely to be of advantage to Great Britain? Mr. SIMPSON. (Carried in the affirmative by the casting vote of the President.)
14. Ought the Legislature to interfere in the regulation of the corn trade? Mr. ANDERSON. (7—6.)
21. Is commerce prejudicial to morality? Mr. HORNER. (2—11.)
28. Are entails of advantage? Mr. FORREST. (1—10.)
- Feb. 4. Ought the Crown to have the unlimited power of creating peers? Mr. MACDONALD. (5—7.)
11. Does the light of nature afford sufficient evidence of the immortality of the soul? Mr. HEADLAM. (Carried in the affirmative by the casting vote of the President.)

- Feb. 18. Ought duelling to be prohibited? Mr. SNODGRASS. (4—9.)
 25. Is the impressing of seamen justifiable on the principle of expediency? Mr. HORNER. (5—7.)
- March 4. Are colonies of advantage to a mother country? Mr. BOSWELL. (7—2.)
 11. Is utility the sole principle of moral approbation? Mr. SCOTT. (3—6.)
 18. Are parties of advantage in a free state? Mr. BROUGHAM. (7—5.)
 25. Ought the Government to regulate the system of education? Mr. CAMPBELL. (6—13.)
- April 1. Would the situation of China be improved by free intercourse with other nations? Mr. SIMPSON. (11—2.)
 8. Were the measures which produced the American War justifiable on the part of Great Britain? Mr. LOCH. (3—10.)
 15. Are friendly societies useful to the poor? Mr. COPLAND. (8—2.)
 22. Are standing armies expedient? Mr. HORNER. (5—6.)

THIRTY-SEVENTH SESSION—1800-1.

- Nov. 25. Ought the Test Act to be repealed? Mr. MURRAY. (Carried unanimously in the affirmative.)
- Dec. 2. Ought trial by jury to extend to civil cases? Mr. DOUGLAS. (6—4.)
 16. Would it be for the advantage of Great Britain to renounce her colonial possessions? Mr. COCKBURN. (1—4.)
 23. Ought the magistrate to interfere at all in regulating the price of provisions? Mr. SIMPSON. (2—7.)
- Jan. 13. Are continental alliances of advantage to Great Britain? Mr. FORREST. (5—1.)

- Jan. 20. Ought the study of the dead languages to form part of the system of education? Mr. MACDONALD. (1—6.)
27. Can the commerce of any nation be extended beyond its true interests? Mr. GORDON. (3—4.)
- Feb. 3. Ought the right of primogeniture to be abolished? Mr. BUCHANAN. (Carried unanimously in the negative.)
17. Is possession of dominion in the East Indies of advantage to Britain? Mr. SIMPSON. (4—3.)
24. Would the situation of China be meliorated by a free intercourse with other nations? Mr. COPLAND. (8—1.)
- March 24. Ought the right at present exercised by belligerent powers of searching neutral vessels for contraband goods, to be recognized in the international law of Europe? Mr. MONCREIFF. (6—1.)
31. Ought representatives in Parliament ever to be bound by the orders of their constituents? Mr. COCKBURN. (2—4.)
- April 21. Is the impressing of seamen justifiable? Mr. ANDERSON. (4—1.)

THIRTY-EIGHTH SESSION—1801-2.

- Nov. 17. Would the unlimited investigation of character promote the happiness of society? Mr. COPLAND. (5—4.)
24. Ought honours to be hereditary? Mr. FORREST. (6—2.)
- Dec. 8. Ought Great Britain to interfere in the affairs of the continent? Mr. BROUGHAM. (7—4.)
15. Ought there to be a public prosecutor, or ought the injured party to be bound over to prosecute? Mr. SNODGRASS. (10—1.)
22. Ought the duration of Parliaments to be shortened? Mr. MONCREIFF. (6—3.)

- Jan. 19. Would it be for the advantage of the commercial interests of Great Britain, if her colonies were allowed to carry on a free trade with foreigners? Mr. BROUGHAM. (Carried unanimously in the affirmative.)
26. Ought civil causes to be tried by jury? Mr. COPLAND. (2—12.)
- Feb. 2. Have the states of Europe any reason to dread the preponderance of Russia in the political scale? Mr. MONCREIFF. (5—8.)
9. Would the loss of territorial possession in India be disadvantageous to Great Britain? Mr. COCKBURN. (6—4.)
16. Does a militia or standing army form the best defence of a country? Mr. ANDERSON. (2—6.)
- March 2. Ought the power of the Crown in creating peers to be restrained? Mr. FORREST. (1—6.)
9. Would the situation of China be improved by a free intercourse with other nations? Mr. MACDONALD. (9—2.)
16. Ought capital punishments to be inflicted in any instance? Mr. SNODGRASS. (7—1.)
23. Was the Union of advantage to Scotland? Mr. ADAM. (Carried unanimously in the affirmative.)
30. Ought emigration to be restrained? Mr. BEATSON. (11—1.)
- April 6. Ought Members of Parliament to be bound by the instructions of their constituents? Mr. LANG. (2—11.)
13. Had Great Britain a right to tax her colonies in America? Mr. CHARLES GRANT. (1—13.)
20. Has Parliament the right of naming a Regent, and of limiting his powers? Mr. CHARLES GRANT. (5—3.)
27. Ought the Test Act to be repealed? Mr. STRICKLAND. (Carried unanimously in the affirmative.)

THIRTY-NINTH SESSION—1802-3.

- Nov. 23. Is the impressing of seamen justifiable? Mr. KENNEDY.
(3—4.)
- Dec. 7. Can any circumstances justify the suspension of the habeas corpus act? Mr. MACDONALD. (4—5.)
14. Ought the duration of Parliament to be shortened? Mr. SNODGRASS. (4—7.)
21. Ought the test act to be repealed? Mr. BEATSON. (12—1.)
- Jan. 11. Ought Great Britain to form continental alliances? Mr. SIMPSON. (5—4.)
18. Ought the poor to be supported by a legal assessment? Mr. STRICKLAND. (6—5.)
25. Ought the King to have the unlimited power of creating Peers? Mr. KENNEDY. (8—3.)
- Feb. 1. Ought the right claimed by belligerent powers of searching neutral vessels for contraband goods to be allowed? Mr. MILLER. (6—7.)
8. Is the institution of a standing army politically expedient? Mr. IRVINE. (4—3.)
22. Is the funding system expedient? Mr. MURRAY. (5—6.)
- March 1. Have the states of Europe reason to dread the loss of independence from the increasing power of France? Dr. HENDERSON.
15. Ought Government to interfere at all in regulating the education of youth? Mr. REEVE.
22. Is national character in any degree owing to physical causes? Mr. WRIGHT. (4—3.)
29. Are the restrictions on the traffic of money on the whole beneficial to Great Britain? Mr. ALLAN. (3—4.)

April 5. Ought capital punishments to be inflicted in any instance?

Mr. BEATSON. (3—2.)

12. Are theatrical exhibitions prejudicial to morality? Mr.

STRICKLAND. (4—3.)

19. Would the political situation of China be improved by the establishment of foreign commerce? Mr. MILLER.
(Carried unanimously in the affirmative.)

26. Ought honours to be hereditary? Mr. MONCREIFF. (6—2.)

FORTIETH SESSION—1803-4.

Nov. 22. Is the independence of St. Domingo a desirable event? Mr.

MILLER. (5—1.)

Dec. 6. Are religious establishments expedient? Mr. KENNEDY.
(3—5.)

20. Do all taxes finally fall upon land? Mr. IRVINE. (4—5.)

Jan. 17. Would Catholic emancipation in Ireland be politically expedient? Mr. SIMPSON. (5—4.)

24. Whether are national prejudices of advantage or of disadvantage to the countries where they prevail? Dr. HENDERSON. (7—1.)

Feb. 7. Is a standing army the best mode of national defence? Mr. ALLAN. (Carried in the affirmative by the casting vote of the President.)

21. Ought Members of Parliament to act by orders from their constituents? Mr. SIMPSON. (1—5.)

March 13. Is the progress of civilization likely to be impeded by the return of barbarism? Mr. SOUTHEY.

20. Was Great Britain justifiable in taxing her colonies in America? Mr. STRICKLAND. (2—5.)

April 10. Ought Great Britain to interfere in the affairs of the Continent? Mr. MILLER. (4—2.)

FORTY-FIRST SESSION—1804-5.

- Nov. 27. Ought the test act to be repealed? Mr. SOUTHEY. (10—5.)
- Dec. 4. Ought any crime to be punished with death? Mr. HERRIES.
(Carried in the affirmative by the casting vote of the President.)
11. Is it consistent with the law of nations for particular states to appropriate the narrow seas? Mr. MILLER. (7—6.)
18. Is the existence of a standing army consistent with the interests of Great Britain? Mr. IRVINE. (9—6.)
- Jan. 8. Have the states of Europe reason to dread the preponderance of Russia in the political scale? Mr. GOOCH. (9—6.)
15. Whether was the state of ancient Athens, or is that of modern Britain most favourable to the cultivation of eloquence? Mr. SOUTHEY. (10—7.)
22. Is the preservation of the balance of power a just cause of war? Mr. MURRAY. (4—8.)
29. Is the continuance of the independence of St. Domingo an event to be desired? Mr. STRICKLAND. (13—1.)
- Feb. 5. Was Julius Cæsar justifiable in refusing to disband his army at the command of the Senate? Mr. BUCHANAN. (4—7.)
12. Is a system of influence necessary for a free government? Mr. SKENE. (9—7.)
19. Ought the laws against usury to be repealed? Mr. MACBEAN. (10—2.)
26. Ought Members of Parliament to be bound to obey the orders of their constituents? Mr. COLQUHOUN. (2—10.)
- March 5. Would the free colonization of Egypt by Great Britain be of advantage to the latter? Mr. DUNLOP. (4—12.)
12. Are the causes that promote national greatness hurtful to national morals? Mr. BUCHANAN. (2—10.)

- March 19. Ought duelling to be allowed? Mr. MILLER. (9—7.)
26. Ought there to be a legal provision for the poor? Mr. GOOCH. (10—5.)
- April 2. Would the emancipation of the Roman Catholics in Ireland be expedient? Mr. SOUTHEY. (15—8.)
9. Ought the impressing of seamen to be allowed? Mr. STRICKLAND. (14—5.)
16. Would it have been of advantage to Great Britain had Charles I. succeeded in his contest with the Long Parliament? Mr. SOUTHEY. (1—11.)
23. Ought the duration of Parliament to be shortened? Mr. MACKENZIE. (5—7.)
30. Ought Great Britain to form continental alliances? Mr. GRAHAM. (8—1.)

FORTY-SECOND SESSION—1805-6.

- Nov. 19. Ought the King to have the unlimited power of creating peers? Mr. SIMPSON. (11—7.)
26. Was the Long Parliament justifiable in its opposition to Charles the First? Mr. COLQUHOUN. (12—9.)
- Dec. 3. Is the continuance of the independence of St. Domingo to be desired by Great Britain? Mr. DOUGLAS. (11—7.)
10. Was Great Britain justifiable in detaining the Spanish frigates at the commencement of the late war? Mr. M^r. LEOD. (11—4.)
17. Ought entails to be completely abolished? Mr. INGLIS. (13—2.)
24. Was the Peace of Utrecht of advantage to Great Britain? Mr. GOOCH. (10—7.)
- Jan. 7. Ought emigration from the Highlands to be prohibited or discouraged? Mr. VIVIAN. (1—19.)

- Jan. 14. Would the present government of Ireland, ecclesiastical or civil, be endangered by granting a legal maintenance to the Roman Catholic clergy? Mr. LUCAS. (6—11.)
21. Ought the colonies of Great Britain to be allowed to carry on a free trade with foreigners? Mr. GILLESPIE. (7—6.)
28. Ought there to be a Parliamentary Reform? Mr. CAMPBELL. (11—3.)
- Feb. 4. Ought there to be any restraint upon the traffic of money? Mr. RAMSAY. (1—13.)
11. Ought the restriction of the cash payments of the Bank of England to be continued? Mr. AMOS. (2—19.)
18. Had Britain a right to tax America? Mr. M'FARLANE. (7—4.)
25. Was the Parliament of George the First justifiable in pursuing the Septennial Bill? Mr. BRIGHT. (6—8.)
- March 4. Was the Peace of 1763 as advantageous to Britain as she had a right to expect? Mr. RAYLEY. (6—1.)
11. Is a system of influence necessary in the actual administration of the government of Britain? Mr. ANDREW MURRAY. (6—4.)
18. Has the elevation of Prussia to the rank of a power of the first order been beneficial to Europe? Mr. CUNNINGHAME. (6—9.)
25. Ought belligerent powers to have the right of searching neutral vessels for contraband goods? Mr. GORDON. (23—1.)
- April 1. Is the fall of the Turkish empire likely to be of advantage to Great Britain? Mr. BRODIE. (15—8.)
8. Ought imprisonment for debt to be allowed? The Hon. WILLIAM TEMPLE. (13—6.)
15. Ought there to be a legal provision for the poor? Mr. JOSEPH MURRAY. (5—13.)

April 22. Were the coalesced powers justifiable in invading France in 1792? Mr. RAYLEY. (6—5.)

29. Is the Union with Ireland likely to be of advantage to that country? Mr. DOMINICK BROWNE. (11—2.)

FORTY-THIRD SESSION—1806-7.

Nov. 18. Has the French Revolution ameliorated the condition of the people of France? Mr. SKENE. (6—12.)

25. Was the condemnation of Lord Strafford justifiable? Mr. INGLIS. (3—14.)

Dec. 16. Was Great Britain justifiable in detaining the Spanish frigates at the commencement of the present War? Mr. CAMPBELL. (13—12.)

23. Ought the present system of bounties on the exportation and importation of grain to be continued? Mr. GOOCH. (6—10.)

Jan. 6. Was the coalition against France in 1805 politic? Mr. MILLER. (5—8.)

13. Would the government of Ireland, ecclesiastical or civil, be endangered by granting a legal maintenance to the Roman Catholic clergy? Mr. CUNNINGHAME. (7—12.)

20. Ought Hannibal to have marched to Rome after the battle of Cannæ. Mr. BRODIE and Mr. SKENE.* (9—4.)

27. Ought the East India Company's charter to be renewed? Mr. MATHESON and Mr. IRVINE. (4—5.)

Feb. 3. Is the Union with Ireland likely to be of advantage to that country? Mr. HORNE and Mr. HAMOND. (16—1.)

* From this date downwards, two openers were appointed for each Debate. The opener on the affirmative side, or in support of the first alternative of the question is in this list placed first. Sometimes one of the Members appointed to open failed to do so, and then only one name is given.

- Feb. 10. Ought the Peace of Utrecht to have been made by Great Britain? Mr. MOUETT and Mr. KNOX. (Carried unanimously in the negative.)
17. Ought the British government to assist General Miranda? Mr. MATHESON and Mr. WILSON. (4—8.)
- March 3. Ought there to be any limitation on the trade of neutrals with belligerent powers, except in articles contraband of war? Mr. BLAMIRE and Mr. GOOCH. (4—6.)
10. Will Mr. Wyndham's military plan be beneficial to Great Britain? Mr. M'LEOD and Mr. MILLER. (12—8.)
17. Ought the Chief Justice in the Court of King's Bench to have a seat in the Cabinet? Mr. DONALDSON and Mr. HORNE. (6—8.)
24. Was the coalition of Mr. Fox and Mr. Burke with Lord North justifiable? Mr. SKENE and Mr. URQUHART. (6—9.)
31. Ought Peltier to have been tried? Mr. STRICKLAND and Mr. KNOX. (4—7.)
- April 7. Ought Great Britain to have gone to war with France in 1793? Mr. KNOX and Mr. BUCHANAN. (7—6.)
14. Is the Patriotic Fund an objectionable institution? Mr. M'LEOD and Mr. AMOS. (6—8.)
21. Ought the Corporation and Test Acts to be repealed? Mr. GRAHAM and Mr. M'LEOD. (10—5.)

FORTY-FOURTH SESSION—1807-8.

- Nov. 17. Was the Habeas Corpus Act suspended on just grounds in Ireland in 1805? Mr. ANDREW MURRAY and Mr. CAMPBELL. (8—10.)
24. Ought Great Britain to have gone to war with France in 1793? Mr. BRODIE and Mr. M'LEOD. (9—5.)

- Dec. 8. Ought Hannibal to have marched to Rome after the battle of Cannæ? Mr. M'FARLANE and Mr. SKENE. (7—10.)
15. Is the influence of the Crown too great? Mr. MILLER and Mr. HORNE. (21—10.)
22. Was the condemnation of Charles the First justifiable? Mr. WILSON and Mr. JAMESON. (4—10.)
- Jan. 5. Ought Great Britain to have made the peace of 1763? Mr. COLQUHOUN. (4—14.)
12. Was the expedition to Copenhagen justifiable? Mr. HORNE and Mr. MOUETT. (4—11.)
19. Was the pledge demanded from the ministry in March 1807 constitutional? Mr. M'LEOD and Mr. ERSKINE. (9—11.)
26. Ought any of the Judges to have a seat in the Cabinet? Mr. WEDDERBURN and Mr. MACONOCHE. (2—16.)
- Feb. 2. Does the light of nature afford sufficient evidence of the immortality of the soul? Mr. BORTHWICK and Mr. MILLER. (11—10.)
9. Ought anonymous publications to be tolerated? Mr. KENNEDY and Sir GEORGE CLERK, Bart. (8—3.)
16. Ought Great Britain to have taxed her colonies in America? Mr. STANHOPE and Mr. PRICE. (3—15.)
23. Was the coalition against France in 1805 politic? Mr. RUTHERFURD and Mr. NEWBIGGING. (6—8.)
- March 1. Were the crusades of advantage to Europe? Mr. CAREW and Mr. BRIGHT. (13—10.)
8. Was the negociation for peace in 1806 politic? Mr. CAMPBELL and Mr. NEWBIGGING. (10—4.)
15. Is the method of election in England better than that in Scotland? Mr. JAMESON. (4—16.)
22. Is commerce necessary for the prosperity of Great Britain? Mr. CUNNINGHAME and Mr. AGNEW. (15—4.)

- March 29. Is the education of the poor advantageous to society?
Mr. BRODIE and Mr. HORNE. (14—1.)
- April 12. Ought Magdalen Hospitals to be permitted? Mr. BRODIE.
(13—5.)
19. Was the difference between Mr. Fox and Mr. Burke in 1791
justifiable? Mr. MACONOCHE and Mr. BRIGHT. (5—8.)
26. Whether is public or private education preferable? Mr.
BORTHWICK and Mr. KENNEDY. (Carried unanimously
in favour of a public education.)

FORTY-FIFTH SESSION—1808-9.

- Nov. 15. Is genius conducive to happiness? Mr. WILSON and Mr.
MATHESON. (9—5.)
22. Was the British nation justifiable in dethroning James the
Second? Mr. MAITLAND and Mr. JAMES ERSKINE.
(15—2.)
- Dec. 6. Ought the Irish Catholics to be put on a footing with the
Protestants? Mr. WILSON and Mr. TENNENT. (21—2.)
13. Were the governments of antiquity more favourable to the
cultivation of eloquence than the modern are? Mr.
BRODIE and Mr. DRUMMOND. (10—16.)
20. Ought the Peace of Utrecht to have been made by Great
Britain? Mr. KNOX and Mr. WILSON. (12—7.)
- Jan. 10. Ought the Exclusion Bill in the time of Charles the Se-
cond to have been passed? Mr. MATHESON. (15—5.)
17. Whether is the practice of enlisting men for the army for
a limited term of years, or for life, most expedient?
Mr. HORNE. (13—3.)
31. Ought Great Britain to have gone to war with France in
the year 1793? Mr. CAMPBELL and Mr. M'LEOD.
(14—10.)

- Feb. 7. Was Mr. Pitt justifiable in retaining his situation contrary to the vote in 1784? Mr. MACONOCHE and Mr. ROBISON. (10—7.)
14. Are the effects of climate sufficient to account for the varieties of the human race? Mr. MILLER and Mr. WILSON. (2—13.)
21. Was the condemnation of Lord Strafford justifiable? Mr. BORTHWICK and Sir GEORGE CLERK. (5—9.)
28. Was the pledge demanded from ministers in 1807 constitutional? Mr. STANHOPE and Mr. KENNEDY. (10—11.)
- March 7. Is capital punishment expedient? Mr. NEWBIGGING. (15—1.)
14. Is the present system of promotion and discipline both of officers and privates in the British army materially defective? Mr. TENNENT. (Carried unanimously in the affirmative.)
21. Is the establishment of the black empire in St. Domingo desirable? Mr. BAILLIE and Mr. GREENHILL. (13—3.)
28. Ought Great Britain to have taxed America? Mr. WALKER and Mr. WALL. (9—17.)
- April 4. Was the prerogative as it existed before the Revolution, more dangerous than the present influence of the Crown? Mr. STRICKLAND and Mr. CULLEN. (6—15.)
11. Ought the Union with Ireland to have been concluded? Mr. GILLIES and Mr. EDGEWORTH. (11—6.)
18. Was Great Britain justifiable in attacking the armed neutrality of the Northern States in 1801? Mr. FOX and Mr. TRAILL. (12—6.)

FORTY-SIXTH SESSION—1809-10.

- Nov. 14. Ought the charter of the East India Company to be renewed? Mr. GREENHILL. (5—12.)

- Nov. 21. Ought the Exclusion Bill in the time of Charles the Second to have been passed? Mr. NEWBIGGING and Mr. CORRIE. (8—6.)
28. Was the execution of Algernon Sidney justifiable? Mr. MATHESON. (12—9.)
- Dec. 5. Ought the laws of usury to be repealed? Mr. TENNENT and Mr. M'LEOD. (11—7.)
12. Would it be for the advantage of Scotland to have trial by jury in civil cases? Mr. JAMESON and Mr. DRUMMOND. (14—7.)
19. Ought any of the Judges to have a seat in the Cabinet? Mr. MACNOCHIE and Mr. ROBISON. (2—16.)
- Jan. 9. Are theatrical amusements prejudicial to the morals of the people? Mr. BORTHWICK. (7—10.)
16. Whether ought Members of Parliament to vote according to their own sentiments or according to those of their constituents? Mr. KENNEDY and Mr. NEWBIGGING. (Carried unanimously in favour of the former view.)
23. Is the Royal Marriage Bill expedient? Mr. DOUGLAS and Mr. HAY. (11—5.)
30. Ought Hannibal to have marched to Rome after the battle of Cannæ? Mr. MILLER. (7—6.)
- Feb. 6. Was the Parliament of George the First justifiable in passing the Septennial Bills? Mr. TENNANT and Mr. RUTHERFURD. (3—11.)
13. Ought Magdalen Asylums to be permitted? Mr. DRUMMOND. (9—8.)
27. Ought the impressing of seamen to be continued? Mr. WALKER and Mr. WALL. (13—3.)
- March 6. Whether is public or private education most advisable? Mr. STRICKLAND and Mr. BORTHWICK. (15—4.)
13. Which of the two contending parties was most in the wrong

—the managers of the Covent-Garden Theatre or those who opposed them? Mr. CULLEN and Mr. RUTHERFURD. (13—8.)

March 20. Ought there to be a Parliamentary Reform? Mr. SHORE and Mr. CORRIE. (7—4.)

27. Would it be politic in Great Britain to enter into a negotiation with France? Mr. CULLEN and Mr. PIGOU. (Carried in the affirmative by the casting vote of the President.)

April 3. Are lotteries expedient? Mr. STRICKLAND and Lord CALTHORPE. (6—11.)

10. Ought emigration from the Highlands of Scotland to be encouraged? Mr. ANDERSON and Mr. WEBSTER. (6—8.)

17. Was the conduct of Great Britain in the affair of the partition of Poland, consistent with her honour? Mr. MAITLAND and Mr. FORBES. (7—13.)

FORTY-SEVENTH SESSION—1810-11.

Nov. 20. Was the last expedition to Copenhagen justifiable? Mr. PORTER and Mr. BORTHWICK. (5—11.)

27. Ought the elective franchise in Scotland to be extended? Mr. KENNEDY and Mr. MILLER. (5—11.)

Dec. 4. Ought truth ever to be considered as a libel? Mr. MAITLAND and Mr. CUNNINGHAME. (Carried unanimously in the affirmative.)

11. Is it probable that Alexander the Great would have been successful had he turned his arms against Rome instead of against Asia? Mr. TENNENT. ("Carried in the affirmative by the voice of two members, the rest of the Society not choosing to vote upon the question.")

18. Ought the Exclusion Bill in the time of Charles the Second

to have been passed? Mr. GREENHILL and Mr. WALKER.
(12—4.)

Jan. 15. Are missions to India expedient? Mr. ANDERSON and Mr. RUTHERFURD. (3—15.)

22. Ought the Bank of England to resume its payments in specie? Mr. M'LEOD and Mr. RUTHERFURD. (5—7.)

29. Were the Crusades of advantage to Europe? Mr. CUNNINGHAME and Mr. FORBES. (6—5.)

Feb. 5. Is it probable that Spain will succeed in the present contest with France? Mr. PORTER and Lord KILLEEN.
(8—7.)

12. Ought the Legislature to interfere to prevent the combinations of tradesmen and others, for increase of wages? Mr. DONELLAN and Mr. GRAHAME. (4—6.)

19. Was the war in 1793 between Great Britain and France justifiable? Mr. BELL and Mr. TAAFFE. (2—6.)

26. Has the independence of North America been of advantage to Great Britain? Mr. M'CORMICK and Mr. VANS.
(2—14.)

March 5. Is the education of the poor advantageous to society? Mr. MACINTOSH and Lord JOHN RUSSELL. (Carried unanimously in the affirmative.)

12. Ought sinecures to be abolished? Mr. FRASER and Mr. TEMPEST. (Carried unanimously in the affirmative.)

19. Is Great Britain independent of commerce? Mr. RUXTON and Mr. ROBLEY. (4—11.)

26. Ought there to be a Parliamentary Reform? Mr. APREECE and Mr. PARSONS. (10—3.)

April 2. Was the conduct of Queen Elizabeth to Queen Mary justifiable? Mr. MACKIE and Mr. GILLIES. (1—9.)

9. Was Gale Jones justly imprisoned? Mr. WALKER and Mr. RUTHERFURD. (1—6)

- April 16. Ought the House of Commons to have rejected Lord Erskine's bill for preventing cruelty to animals? Mr. CUNNINGHAME and Mr. ANDERSON. (7—3.)

FORTY-EIGHTH SESSION—1811—12.

- Nov. 19. Ought there to be an Established Church? Mr. DOUGLAS. (9—4.)
26. Are missions to India expedient? Mr. VANS and Mr. MAITLAND. (4—8.)
- Dec. 3. Are capital punishments expedient? Mr. M'CORMICK and Mr. TAAFFE. (2—5.)
10. Ought the impressing of seamen to be continued? Mr. FORBES and Mr. TAAFFE. (8—3.)
17. Is the emancipation of South America desirable? Lord JOHN RUSSELL and Mr. MACINTOSH. (Carried unanimously in the affirmative.)
- Jan. 14. Was the conduct of Great Britain, in regard to the partition of Poland, consistent with her own interest? Mr. CLARKE and Mr. NAPIER. (2—5.)
21. Ought there to be a legal provision for the poor? Mr. BELL and Mr. CORRIE. (4—8.)
28. Ought Magdalen Asylums to be encouraged? Mr. JAMES ANDERSON and Mr. DAVID ANDERSON. (4—6.)
- Feb. 11. Ought there to be a legal establishment for the Irish Roman Catholic clergy? Mr. BELL and Mr. GREENHILL. (8—3.)
18. Ought the Bank of England to resume its payments in specie? Mr. RUTHERFURD and Mr. CORRIE. (Carried by a majority of two in the affirmative.)
25. Is Spain likely to succeed in her present contest with France? Mr. MAITLAND and Mr. M'LEOD. (8—3.)

- March 3. Did Algernon Sidney deserve his fate? Mr. VANS and Mr. FORBES. (3—4.)
10. Is the possession of Canada of use to Great Britain? Mr. M'CORMICK and Mr. CUNNINGHAME. (Carried in the affirmative by the casting vote of the President.)
24. Was the expedition to Copenhagen in 1807 justifiable? Lord JOHN RUSSELL and Mr. NAPIER. (6—7.)
31. Was Alcibiades justifiable in advising the Sicilian expedition during the Peloponesian War? Mr. DAVID ANDERSON and Mr. MAITLAND. (Carried unanimously in the negative.)

FORTY-NINTH SESSION—1812-13.

- Nov. 24. Were the measures of Government in regard to the regency in 1788-9 justifiable? Mr. WALKER and Mr. MAITLAND. (4—6.)
- Dec. 1. Has the order of Jesuits been of more service or injury to mankind? Mr. CUNNINGHAME and Mr. BRIGHT. (2—12.)
8. Ought Great Britain to have taxed America? Mr. GRAHAME and Mr. VANS. (Carried unanimously in the negative.)
15. Was the Royal Marriage Act expedient? Mr. DAVID ANDERSON and Mr. M'CORMICK. (6—9.)
22. Was Buonaparte justifiable in executing the incendiaries of Moscow? Mr. ERSKINE and Mr. STEWART. (10—12.)
- Jan. 5. Ought the peace of Utrecht to have been made? Mr. URQUHART. (4—7.)
12. Was the conduct of the Long Parliament previous to the civil war justifiable? Mr. HUNTER and Mr. DUFF. (12—8.)
19. Is a hereditary or an elective monarchy the best government? Mr. DEWAR and Mr. HAMILTON. (13—4.)

- Jan. 26. Ought the Exclusion Bill to have passed? Mr. JAMES HENRY DUNLOP and Mr. ALEXANDER DUNLOP. (3—5.)
- Feb. 9. Is the influence of the Crown of Great Britain too extensive? Mr. MURE. (7—2.)
16. Has the policy of Great Britain in continuing the war to the present day been justifiable? Mr. WHITE and Mr. MURE. (4—6.)
23. Ought the Union between Scotland and England to have been made? Mr. NEWTON. (6—2.)
- March 9. Was Mr. Pitt's conduct of the French war expedient? Mr. LYLE. (5—3.)

FIFTIETH SESSION—1813-14.

- Nov. 30. Ought the peace of Utrecht to have been made. Mr. URQUHART and Mr. ANDERSON. (5—8.)
- Dec. 14. Is the influence of the Crown of Great Britain too extensive? Mr. HUNTER. (7—12.)
- Jan. 4. Has the war on the Continent been glorious to the Spanish nation? Mr. WILSON and Mr. ALEXANDER DUNLOP. (8—6.)
11. Was the Regency Bill of 1811 constitutional and expedient? Mr. HOZIER. (3—7.)
18. Was Mr. Burke justifiable in separating from his friends? Mr. MENZIES. (11—3.)
25. Ought there to be trial by Jury in civil cases in Scotland? Mr. M'DOWALL and Mr. WHITE. (Carried in the negative by the casting vote of the President.)
- Feb. 1. Ought combinations among workmen for raising their wages to be punished? Mr. HOZIER and Mr. M'DOWALL. (6—4.)

- Feb. 8. Whether did ancient Athens, or does modern Britain afford the best school for eloquence? Mr. HORNE and Mr. SHEPHERD. (1—9.)
15. Did Algernon Sidney deserve his fate? Mr. MENZIES and Mr. DUNLOP. (4—6.)
22. Is the American constitution likely to prove permanent? Mr. DAVID HANNAY and Mr. M'NEILL. (Carried unanimously in the affirmative.)
- March 1. Ought the Irish Roman Catholics to be emancipated? Mr. HOZIER. (7—1.)
8. Has periodical criticism a beneficial effect upon literature? Mr. URQUHART. (9—1.)
15. Ought Great Britain to interfere to preserve the balance of power on the Continent? Mr. URQUHART. (5—6.)
29. Ought any crime but murder to be punished capitally? Mr. WHITE and Mr. ROBERT HANNAY. (12—4.)
- April 5. Ought there to be a legal provision for the poor? Dr. POLIDORI and Mr. MENZIES. (6—2.)
12. Is the Revolution in France likely to prove ultimately for the benefit of Europe? Mr. HUNTER and Mr. M'DOWALL. (Carried unanimously in the affirmative.)

FIFTY-FIRST SESSION—1814-15.

- Nov. 15. Ought Poland to be restored to her ancient power? Mr. HUNTER and Mr. URQUHART. (6—3.)
22. Whether is the Scottish or the English system of marriage law preferable? Mr. FLETCHER and Mr. MENZIES. (Carried unanimously that the Scottish system is preferable.)
29. Is it expedient that the Sovereign should have the power of

dismissing or otherwise punishing officers of the army or navy, without a previous trial by a court-martial? Mr. M'DOWALL and Mr. HOZIER. (8—3.)

Dec. 6. Is there any intellectual difference between the two sexes? Mr. DEWAR and Mr. NEWTON. (13—2.)

13. Was the conduct of the British army, in regard to the destruction of Washington, justifiable? (Mr. M'NEILL and Dr. POLIDORI. (5—10.)

20. Can the immortality of the soul be demonstrated by the light of nature? Dr. POLIDORI and Mr. BURN. (12—5.)

Jan. 3. Was the line of conduct pursued by the British government, in regard to the cession of Norway, justifiable? Mr. STAINTON and Mr. MENTEATH. (9—12.)

10. Are the poems ascribed to Ossian authentic? Mr. DUNDAS and Mr. FERGUSON. (Carried unanimously in the affirmative.)

17. Was Moreau justifiable in joining the allies? Mr. ROBERTSON and Mr. THACKERY. (10—5.)

24. Is the doctrine of perfectibility compatible with the condition of human nature? Mr. HAWKINS and Mr. M'LACHLAN. (2—6.)

31. Ought the alteration of the Corn Laws, proposed by Sir Henry Parnell, to be adopted? Mr. GORDON. (16—1.)

Feb. 7. Whether was the conduct of Cicero in supporting, or that of Cato in opposing, the measures of Cæsar, the more commendable? Mr. GREGORY and Mr. HERON. (5—9.)

14. Does any blame attach to the British ministry from the existence of the article regarding the slave trade in the late treaty with France? Mr. DEWAR and Mr. WRIGHT. (9—4.)

- Feb. 28. Ought unanimity to be required from juries in civil cases? Mr. ERSKINE. (7—3.)
- March 7. Is private tyrannicide in any case justifiable? Mr. DUNDAS and Mr. JAMES HENRY DUNLOP. (11—12.)
14. Is the power of Russia likely to become dangerous to Europe? Mr. DUFF and Mr. HUNTER. (2—8.)
21. Ought any crime but murder to be punished capitally? Dr. POLIDORI. (5—4.)
28. Is the present government of France likely to prove permanent? Dr. POLIDORI and Mr. WHITE. (3—8.)
- April 4. Ought the alterations in the treason laws, proposed by Sir Samuel Romilly, to be adopted? Mr. NEWTON and Mr. URQUHART. (7—3.)

FIFTY-SECOND SESSION—1815-16.

- Nov. 14. Ought a court to have the power of punishing crimes without the authority of statute? Mr. M'DOWALL and Mr. MENZIES. (4—7.)
21. Is transportation a proper mode of punishment? Mr. McNEILL and Mr. ROBERT HANNAY. (8—4.)
28. Is the present government of France likely to prove permanent? Mr. BURN. (4—7.)
- Dec. 5. Are church establishments expedient? Mr. MENTEATH and Mr. DUNDAS. (12—3.)
12. Ought Mr. Pitt to have resigned in 1784? Mr. FERGUSON and Mr. ROBERTSON. (6—13.)
19. Was the trial and execution of Labedoyère justifiable? Mr. HAWKINS and Mr. M'LACHLAN. (8—9.)
- Jan. 9. Has the government of Buonaparte been for the advantage of Europe? Mr. SMITH and Mr. GREGORY. (14—7.)

- Jan. 23. Will the spoliation of the Louvre be fortunate for the arts?
Mr. CHEAPE and Mr. LOCKHART. (4—9.)
30. Did the order of the Jesuits benefit science? Mr. PENNELL
and Mr. DALZEL. (8—7.)
- Feb. 6. Ought the British government to aid the South American
patriots in making themselves independent of the mother
country? Mr. CATHCART and Mr. URQUHART. (11—3.)
13. Would it not be expedient to declare the Roman Catholic
religion the established religion of Ireland? Mr. MEN-
ZIES and Mr. CHEAPE. (6—7.)
20. Is the conduct of the British government expedient in en-
couraging emigration to Canada? Mr. PATERSON.
(6—7.)
27. Is the character of a people more owing to climate or govern-
ment? Mr. DONALD and Mr. JOHN McNEILL. (3—4.)
- March 5. Is the continuance of the Property Tax expedient or justi-
fiable? Mr. MENZIES and Mr. McDOWALL. (3—6.)
19. Ought a Member of Parliament to vote according to the
instructions of his constituents? Mr. McNEILL. (Car-
ried unanimously in the negative.)
26. Whether was the India Bill of Mr. Fox or that of Mr. Pitt
the more expedient? Mr. DALZEL and Mr. MENZIES.
(4—7.)
- April 2. Are the laws against usury expedient? Mr. DUNDAS and
Mr. ROBERTSON. (2—6.)

FIFTY-THIRD SESSION—1816-17.

- Nov. 12. Are the phenomena of mind compatible with materialism?
Mr. MENZIES and Mr. McLACHLAN. (1—8.)
19. Is the influence of the Crown in its present state too great?
Mr. GORDON and Mr. GREGORY. (3—10.)

- Nov. 26. Is the population of Britain too great? Mr. DEWAR and Mr. HAWKINS. (7—8.)
- Dec. 3. Was the suspension of the habeas corpus act in 1794 justifiable? Mr. CHEAPE and Mr. WHIGHAM. (8—6.)
10. Was the Copenhagen expedition justifiable? Mr. LOCKHART and Mr. SMITH. (12—6.)
17. Ought crimes against property to be capitally punished? Mr. DALZEL and Mr. CATHCART. (7—9.)
- Jan. 7. Whether is the state of war or peace most favourable to literature? Mr. URQUHART and Mr. DONALD. (5—4.)
14. Is genius peculiar in tendency, or may it be directed successfully to attain eminence in any mental pursuit? Mr. URQUHART and Mr. JOBSON.
21. Whether did ancient Athens or does modern Britain afford the best school for eloquence? Mr. DUNLOP and Mr. RITCHIE. (3—7.)
28. Is utility the foundation of morals? Mr. MEIKLEJOHN and Mr. SMITH. (5—6.)
- Feb. 4. Ought placemen and pensioners to have a seat in Parliament? Mr. DONALD and Mr. DALZEL. (6—4.)
11. Is the Missionary System politically expedient? Mr. MENTEATH and Mr. HAWKINS. (7—4.)
18. Are the estimates presented by ministers entitled to the approbation of Parliament? Mr. M'LACHLAN. (7—5.)
25. Would the loss of India be detrimental to Great Britain? Mr. GORDON and Mr. GREGORY. (5—6.)
- March 4. Is Parliamentary Reform necessary or expedient? Mr. PARKIN and Mr. CHEAPE. (8—4.)
11. Was the war on the part of Great Britain in the year 1793 justifiable or expedient? Mr. DEWAR and Mr. DALZEL. (4—5.)

March 18. Are the United States of America likely to remain long under their present form of government? Mr. DALZEL. (3—4.)

April 1. Ought Great Britain to interfere to preserve a balance of power on the Continent? Mr. DONALD and Mr. GRANT. (Carried unanimously in the affirmative.)

8. Is transportation a proper punishment? Mr. GORDON and Mr. JOHNSON. (8—7.)

FIFTY-FOURTH SESSION—1817-18.

Nov. 18. Ought Great Britain to aid the South American patriots in gaining their independence from the mother country? Mr. CATHCART and Mr. DUNLOP. (9—8.)

25. Is the doctrine of perfectibility compatible with the condition of human nature? Mr. LEONARD. (6—10.)

Dec. 9. Ought the colonies of Great Britain to be allowed to carry on a free trade with foreign nations at peace with Great Britain? Mr. GREGORY and Mr. AYTOUN. (10—4.)

23. Ought the avowal of a flagrantly criminal intention to be punished by law? Mr. WHIGHAM and Mr. DEWAR. (1—22.)

Jan. 13. Had Great Britain a right to tax America? Mr. JOHN AYTOUN and Mr. CATHCART. (6—14.)

20. Has India been more benefited or injured by the establishment of British power? Mr. DONALD and Mr. DALZEL. (7—5.)

27. Was the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act in 1817 justifiable or expedient? Mr. AYTOUN and Mr. ALEXANDER DUNLOP. (6—13.)

- Feb. 3. Is Scotland sufficiently represented in Parliament? Mr. ALEXANDER DUNLOP, jun. and Mr. RITCHIE. (6—8.)
10. Is the conduct of the British government in the employment of spies justifiable? Mr. WALSH and Mr. LEONARD. (8—9.)
17. Is the power of Russia dangerous to Europe? Mr. GIBSON and Mr. JOHN AYTOUN. (2—9.)
24. Ought there to be a legal provision for the poor? Mr. GRAHAME and Mr. ROSS. (2—15.)
- March 3. Ought the Slave Registry Bill to be passed? Mr. THOMSON and Mr. ALEXANDER DUNLOP, jun. (11—2.)
10. Was the Septennial Act expedient? Mr. ELLIOT and Mr. HENRY BAXTER. (6—4.)
17. Were the Crusades advantageous to Europe? Mr. ALEXANDER BAXTER and Mr. MARSHALL. (11—1.)
24. Ought the Indemnity Bill to have been passed? Mr. THOMSON and Mr. KINLOCH. 6—17.)
- April 7. Would it be sound policy in Great Britain to establish a free trade with France? Mr. STEDMAN and Mr. FRASER. (30—5.)
14. Ought the allied army to be withdrawn from France? Mr. SANDILAND and Mr. DEWAR. (10—6.)

FIFTY-FIFTH SESSION—1818-19.

- Nov. 17. Were the effects of the league of Cambray ultimately advantageous to Europe? Mr. STEDMAN and Mr. WALSH. (2—8.)
24. Are state lotteries expedient? Mr. ALEXANDER DUNLOP, jun. (2—7.)
- Dec. 1. Ought the trade to China to be opened? Mr. DONALD and Mr. JOHN AYTOUN. (18—9.)

- Dec. 8. Has the government of Buonaparte been of advantage to Europe? Mr. DALZEL and Mr. CATHCART. (6—8.)
15. Ought government spies to be employed in a free constitution in times of intestine commotion? Mr. BRUCE and RITCHIE. (4—12.)
- Jan. 5. Are the usury laws expedient? Mr. PARKIN and Mr. GIBSON. (1—11.)
12. Was the conduct of Mr. Pitt in 1784 justifiable? Mr. ROSS and Mr. DONALD. (8—9.)
19. Was Mr. Pitt's India Bill preferable to Mr. Fox's. Mr. THOMSON and Mr. MARSHALL. (9—8.)
26. Ought Members of Parliament to be bound by the instructions of their constituents? Mr. CONSTABLE and Mr. RITCHIE. (7—12.)
- Feb. 2. Ought emigration to be unrestrained? Mr. WARRAND and Mr. SANDILANDS. (23—3.)
9. Ought an annual poll election to be granted to the Scots burghs? Mr. BURNETT and Mr. ROSS. (8—4.)
16. Was the war on the part of Great Britain in 1793 justifiable or expedient? Mr. THOMSON and Mr. SPEIRS. (8—7.)
23. Whether is the constitution of Great Britain in more danger from the encroachments of the Crown or from those of the people? Mr. HAMILTON and Mr. THOMSON. (12—3.)
- March 9. Ought the nations of Europe to assist the South American patriots in separating themselves from the mother country? Mr. DRUMMOND and Mr. VIVIAN. (8—11.)
16. Was the conduct of the British government in regard to the cession of Norway justifiable? Mr. M'LEOD and Mr. DONALD. (5—11.)
23. Was the cession of Genoa to the King of Sardinia justifiable? Mr. MUNDELL and Mr. LAVIE. (7—16.)

March 30. Was the condemnation of Admiral Byng justifiable? Mr. SMYTH and Mr. RITCHIE. (2—4.)

April 6. Ought the laws for the prevention of forgery to be altered? Mr. BROUGHTON and Mr. DONALD. (Carried unanimously in the affirmative.)

13. Did the measures of the British Government give to America just grounds for a declaration of war in 1774? Mr. RITCHIE and Mr. THOMSON. (12—2.)

20. Would the emancipation of the Roman Catholics of Ireland be a measure beneficial to the strength and prosperity of the British empire? Mr. SHIEL and Mr. JAMES AYTOUN. (15—1.)

FIFTY-SIXTH SESSION—1819–20.

Nov. 16. Whether was the administration of Sir Robert Walpole beneficial or injurious to the country? Mr. CONSTABLE and Mr. RITCHIE. (8—3.)

23. Is the impressment of seamen justifiable? Mr. MEIKLEJOHN and Mr. PARKER. (12—11.)

30. Was the condemnation of Marshal Ney justifiable? Mr. M'LEOD and Mr. BRUCE. (10—9.)

Dec. 7. Ought the Crown to have the power of altering the Sets of Royal Burghs. Mr. MARSHALL and Mr. CONSTABLE. (9—13.)

14. Was the bill passed during last Session of Parliament, to prevent British subjects from assisting the patriots of South America, justifiable? Mr. MUNDELL and Mr. KINLOCH. (14—7.)

Jan. 4. Was the Long Parliament justifiable in taking up arms against King Charles the First in 1641? Mr. BURNETT and Mr. BRUCE. (11—7.)

- Jan. 11. Is the establishment of a national church politically wise and expedient? Mr. M'NEILL and Mr. M'LEOD. (12—10.)
18. Has the conduct of the Whigs in calling the late meetings been proper and agreeable to the interests of society? Mr. SPEIRS and Mr. ALEXANDER DUNLOP. (14—14.)
- Feb. 1. Is the present distress of the lower orders of the people imputable to the government of the country? Mr. ALEXANDER DUNLOP and Mr. HAMILTON. (11—13.)
8. Was the attack on Copenhagen in 1807 justifiable? Mr. DRUMMOND and Mr. STEDMAN. (11—7.)
15. Ought the King to have the power to increase indefinitely the House of Peers? Mr. RITCHIE and Mr. BROUGHTON. (14—6.)
22. Did the state of the country warrant the recent addition to the military force? Mr. INGLIS and Mr. WEBSTER. (11—14.)
29. Is there ground to hope that any reform which has been proposed in the election of the Commons' House of Parliament would prove advantageous to the country? Mr. CREELMAN and Mr. SHIEL. (16—4.)
- March 7. Ought spies to be sanctioned by government in times of internal commotion? Mr. MACDONALD and Mr. SHEIL. (5—10.)
14. Whether is the system of Patronage beneficial or injurious to the interests of the Church of Scotland? Mr. AIKEN and Mr. PRICE. (11—4.)
21. Was the war on the part of Great Britain in 1793 justifiable? Mr. BRUCE and Mr. DAUNEY. (7—12.)
28. Was the cession of Parga justifiable? Mr. RICHARDSON and Mr. RAYMOND. (5—14.)

- April 4. Is the constitution of the United States likely to be permanent? (6—5.)

FIFTY-SEVENTH SESSION—1820-21.

- Nov. 14. Is the marriage law of England more conducive to the interests of society than that of Scotland? Sir JOHN HAY, Bart. and Mr. HANDYSIDE. (3—17.)
21. Was the Royal Marriage Act a proper measure? Mr. CALLENDER and Mr. HALDANE. (9—5.)
28. Have the ancients excelled the moderns in eloquence? Mr. BROUGHTON and Mr. RITCHIE. (11—10.)
- Dec. 5. Ought the Septennial Bill to have passed? Mr. BRUCE and Mr. CONSTABLE. (10—12.)
12. Whether is the British constitution in most danger from the Democrats or the Tories? Mr. THOMSON and Mr. GRAHAM. (10—11.)
- Jan. 9. Ought there to be any check to the diffusion of political knowledge among the people? Mr. BURNETT and Mr. HANDYSIDE. (2—15.)
16. Ought Mr. Fox to have coalesced with Lord North? Mr. RITCHIE and Mr. BRUCE. (6—11.)
23. Did the state of the country justify Lord Castlereagh's Bills in 1819? Mr. AIKEN and Mr. JOHN DUNLOP. (8—20.)
30. Was the Long Parliament justified in taking up arms against King Charles the First? Mr. HAMILTON and Mr. DRUMMOND. (19—7.)
- Feb. 6. Was the conduct of Mr. Pitt in 1784 justifiable? Mr. ALEXANDER DUNLOP, jun. and Mr. RITCHIE. (9—6.)
13. Has the conduct of the Whigs in calling the late meetings (1820-21) been proper and agreeable to the interests of

the country? Mr. HALDANE and Mr. CALLENDER.
(10—1.)

Feb. 27. Would it be for the advantage of Great Britain, if the right of returning representatives to Parliament were to be transferred from small boroughs to the more populous towns? Mr. CREELMAN and Mr. INGLIS. (15—3.)

March 6. Were the means of effecting the Irish Union inconsistent with the national honour of England? Mr. LAMBTON and Mr. MACDONALD. (9—6.)

13. Ought there to be a legal provision for the poor? Mr. AIKEN and Mr. THOMSON. (3—15.)

20. Was the attack on Copenhagen in 1807 justifiable? Mr. BRUCE and Mr. HALDANE. (11—8.)

27. Was Mr. Burke's conduct in regard to the French Revolution consistent with his former political principles? Mr. THOMSON and Mr. WEBSTER. (9—13.)

April 10. Would the extension to Scotland of the elective franchise, as it exists in the English counties, be advantageous? Mr. DAVID MAITLAND. (15—8.)

FIFTY-EIGHTH SESSION—1821-22.

Nov. 13. Was the Peace of Utrecht a wise and politic measure for Great Britain? Mr. RITCHIE and Mr. GIBSON. (2—7.)

20. Was the reign of Louis XIV. beneficial to France? Mr. RITCHIE and Mr. CRAIK. (2—19.)

27. Ought the laws affecting the Roman Catholics to be repealed? Mr. LAMBTON and Mr. GRAHAM. (17—2.)

Dec. 4. Was the administration of Pericles beneficial to Athens? Mr. HOG and Mr. MURRAY. (5—7.)

11. Was Queen Mary accessory to the murder of Darnley? Mr. ASHWELL and Mr. SPEIRS. (6—9.)

- Dec. 18. Are ecclesiastical establishments expedient? Mr. BROUGH-
TON and Mr. ASHWELL. (14—6.)
- Jan. 8. Is a classical education carried to the length it is in the
English universities beneficial? Mr. CRAIK and Mr.
ROBERT AYTOUN. (8—10.)
15. Whether did the opinions of Mr. Pitt or those of Mr. Fox,
on the French Revolution and the war in 1793, evince
the greater political wisdom? Mr. AIKEN and Mr.
LAMBTON. (8—13.)
22. Has the influence of the Crown increased since the Revo-
lution? Mr. DONALD and Mr. ASHWELL. (8—7.)
29. Would the extinction of the national debt by an assess-
ment on capital be expedient? Mr. HANDYSIDE and
Mr. MELDRUM. (8—2.)
- Feb. 5. Ought the laws respecting the export and import of grain
to be altered? Mr. ALEXANDER DUNLOP, jun., and
Mr. CALLENDER. (5—3.)
12. Is the punishment of the crime of forgery by death expedi-
ent? Mr. McNEILL and Mr. WEBSTER. (4—10.)
19. Were the Scottish Reformers justifiable in demolishing the
ecclesiastical edifices? Mr. SPEIRS and Mr. HOG.
(5—6.)
26. Is the theatre necessarily injurious to morals? Mr. DAVID
MAITLAND and Mr. INGLIS. (5—6.)
- March 12. Ought there to be any check to the diffusion of political
knowledge among the people? Mr. HOG and Mr. ASH-
WELL. (Carried unanimously in the negative.)
19. Have the Crusades been beneficial to Europe? Prince
CZARTORYSKI and Mr. MURRAY. (12—1.)
26. Ought public libels, when consistent with truth, to be pu-
nished? Mr. ASHWELL and Mr. HANDYSIDE. (7—8.)

- April 2. Was the government of Buonaparte beneficial to France?
Mr. M'FARLAN and Mr. M'NEILL. (14—5.)
9. Would it be expedient to pass Mr. Kennedy's Jury Bill?
Mr. HANDYSIDE and Mr. THOMSON. (10—1.)

FIFTY-NINTH SESSION—1822-23.

- Nov. 19. Are the opinions of Mr. Malthus, on the subject of population, well founded? Mr. COWAN and Mr. FERGUSON.
(Carried unanimously in the affirmative.)
26. Is duelling justifiable? Mr. DAVID MAITLAND. (3—11.)
- Dec. 3. Is there any effectual legislative remedy for the present agricultural distress? Mr. DONALD and Sir JOHN HAY, Bart. (7—3.)
10. Is the free agitation of political subjects among the lower orders advantageous? Mr. WEBSTER and Mr. CRAIK. (7—8.)
17. Ought unanimity to be required in the verdict of juries?
Mr. DAVID MAITLAND and Mr. MURE. (12—4.)
- Jan. 7. Ought England to interfere on behalf of the Greeks? Mr. AUGUSTUS MAITLAND and Mr. MURRAY. (5—4.)
14. Is genius peculiar in its tendency, or may it be successfully directed to attain eminence in any pursuit? Mr. HOG and Mr. PATERSON. (10—3.)
21. Did the body of the people possess a greater influence under the Roman republic than they do under the British government? Mr. SPEAR and Prince CZARTORYSKI. (6—10.)
28. Is the law of primogeniture expedient? Mr. M'FARLAN and Mr. WEBSTER. (13—5.)
- Feb. 4. Was the conduct of the British government in reference to the proceedings of the Holy Alliance against Naples

justifiable? MR. FALCONER and MR. HANDYSIDE.
(6—7.)

Feb. 11. Ought any crime but murder to be punished capitally? LORD
WRIOTHESLEY RUSSELL and MR. STANHOPE. (4—6.)

18. Is the present state of the representation of the House of
Commons sufficient for all the purposes of a free and
efficient government? MR. FERGUSON and MR. COWAN.
(5—7.)

25. Have the critical journals tended to improve the public
taste? MR. HANDYSIDE and MR. CARLYLE. (4—1.)

March 11. Is the Spanish constitution as now established fitted to pro-
mote the real interests of Spain? MR. MURE and MR.
ROBINSON. (6—7.)

18. Are church establishments expedient? MR. McNEILL and
MR. WEBSTER. (10—3.)

25. Are associations founded on the principle of the Constitu-
tional Association justifiable? MR. CRAIK and MR. CAR-
LYLE. (4—5.)

April 1. Ought Great Britain to go to war with France? MR. GRA-
HAM and MR. COWAN. (Carried unanimously in the
negative.)

8. Was the Foreign Enlistment Bill a justifiable measure? MR.
ROBINSON and MR. CARLYLE. (Carried in the affirma-
tive by the casting vote of the President.)

SIXTIETH SESSION—1823-24.

Nov. 18. Would it be advisable to introduce a grand jury into Scot-
land? MR. HANDYSIDE and MR. COWAN. (2—6.)

25. Whether is the system of Patronage beneficial or injurious
to the Church of Scotland? MR. MELDRUM and MR.
McFARLAN. (7—6.)

- Dec. 2. Ought the system of Scottish Entails to be abolished by the Legislature? Mr. COWAN and Mr. M'NEILL. (6—5.)
9. Ought Great Britain to have prevented the invasion of Spain by France? Mr. ROBINSON and Mr. FERGUSON. (7—2.)
16. Was the restoration of the Bourbons beneficial to France? Mr. MURE and Mr. CARLYLE. (6—5.)
- Jan. 13. Ought there to be a reform in Parliament? Mr. CARLYLE and Mr. M'NEILL. (6—4.)
20. Is the theatre necessarily injurious to morals? Mr. HOG and Mr. DAVID MAITLAND. (6—5.)
27. Is duelling justifiable in any case? Mr. FERGUSON and Mr. AITKEN. (7—9.)
- Feb. 3. Has the feudal system been beneficial to Europe? Mr. COWAN and Mr. M'FARLAN. (10—3.)
10. Were the proceedings against the Queen in 1822 justifiable? Mr. M'NEILL and Mr. CARLYLE. (Carried in the negative by the casting vote of the President.)
17. Ought immediate steps to be taken for the gradual emancipation of the slaves in our West Indian colonies? Mr. ROBINSON and Mr. FERGUSON. (8—5.)
24. Was the British government justifiable in sending Buonaparte to St. Helena? Mr. CARLYLE and Mr. JOHNSTON. (6—5.)
- March 2. Ought Great Britain immediately to recognize the independence of the Spanish South American colonies? Mr. BELL and Mr. SMOLLETT. (5—7.)
9. Ought the election of the representative in Parliament for the city of Edinburgh to be vested in any proportion of the householders? Mr. DAVID MAITLAND and Mr. M'NEILL. (4—7.)
23. Were the Scottish Reformers justifiable in demolishing the

ecclesiastical edifices? Mr. HALDANE and Mr. THOMAS HOG. (7—6.)

March 30. Ought the laws regulating the export and import of corn to be immediately repealed? Mr. PARNELL and Mr. NEAVES. (Carried unanimously in the affirmative.)

SIXTY-FIRST SESSION—1824-25.

Nov. 16. Ought King's evidence to be admitted on criminal trials? Mr. M'FARLANE and Mr. MELDRUM. (11—4.)

23. Is the Sinking Fund expedient? Mr. CARLYLE and Mr. BELL. (Carried in the affirmative by a majority of two.)

30. Was the late reduction of the tax on spirits an expedient measure? Mr. BELL and Mr. CARLYLE. (11—1.)

Dec. 7. Is it necessary for the welfare of Ireland that tithes should be abolished. Mr. SMOLLETT and Mr. KINNEAR. (11—8.)

14. Do the United States of America contain in their constitution the elements of a speedy dissolution? Mr. NEAVES and Mr. DAVID MAITLAND. (9—7.)

21. Are theatrical amusements injurious to the morals of the country? Mr. HALDANE and Mr. BELL. (Carried in the affirmative by the casting vote of the President.)

Jan. 11. Have the usury laws any foundation in justice or expediency? Mr. BIRRELL and Mr. PARNELL. (Carried unanimously in the negative.)

18. Have the missions to India promoted or injured the cause of Christianity? Mr. MAITLAND. (Carried unanimously that they have promoted it.)

25. Is the British constitution in greater danger from the encroachments of the aristocracy or from those of the democracy? Mr. STODDART and Mr. MENZIES. (7—8.)

- Feb. 1. Ought the impressment of seamen to be abolished? Mr. BLYTH and Mr. THOMSON. (11—4.)
8. Was Mr. Fox's political character marked by personal ambition? Mr. SINCLAIR. (7—10.)
15. Ought the Roman Catholic subjects of Great Britain to be made participant in all the rights and privileges of their Protestant brethren? Mr. ABRAHAM INGLIS and Mr. TROTTER. (11—1.)
- March 1. Was Mr. Pitt a great man? Mr. PATERSON and Mr. HANDYSIDE. (15—3.)
15. Is Dr. Chalmers' system of relief to the poor by private charity practicable? Mr. BELL and Mr. GRAHAME. (10—6.)
- April 5. Ought the present system of church patronage to be abolished? Mr. STODDART and Mr. CARLYLE. (3—15.)
12. Ought immediate steps to be taken for the abolition of slavery in our West India colonies? Mr. SINCLAIR and Mr. MENZIES. (13—2.)
19. Were the East Indies to become independent like the United States of North America, would Great Britain gain or lose by the change? Mr. MONCREIFF and Mr. MAITLAND. (Carried by the casting vote of the President that Great Britain would gain by the change.)

SIXTY-SECOND SESSION—1825-26.

- Nov. 15. Ought the East India Company's charter to be renewed? Mr. FERGUSON and Mr. HALDANE. (14—7.)
22. Would the establishment of a London university on the principles at present proposed be expedient? Mr. HENRY INGLIS. (9—5.)

- Nov. 29. Ought Great Britain to interfere in the affairs of Greece?
Mr. BIRRELL and Mr. JOHNSTON. (2—12.)
- Dec. 13. Is the British constitution in greater danger from the Crown
or the people? Mr. MENZIES and Mr. MAITLAND.
(6—7.)
- Jan. 10. Is the punishment of death in any case justifiable? Mr.
THOMSON and Mr. STODDART. (12—4.)
17. Should there be any restriction on the combination of work-
men? Mr. SINCLAIR and Mr. TROTTER. (5—14.)
24. Is the dissemination of knowledge among the lower classes,
when carried beyond a certain point, likely to prove in-
jurious to the community? Mr. THOMAS GRAHAME
and Mr. TAYLOR. (5—10.)
- Feb. 7. Was the execution of Charles the First justifiable? Mr.
CALLENDER and Mr. TAIT. (8—5.)
14. Ought prize-fighting, bull-baiting, &c., to be repressed by an
act of the Legislature? Mr. CAMERON and Mr. MA-
BERLY. (9—10.)
21. Is the existence of an established church beneficial? Mr.
MENZIES and Mr. REDDIE. (10—7.)
- March 7. Would a common war against a piratical state be justifiable?
Mr. MACONOCHE and Mr. WEIR. (Carried unani-
mously in the affirmative.)
14. Ought representatives in any instance to be bound by the
orders of their constituents? Mr. WILLIAM GRAHAME
and Mr. BINNING MONRO. (2—12.)
21. Is the imposition of civil disabilities on account of religious
opinions injurious? Mr. GRANT and Mr. REDDIE.
(13—8.)
28. Ought the present system of representation in Parliament
to be reformed? Mr. CRAWFURD and Mr. DAVIDSON.
(10—3.)

April 4. Ought the conduct of Mr. Burke in the separation between him and Mr. Fox to lower his character in our estimation? Mr. FORMAN and Mr. STODDART. (5—6.)

18. Is duelling in any case justifiable? Mr. CRAWFURD and Mr. HALDANE. (7—3.)

25. Ought public libels to be prosecuted by law? Mr. BIRRELL and Mr. MAITLAND. (5—4.)

SIXTY-THIRD SESSION—1826-27.

Nov. 14. Was the French Revolution on the whole productive of good to Europe? Mr. REID and Mr. STODDART. (7—2.)

21. Is it expedient to encourage as far as possible the dissemination of political knowledge among the lower classes? Mr. TROTTER and Mr. THOMAS GRAHAME. (11—7.)

28. Ought crimes against property to be punished capitally? Mr. TAIT and Mr. CALLENDER. (6—13.)

Dec. 5. Are entails generally expedient? Mr. CAMERON and Mr. REID. (11—9.)

19. Was the execution of Charles the First justifiable? Mr. MACONCHIE and Mr. REDDIE. (5—13.)

Jan. 9. Is a national church establishment generally expedient? Mr. WILLIAM GRAHAME and Mr. WEIR. (15—6.)

16. Ought farther steps to be immediately taken for the gradual abolition of negro slavery? Mr. LEITH and Mr. BINNING MONRO. (13—2.)

23. Ought the present system of church patronage in Scotland to be abolished? Mr. CRAWFURD and Mr. DAVIDSON. (8—10.)

30. Ought game in this country to be made private property? Mr. FORMAN and Mr. FORBES. (14—5.)

Feb. 6. Is an hereditary aristocracy endowed with legislative powers

in all cases advisable? Mr. WEIR and Mr. DICKSON.
(6—9.)

Feb. 13. Was Mr. Fox's political conduct characterized by personal ambition? Mr. MAXWELL and Mr. RITCHIE. (3—10.)

20. Was the Reformation more happily effected in England or Scotland? Mr. GREG and Mr. WEBSTER. (7—12.)

27. Is the British constitution in greater danger from the encroachments of the aristocracy or from those of the democracy? Mr. FLETCHER and Mr. COCKBURN. (6—14.)

March 6. Is the encouragement of emigration expedient? Mr. CRAIG and Mr. MAITLAND. (8—7.)

20. Is Catholic emancipation expedient? Mr. SINCLAIR and Mr. MENZIES. (14—7.)

April 3. Ought there to be a reform in Parliament? Mr. REID and Mr. SKENE THOMSON. (7—8.)

SIXTY-FOURTH SESSION—1827-28.

Nov. 13. Was the long duration of the old Venetian government mainly attributable to the aristocratical form and spirit of its institutions? Mr. WEIR and Mr. SEMPLE. (6—9.)

20. Did the establishment of the feudal system promote or retard the progress of the liberties of England? Mr. REID and Mr. CARLYLE. (6—5.)

27. Ought the system of impressment of British sailors to be continued? Mr. LEITH and Mr. GRAHAME. (6—8.)

Dec. 4. Are public charities generally useful? Mr. WEIR and Mr. CRAWFURD. (9—8.)

11. Has the aristocracy too much influence in the election of Members of Parliament? Mr. REID and Mr. THOMAS GRAHAME. (6—13.)

18. Ought the same freedom of the press which exists in Great

Britain to be extended to our Indian possessions? Mr. WEBSTER and Mr. MAXWELL. (8—9.)

Jan. 8. Ought one state to deliver up to another subjects whom the latter alleges to have violated any part of its public laws? Mr. WEBSTER and Mr. WEIR. (4—7.)

15. Is the law of primogeniture entitled to support? Mr. BAXTER and Mr. SEMPLE. (7—5.)

22. Was the conduct of Mr. Burke at the period of the French revolution consistent with his previous professions of political opinion? Mr. MURRAY and Mr. WEIR. (8—6.)

29. Is a fictitious blockade justifiable on the principles of international law, as a measure of retaliation for a similar blockade to which the neutral states have been compelled to submit? Sir WILLIAM SETON, Bart. and Mr. REID. (8—3.)

Feb. 5. Is the right of searching neutral vessels under convoy, claimed by the British government during the late wars justifiable on the principles of international law? Mr. DICK and Mr. DUNLOP.

12. Adjourned debate on the same subject. Mr. PATTISON and Mr. WEIR. (8—3.)

19. Can a native dissolve his obligation of citizenship without the consent of his original sovereign? Mr. CALLENDER and Mr. REDDIE. (6—3.)

26. May a neutral state interfere forcibly between two belligerents to compose their differences, on the ground that continuance of the war would be destructive of its commerce? Mr. REDDIE and Mr. REID. (7—4.)

March 4. Can a neutral nation, in consistency with the laws of nations, allow soldiers to be raised among its subjects for the service of one or other of two belligerent powers? Mr. SEMPLE and Mr. GRAHAME. (5—7.)

- March 11. Is a state entitled to take cognizance of a crime committed by one of its own subjects, during a temporary residence in a foreign country, against one of the subjects of that country? Mr. WEIR and Mr. LEITH. (4—6.)
18. Ought there to be a compulsory assessment for the poor? Mr. DICKSON and Mr. FORBES. (3—6.)
25. Is Roman Catholic emancipation expedient? Mr. REID and Mr. RHIND. (9—3.)

SIXTY-FIFTH SESSION—1828-29.

- Nov. 18. Have the navigation laws been beneficial to Great Britain? Mr. MAXWELL and Mr. REID. (5—4.)
25. Ought the law of Scottish Entails to be left in its present situation? Mr. WEIR and Mr. WEBSTER. (2—11.)
- Dec. 2. Is war, to preserve the balance of power, justifiable? Mr. SEMPLE and Mr. CRAWFURD. (7—11.)
9. Ought one state to deliver up to another persons whom the latter alleges to have violated its public laws? Mr. PATTISON. (4—9.)
16. Did Scotland attain her due weight in the empire at the Union? Mr. DICK and Sir WILLIAM SETON, Bart. (6—10.)
23. Is the political character of Milton entitled to our respect and admiration? Mr. WEIR and Mr. SINCLAIR. (8—7.)
- Jan. 13. Was the Reformation more happily and successfully effected in England than in Scotland? Mr. KINNEAR and Mr. DEAS. (7—6.)
- Feb. 3. Would the withdrawing of the small note currency be detrimental to Scotland? Mr. SEMPLE and Mr. ALLAN. (10—6.)
10. Did the advantage of Queen Elizabeth's interference in the

affairs of Scotland more than counterbalance the evil?

The Hon. CHARLES HOPE and Mr. RAINSFORD. (7—6.)

Feb. 17. Did Cromwell mean by his government to promote the happiness and liberty of the English people? Mr. REID and Mr. CRAWFURD. (3—7.)

24. Is the blockade of a strait by one belligerent preventing access to the coasts of an inland sea, some part of which only is in the allegiance of the other, justifiable on the principles of international law? Mr. DINGWALL and Mr. WEIR. (3—8.)

March 10. Is the right of search of neutral vessels under convoy recognized by the principles of international law? Mr. FLETCHER and Mr. PATTISON. (6—3.)

17. Whether ought courts of law and equity to be separated or conjoined? Mr. REID and Mr. SEMPLE. (Carried unanimously that they ought to be conjoined.)

SIXTY-SIXTH SESSION—1829—30.

Nov. 17. Ought the revenues of the Irish church to be diminished? Mr. WEBSTER and Mr. WEIR. (14—1.)

24. Does the law of England recognize a marriage prohibited by the Royal Marriage Act or any similar regulation, between parties contracting and permanently resident in a foreign country? Mr. SEMPLE and Mr. CRAWFURD. (5—7.)

Dec. 1. Was the imprisonment of Napoleon in St. Helena justifiable? Mr. SINCLAIR and Mr. KINNEAR. (10—2.)

8. Was the Long Parliament justifiable in taking up arms against Charles the First? Mr. HAMILTON. (9—5.)

15. Ought the life of a subject to be forfeited for any crime but murder? Mr. ALLAN and Mr. CRAWFURD. (8—9.)

- Jan. 12. Is the confiscation of the property of neutrals engaged in the coasting trade of a belligerent from which they were excluded during peace, consistent with the principles of international law? Mr. DINGWALL. (13—4.)
19. Ought the present system of Scottish entails to be abolished? Mr. HAY and Mr. DINGWALL. (10—3.)
26. Were the consequences of the Scottish National League and Covenant beneficial? Mr. BRODIE and Mr. MURRAY. (6—4.)
- Feb. 2. Whether is the Episcopal form of Church government, as established in England, or the Presbyterian form, as established in Scotland, most consonant with the spirit of the British constitution? Mr. MURRAY and Mr. PATTISON. (5—6.)
9. Are we entitled to confiscate the property of a merchant trading with our enemy, his sovereign having previously submitted to outrage from that enemy, amounting to an act of hostility? Mr. WEIR and Mr. CRAWFURD. (6—9.)
16. Ought the British Legislature to acknowledge at present Don Miguel as King of Portugal? Mr. MURRAY and Mr. SEMPLE. (6—4.)
- March 2. Is a fictitious blockade justifiable on the principles of international law, as a measure of retaliation for a similar blockade to which the neutrals have submitted? Mr. PATTISON and Mr. DEAS. (5—6.)
9. Did King William the Third exhibit an undue preference to the interests of Holland? Mr. ALLAN. (6—4.)
16. Was England justifiable in the part she took in the wars of the Spanish succession? The Hon. CHARLES HOPE. (5—6.)

SIXTY-SEVENTH SESSION—1830-31.

- Nov. 16. Was the establishment of standing armies a violation of the British constitution? Mr. HAY and Mr. DINGWALL. (6—8.)
23. Ought a system of poor laws to be extended to Ireland? Mr. BRODIE. (1—9.)
30. Had the Scotch nation just right to be satisfied with the government of King William the Third? Mr. NEWBIGGING and Mr. PARK. (7—3.)
- Dec. 7. Is a reform in the election of members of the House of Commons expedient? Mr. GOWAN and Mr. DINGWALL. (7—3.)
14. Was the interference of Great Britain in the war of the Spanish succession, justifiable on the principles of international law? Mr. BENJAMIN BELL and Mr. DEAS. (6—5.)
21. Ought the East India Company's charter to be renewed? Mr. JAMES MONCREIFF and Mr. BENJAMIN BELL. (7—6.)
- Jan. 11. Were the Scottish commissioners justifiable in signing the treaty of Union? Mr. JAMES MONCREIFF and Mr. MURRAY. (3—5.)
18. Would an interference of the Legislature by repealing the measures of 1826 in regard to the currency, prove beneficial to the country? Mr. DINGWALL. (5—4.)
25. Was the bill for limiting the numbers of the House of Lords in 1718 expedient? Mr. BRODIE and Mr. DINGWALL. (1—14.)
- Feb. 1. Ought vote by ballot to be adopted in the election of Members of Parliament? Mr. DINGWALL and Mr. JAMES MONCREIFF. (5—7.)
8. Were the interests of Great Britain sufficiently consulted in the treaty of Utrecht? Mr. GOWAN and Mr. PARK. (7—6.)

- Feb. 15. Ought the present laws regarding Church patronage in Scotland to be repealed? Mr. BENJAMIN BELL and Mr. ROBERTSON. (7—5.)
22. Ought the rate of interest to be limited by law? Mr. JAMES MONCREIFF and Mr. SPALDING. (9—8.)
- March 1. Has the establishment of the Bank of England been beneficial to the country? Mr. ROBERTSON. (6—7.)
8. Was the conduct of Great Britain towards Turkey in entering into the treaty of London, and in the subsequent proceedings in regard to Greece, justifiable? Count LUBIENSKI and Mr. COOTE. (6—7.)
15. Ought the Jews to be admitted to civil privileges? Mr. HENRY MONCREIFF and Mr. DEAS. (9—7.)
22. Ought the present measure of reform proposed by ministers in the House of Commons, to pass into a law? Mr. BALFOUR and Mr. MURE. (9—6.)

SIXTY-EIGHTH SESSION—1831-32.

- Nov. 15. Were there good grounds for the impeachment of Lord Bolingbroke and his colleagues in 1715? Mr. HAY and Mr. SEMPLE. (6—4.)
22. Was Great Britain justifiable in the part she took in the war of the Austrian succession? Mr. HENRY MONCREIFF. (Carried by a majority of two in the negative.)
29. Has the discontinuance of the convocation been disadvantageous to the Church of England? Mr. HENRY MONCREIFF and Mr. PARK. (Carried in the affirmative by the casting vote of the President.)
- Dec. 6. Ought the prerogative of the Crown to be exercised by the creation of Peers in order to carry the Reform Bill? Mr. JAMES MONCREIFF and Mr. BRODIE. (10—12.)

- Dec. 13. Was the claim of the Spaniards to the right of searching British merchantmen, which gave rise to the war of 1739, well founded? Mr. MURRAY and Mr. GOWAN. (8—3.)
20. Was the bill for Septennial Parliaments justifiable? Mr. SPALDING and Mr. HENRY MONCREIFF. (8—4.)
- Jan. 10. Did advantage result to Great Britain during the reigns of George I. and George II. from the Hanoverian connection? Mr. JAMES MONCREIFF and Mr. MURE. (Carried unanimously in the negative.)
17. Ought the slaves in the West Indies to be immediately emancipated? Mr. JOHN BALFOUR and Mr. GORDON. (7—8.)
24. Was the Irish House of Commons in 1749 entitled to appropriate the surplus revenue of Ireland exclusively to the use of that country, without consent of the Crown? Mr. HAGART and Mr. FERRIER. (4—8.)
- Feb. 7. Has the foreign policy of the present government in regard to Belgium been justifiable? Mr. JAMES MONCREIFF and Mr. SWINTON. (7—6.)
14. Was the English government justifiable in issuing letters of reprisal against the French in 1765? Mr. WELD and Mr. WOOD. (7—5.)
21. Ought the Pension Bill proposed during the reign of George II. to have passed into a law? Mr. GOWAN and Mr. JAMES MONCREIFF. (7—4.)
28. Were the interests of Great Britain compromised by the peace of Paris in 1763? Mr. BENJAMIN BELL and Mr. BRODIE. (6—9.)
- March 6. Do the present ministers deserve the confidence of the country? Mr. HORSMAN and Mr. WADE. (10—8.)
13. Was the English Marriage Act of 1754 expedient? Mr. WOOD and Mr. GOWAN. (9—3.)

- March 27. Was the conduct of the English Parliament towards Charles I. before the taking up arms justifiable? Mr. HENRY MONCREIFF and Mr. SPALDING. (6—5.)
- April 3. Were the French people justifiable in excluding the Duke of Bourdeaux from the throne? Mr. JAMES MONCREIFF and Mr. COOTE. (8—10.)

SIXTY-NINTH SESSION—1832-33.

- Nov. 13. Was the House of Commons justifiable in declaring Mr. Wilkes incapable of sitting as a Member of Parliament? Mr. PATTISON and Mr. JOHN BALFOUR. (5—10.)
20. Were the Americans justifiable in asserting their independence? Mr. DICK LAUDER and Mr. STODDART. (12—1.)
27. Was the coalition of Mr. Fox with Lord North justifiable? Mr. JAMES MONCREIFF and Mr. SWINTON. (9—8.)
- Dec. 4. Were ministers justifiable in forming an alliance with France in support of the Belgians against the Dutch? Mr. WELD and Mr. STODDART. (9—4.)
11. Ought Mr. Fox's India Bill to have been passed? Mr. BRODIE and Mr. SCOTT. (12—4.)
18. Is the theory of Malthus regarding population sound? Mr. DINGWALL. (7—6.)
- Jan. 8. Has the late Revolution in France been of advantage to that country? Mr. HENRY MONCREIFF and Mr. OGILVY. (8—6.)
15. Was the treaty of commerce with France in 1787 for the advantage of England? Mr. CUNINGHAME and Mr. BLACKIE. (Carried unanimously in the affirmative.)
22. Ought Mr. Pitt's Regency Bill to have been passed? Mr. TAYLOR and Mr. BENJAMIN BELL. (7—3.)

- Jan. 29. Was the armament against Russia in 1792 justifiable? Mr. SCOTT and Mr. GOWAN. (6—8.)
- Feb. 5. Was Britain justifiable in going to war with France in 1793? Mr. MURE and Mr. JAMES MONCREIFF. (8—5.)
12. Were the measures adopted by the Pitt ministry to prevent sedition justifiable? Mr. OGILVY and Mr. HENRY MONCREIFF. (4—7.)
19. Was it right to acquit Mr. Hastings? Mr. JOHN BALFOUR. (4—7.)
26. Ought the Irish Union to have taken place? Mr. COWAN and Mr. POTTER. (7—9.)
- March 5. Is the ministerial scheme for education in Ireland deserving of support? Mr. STODDART and Mr. WOOD. (4—5.)
12. Ought any attempt to be made to regulate the course of trade? Mr. WELD and Mr. STODDART. (3—1.)
19. Ought the English system of poor laws to be introduced into Ireland? Mr. SCOTT and Mr. WELD. (2—7.)
26. Ought the bill declaring the ineligibility of persons in holy orders to Parliament to have passed? Mr. OGILVY. (4—3.)
- April 2. Is the conduct of ministers with regard to Ireland justifiable? Mr. CUNINGHAME and Mr. BLACKIE. (9—3.)

SEVENTIETH SESSION—1833-34.

- Nov. 12. Ought the laws restricting the importation of foreign corn to be repealed? Mr. HAMILTON and Mr. TAYLOR. (6—8.)
19. Ought the Foreign Enlistment Bill to be repealed? Mr. HENRY MONCREIFF and Mr. DINGWALL. (7—3.)
26. Was Mr. Pitt worthy of the honours conferred on him by Parliament after his death? Mr. DINGWALL and Mr. JAMES MONCREIFF. (5—2.)

- Dec. 3. Was the conduct of the Grey and Grenville administration regarding Catholic emancipation, and their subsequent resignation, justifiable? Mr. HENRY MONCREIFF and Mr. SWINTON. (6—3.)
- Dec. 10. Has the Reformed Parliament merited the approbation of the country? Mr. JOHN BALFOUR and Mr. STODDART. (6—4.)
17. Was the execution of Marshal Ney justifiable? Mr. SEMPLE and Mr. HAMILTON. (1—6.)
- Jan. 7. Was the conduct of the British government towards Napoleon, subsequent to the battle of Waterloo, justifiable? Mr. BLACKIE and Mr. CUNINGHAME. (Carried in the negative by the casting vote of the President.)
14. Whether had Henry VI. or Edward IV. the better title to the throne? Mr. TAYLOR and Mr. HAMILTON. (7—6.)
21. Were the measures of Queen Elizabeth towards the English Roman Catholics justifiable? Mr. ROSS and Mr. MORRISON. (3—6.)
28. Is the perception of beauty original in the mind, or does it depend on association? Mr. JOHN BALFOUR and Mr. CRAWFURD. (7—6.)
- Feb. 4. Did the Gowries actually conspire against James VI.? Mr. FORMAN and Mr. GORDON. (5—4.)
11. Ought patronage in the Church of Scotland to be abolished? Mr. CRAWFURD and Mr. JAMES MONCREIFF. (5—2.)
18. Is Parliament entitled to appropriate the surplus revenues of the Church? Mr. TAYLOR and Mr. WOOD. (5—4.)
- March 4. Were the writings of Pope too highly appreciated by his contemporaries? Mr. TAYLOR and Mr. BLACKIE. (Carried in the negative by the casting vote of the President.)

SEVENTY-FIRST SESSION—1834-35.

- Nov. 18. Had the Commons sufficient grounds for impeaching Buckingham? Mr. GORDON and Mr. BLACKIE. (5—7.)
25. Were the proceedings of the Scots in opposing the introduction of Episcopacy by King Charles the First justifiable? Mr. SWINTON and Mr. STODDART. (4—2.)
- Dec. 2. Was the execution of the Earl of Strafford justifiable? Mr. GORDON and Mr. STODDART. (Carried in the negative by the casting vote of the President.)
9. Is the present administration deserving of the confidence of the country? Mr. SCOTT and Mr. JOHN BALFOUR. (11—5.)
23. Whether has atheism or superstition the more pernicious influence on the human mind? Mr. GORDON and Mr. SHAND. (Carried unanimously that Atheism has.)
- Jan. 13. Were the Commons justifiable in taking up arms against Charles the First? Mr. MORRISON and Mr. MACKNIGHT. (6—5.)
27. Ought the tithes leviable in Ireland to be applied exclusively to the Protestant Church Establishment? Mr. MACKNIGHT and Mr. GLASGOW. (9—4.)
- Feb. 3. Was the execution of Charles the First justifiable? Mr. HAMILTON and Mr. ROBERT BELL. (2—9.)
10. Were the conditions proposed by the Scots to Charles the Second, after the death of Charles the First, just and reasonable? Mr. WILLIAM MONCREIFF and Mr. RAMSAY. (5—4.)
17. Was the enactment of the Navigation Act expedient? Mr. DOUGLAS and Mr. TAYLOR. (4—2.)
24. Does classical literature as a branch of general education receive an undue share of attention in the educational

institutions of Great Britain? Mr. PERCEVAL and Mr. ROSS. (5—6.)

March 3. Were Bacon, Locke, and Hobbes right in deriving all our knowledge from experience? (2—6.)

10. Was the dissolution of Parliament by Cromwell in 1653, under the circumstances, justifiable? Mr. CUNINGHAME and Mr. TAYLOR. (7—5.)

17. Was Cromwell impolitic in his alliance with France and war with Spain in 1656. Mr. MORRISON and Mr. BLACKIE. (3—5.)

24. Ought the existing political relations between France and England to be continued? Mr. MORRISON and Mr. ROSS. (6—1.)

31. Was the restoration of the Stuart family an advisable measure? Mr. MORRISON and Mr. FORMAN. (10—4.)

SEVENTY-SECOND SESSION—1835-36.

Nov. 17. Ought the bishops to have been restored to their seats in Parliament in 1661? Mr. GLASGOW and Mr. JAMES BALFOUR. (2—6.)

24. Is the present emigration to our colonies beneficial to the interests of the mother country? Mr. ROBERT BELL and Mr. SHAND. (6—1.)

Dec. 1. Was the Act of Uniformity in 1661 an expedient measure? Mr. MACKNIGHT and Mr. WILLIAM MONCREIFF. (5—6.)

8. Ought the British government to have countenanced the recent levies for the service of the Queen of Spain? Mr. PERCEVAL and Mr. DOUGLAS. (8—7.)

15. Has French literature exercised a beneficial influence on English taste? Mr. INNES and Mr. SMILLIE. (2—12.)

- Dec. 22. Was the rejection of the Exclusion Bill by the House of Lords expedient? Mr. CLERK. (3—9.)
- Jan. 12. Has the Scottish system of Entails been beneficial to the country? Mr. TAYLOR and Mr. SHAND. (9—4.)
19. Is the present ministry entitled to the confidence of the country? Mr. JAMES BALFOUR and Mr. DAVIDSON. (6—8.)
26. Was the settlement of the Crown by the English Convention in 1689, agreeable to the principles of the British monarchy? Mr. TAYLOR and Mr. FORMAN. (8—5.)
- Feb. 2. Were the attempts of William the Third to remove the disabilities of the Nonconformists politic? Mr. DAVIDSON and Mr. ROBERT BELL. (8—7.)
9. Was the establishment of standing armies a violation of the British constitution? Mr. SHAND and Mr. CLERK. (5—6.)
16. Was the treaty of Limerick sufficiently favourable to the Irish Roman Catholics? Mr. JAMES BALFOUR and Mr. DOUGLAS. (Carried unanimously in the affirmative.)
23. Ought any organic change to be made in the House of Lords? Mr. SMILLIE and Mr. INNES. (2—13.)
- March 8. Was the enactment of the Financial Act in 1694 expedient? Mr. DRUMMOND and Mr. CUMINE. (6—1.)
22. Ought the Jews to be emancipated? Mr. SHAND and Mr. MURRAY. (5—7.)
29. Was Parliament justifiable in its opposition to the Partition Treaties? Mr. MACKNIGHT and Mr. ROBERT BELL. (9—2.)

SEVENTY-THIRD SESSION—1836-37.

Nov. 15. Is the principle of the salic law worthy of adoption in hereditary monarchies? Mr. SHAND and Mr. SMILLIE. (7—8.)

22. Was the interference of Great Britain in the war of the Spanish succession justifiable on the principles of international law? Mr. ROBERT BELL. (5—2.)

Dec. 6. Were the alterations in the Irish Corporations proposed by ministers expedient? Mr. JOHN BALFOUR and Mr. DAVIDSON. (4—6.)

13. Ought the stamps on newspapers to be abolished? Mr. MURRAY. (3—6.)

20. Ought the act restoring patronage in the Church of Scotland in 1712 to have passed? Mr. CLERK. (4—2.)

Jan. 24. Ought the punishment of death to be abolished except in cases of murder? Mr. MACKNIGHT and Mr. ROBERT BELL.

Feb. 7. Is the tenor of the King's speech such as to entitle his Majesty's government to the confidence of the country? Mr. DAVIDSON and Mr. CLERK. (6—1.)

14. Ought the Bill for limiting playhouses and subjecting dramatic compositions to revision to have passed? Mr. DOUGLAS and Mr. SMILLIE. (6—1.)

21. Are the writings of the Lake Poets consistent with the true principles of poetry? Mr. CLERK. (3—4.)

March 7. Ought there to be a free trade in corn? Mr. SHAND and Mr. TAYLOR. (0—7.)

14. Ought the Mutiny Bill in 1749 to have passed? Mr. SHAND and Mr. MACKNIGHT. (3—3.)

21. Ought impressment for the navy to be abolished? Mr. SHAND and Mr. ROBERT BELL. (3—4.)

March 28. Has the partition of Poland had a beneficial influence on European politics? Mr. WILLIAM MONCREIFF. (Carried unanimously in the negative.)

April 4. Ought the ministerial plan for the abolition of Church rates to be adopted? Mr. JAMES BALFOUR and Mr. DOUGLAS. (6—4.)

SEVENTY-FOURTH SESSION—1837-38.

Nov. 14. Ought vote by ballot to be adopted in the election of Members of Parliament? Mr. CLERK. (Carried unanimously in the negative.)

21. Was the conduct of the House of Commons in reference to the expulsion of Mr. Wilkes justifiable? Mr. CUMINE and Mr. MURRAY. (4—6.)

Dec. 5. Ought Lord Chatham's bill for settling the troubles in America in 1775, to have passed? Mr. SHAND and Mr. REID. (5—6.)

12. Ought the present system of classical education to be continued? Mr. GLASGOW and Mr. MACKNIGHT. (4—3.)

Jan. 16. Ought Mr. Fox's India Bill to have passed? Mr. DOUGLAS. (2—6.)

23. Are the principles of phrenology founded on truth? Mr. CLERK and Mr. INNES. (3—5.)

30. Ought Mr. Pitt's Regency Bill to have passed? Mr. TAYLOR and Mr. CUMINE. (5—2.)

Feb. 6. Is the Irish administration of Lord Mulgrave beneficial? Mr. JAMES BALFOUR and Mr. BROWN. (4—7.)

13. Was Great Britain justifiable in declaring war against France in 1793? Mr. REID and Mr. JAMES BALFOUR. (4—1.)

20. Ought dissenters to be admitted to the English universities? Mr. INNES. (5—8.)

- Feb. 27. Ought the measures of the Pitt administration for the prevention of sedition to have been adopted? Mr. CLERK and Mr. MURRAY. (4—5.)
- March 6. Ought the motion for the revision of the Pension List to have been carried? Mr. HENRY DREYER and Mr. CUMINE. (5—3.)
13. Was Warren Hastings justly acquitted on the Benares charge? Mr. CLERK and Mr. REID. (5—2.)
20. Ought the penal laws against the combinations of workmen to have been repealed? Mr. JOHN BALFOUR and Mr. ARKLEY. (3—4.)
27. Was the legislative union of Great Britain and Ireland likely to prove beneficial to both countries? Mr. FREDERICK DREYER. (4—3.)
- April 3. Would a Conservative government be at present beneficial to the country? Mr. ARKLEY and Mr. JAMES BALFOUR.

SEVENTY-FIFTH SESSION—1838-39.

- Nov. 13. Ought the apprenticeship system in the West Indies to have been abolished in August last? Mr. CLEGHORN and Mr. REID. (Carried by a majority in the affirmative.)
27. Was the Veto Act *ultra vires* of the Church of Scotland? Mr. BROWN and Mr. JAMES BALFOUR. (28.)
- Dec. 4. Was Lord Durham's conduct in Canada justifiable? Mr. CLEGHORN and Mr. MUDIE. (6—4.)
18. Were the restrictions on the French press by Louis Philippe justifiable? Mr. ROBERT BALFOUR and Mr. CUMINE. (5—2.)
- Jan. 15. Would the introduction of a poor law into Ireland be beneficial? Mr. ROBERT CAMPBELL and Mr. MURRAY. (9—1.)

- Jan. 22. Was Lord Melville justly acquitted? Mr. CUMINE and Mr. MURRAY. (4—6.)
29. Has the Roman Catholic Emancipation Act been beneficial to the country? Mr. JAMES BALFOUR and Mr. BROWN. (5—4.)
- Feb. 5. Was Mr. Pitt worthy of the honours conferred on him by Parliament after his death? Mr. ROBERT CAMPBELL and Mr. CUMINE. (6—2.)
12. Has the recent conduct of Russia been such as to call for the active interference of Great Britain? Mr. MILN. (2—5.)
19. Was the conduct of the Grey and Grenville administration deserving of the confidence of the country? Mr. ROBERT BALFOUR and Mr. MACDOUGALL. (3—9.)
26. Ought the Orange Lodges to have been suppressed? Mr. IVORY and Mr. ROBERT CAMPBELL. (6—3.)
- March 5. Would the separation of Canada from Great Britain be expedient? Mr. CLEGHORN and Mr. MURRAY. (2—5.)
12. Ought impressment for the navy to be abolished? Mr. BROWN and Mr. MUDIE. (5—4.)
19. Was Great Britain justifiable in interfering in the affairs of Greece in 1827? Mr. JAMES BALFOUR and Mr. BROWN. (3—5.)

SEVENTY-SIXTH SESSION—1839-40.

- Nov. 19. Ought capital punishments to be abolished? Mr. CLEGHORN and Mr. ROBERT CAMPBELL. (2—5.)
26. Ought the Foreign Enlistment Bill to have been suspended? Mr. CLEGHORN and Mr. REID. (3—7.)
- Dec. 3. Ought vote by ballot be adopted in the election of Members

- of Parliament? Mr. ROBERT BALFOUR and Mr. ROBERT CAMPBELL. (2—7.)
- Dec. 10. Ought the Veto Law to be confirmed by Parliament? Mr. JAMES BALFOUR and Mr. BROWN. (7—2.)
- Jan. 21. Ought church rates to be abolished? Mr. CLEGHORN and Mr. ARKLEY. (Carried in the negative by the casting vote of the President.)
28. Was Lord Strafford justly condemned? Mr. CLEGHORN and Mr. ARKLEY. (3—4.)
- Feb. 4. Ought a national system of education unconnected with the established religion to be adopted? Mr. MACBEAN and Mr. REID. (4—2.)
18. Were the late proceedings of the House of Commons in the case of Stockdale *v.* Hansard constitutional? Mr. TYTLER and Mr. WILKIE. (4—6.)
- March 3. Ought the Jews to be emancipated? Mr. CLEGHORN and Mr. WILSON. (4—3.)
10. Ought Great Britain to have assisted the Spaniards against France in 1823? Mr. ROBERT BALFOUR and Mr. ARKLEY. (Carried in the negative by the casting vote of the President.)
17. Ought Sergeant Talfourd's copyright bill to have passed? Mr. PAUL and Mr. ROBERT CAMPBELL. (3—4.)
- April 7. Is the present ministry entitled to the confidence of the country? Mr. CLEGHORN and Mr. ROBERT CAMPBELL. (4—3.)

SEVENTY-SEVENTH SESSION—1840-41.

- Nov. 10. Ought a system of poor laws, similar to that of England, to be introduced into Scotland? Mr. REID and Mr. CLEGHORN. (5—6.)

- Nov. 17. Ought the Regency Bill of 1789 to have passed? Mr. WILSON and Mr. RUSSELL. (2—6.)
24. Has the conduct of Great Britain towards China been justifiable? Mr. ROBERT BALFOUR and Mr. REID. (6—4.)
- Dec. 1. Ought the Roman Catholic Emancipation Bill to have passed? Mr. MACBEAN and Mr. TYTLER. (6—2.)
8. Were the measures proposed by William the Third in 1689 in favour of dissenters expedient? Mr. FORLONG and Mr. CLEGHORN. (4—2.)
22. Ought Great Britain to have agreed to the Treaty of Utrecht? Mr. CLEGHORN and Mr. MACDONALD. (4—3.)
- Jan. 12. Was Great Britain justifiable in the expedition to Copenhagen in 1807? Mr. WILSON and Mr. ROBERT BALFOUR. (3—4.)
19. Ought the corn laws to be repealed? Mr. MACBEAN and Mr. RUSSELL. (5—2.)
26. Were the principles maintained by the armed neutrality in 1780 and 1800 just? Mr. TYTLER and Mr. RUSSELL. (Carried unanimously in the affirmative.)
- Feb. 2. Ought Mr. Saddler's factory bill to have passed? Mr. FORLONG and Mr. MACDONALD. (3—2.)
9. Have the recent decisions of the Court of Session respecting the Church of Scotland been sound? Mr. LEITH and Mr. CLEGHORN. (5—6.)
16. Ought Great Britain to have assisted the Poles in 1832? Mr. WILSON and Mr. ROBERT BALFOUR. (4—2.)
23. Ought Charles X. to have been deposed? Mr. MACBEAN and Mr. ROBERT CAMPBELL. (5—3.)
- March 9. Ought the Roman Catholic clergy in Ireland to receive a state provision? Mr. RUSSELL. (Carried in the negative by the casting vote of the President.)

March 30. Ought the Alien Bill to have passed? Mr. CLEGHORN.
(3—2.)

April 6. Is the present ministry entitled to the confidence of the
country? Mr. TYTLER and Mr. ROBERT CAMPBELL.
(6—4.)

SEVENTY-EIGHTH SESSION—1841-42.

Nov. 9. Ought the European powers to have assisted Greece in
1827? Mr. ROBERT BALFOUR and Mr. ROBERT CAMP-
BELL. (5—1.)

16. Was Louis Philippe justifiable in his efforts to^arestrain the
freedom of the French press? Mr. PAUL and Mr.
MACBEAN. (6—3.)

30. Was Great Britain justifiable in refusing to surrender Malta
in 1803? Mr. TYTLER and Mr. MACBEAN. (Carried
in the negative by the casting vote of the President.)

Dec. 7. Was the American war of independence justifiable? Mr.
LEITH and Mr. FORLONG. (9—13.)

14. Was the conduct of the British government in 1840 with
regard to the Turkish empire justifiable? Mr. JAMES
CAMPBELL and Mr. MACKENZIE. (10—5.)

Jan. 18. Ought the Reform Bill of 1832 to have passed? Mr. NEIL
CAMPBELL and Mr. BOYLE. (6—5.)

25. Ought the grant to Maynooth College to be continued? Mr.
GREENSHIELDS and Mr. RUSSELL. (4—2.)

Feb. 1. Ought the present system of classical education to be conti-
nued? Mr. MILLAR and Mr. MONTGOMERY. (6—4.)

8. Ought the Corn Laws to be repealed? Mr. MACBEAN and
Mr. MILLAR. (3—7.)

15. Was the treatment of Queen Caroline justifiable? Mr.
DUNDAS and Mr. RUSSELL. (3—6.)

- Feb. 22. Was the principle of the late grant of £30,000 for educational purposes justifiable? Mr. FORLONG and Mr. JAMES BALFOUR. (9—1.)
- March 1. Was Mr. Pitt worthy of the posthumous honours conferred on him by Parliament? Mr. MACKENZIE and Mr. JAMES CAMPBELL. (4—6.)
8. Ought lay patronage in the Church of Scotland to be abolished? Mr. RUSSELL and Mr. MILLER. (Carried in the affirmative by the casting vote of the President.)
15. Is the constitution of the United States of America calculated to secure permanent prosperity to the country? Mr. HERIOT and Mr. GREENSHIELDS. (3—6.)
22. Ought impressment of seamen for the navy to be abolished? Mr. MONTGOMERY and Mr. BOYLE. (3—6.)
29. Ought Great Britain to have acceded to the Treaty of Vienna? Mr. MACKONCHIE and Mr. TURNBULL. (Carried in the negative by the casting vote of the President.)
- April 5. Is the present ministry entitled to the confidence of the country? Mr. MILLAR and Mr. MACBEAN. (10—6.)

SEVENTY-NINTH SESSION—1842—43.

- Nov. 8. Ought capital punishments to be abolished? Mr. TYTLER and Mr. PAUL. (5—11.)
15. Were the Earl of Gowrie, and those who suffered with him, guilty of conspiracy against James the Sixth? Mr. RUSSELL and Mr. FORLONG. (6—4.)
22. Was Francis the First justifiable in not returning to Madrid, in terms of his treaty with the Emperor Charles the Fifth? Mr. BOYLE and Mr. LEITH. (4—12.)
29. Was the change of the government of Florence from a re-

public to an absolute monarchy under the Medici, of advantage to the character of the people? Mr. NEIL CAMPBELL and Mr. JAMES CAMPBELL. (7—9.)

Dec. 6. Is the Government in the present emergency bound to provide for the unemployed? Mr. MACKENZIE and Mr. RUSSELL. (13—7.)

13. Did Cardinal Wolsey merit the harsh treatment he received from Henry the Eighth? Mr. GREENSHIELDS and Mr. MILLAR. (9—4.)

20. Ought the prerogative of the Crown in the creation of peers to be restricted? Mr. TURNBULL and Mr. MONTGOMERY. (Carried unanimously in the negative.)

Jan. 10. Was Queen Mary accessory to the murder of Darnley? Mr. HALLARD and Mr. MITCHELL. (8—10.)

17. Was the assassination of Cardinal Beaton justifiable? Mr. MONTGOMERY and Mr. MACDONELL. (11—12.)

24. Ought Government to accede to the claims of the Convocation? Mr. PAUL and Mr. GREENSHIELDS. (10—14.)

31. Were the Scottish Reformers justifiable in taking up arms against the Queen Regent in 1559? Mr. M'CANDLISH and Mr. MITCHELL. (12—8.)

Feb. 7. Was Henry the Fourth of France justifiable in abjuring the Protestant religion? Mr. IRVINE and Mr. BRODIE. (Carried unanimously in the negative.)

14. Was the Earl of Morton justly condemned? Mr. MAITLAND and Lord BERNARD HOWARD. (7—8.)

21. Is the system of entails beneficial? Mr. MILLAR and Mr. TORRANCE. (3—8.)

28. Has the conduct of Lord Ellenborough in India deserved the approbation of the country? Mr. BOUCHET and Mr. WILSON. (9—5.)

March 7. Was the execution of the Duke of Somerset in the reign of

Edward the Sixth justifiable? Mr. MACKONCHIE and Mr. FORLONG. (2—13.)

March 14. Ought Lord Francis Egerton's Marriage Bill (1842) to have passed? Mr. JAMES CAMPBELL and Mr. RUSSELL. (9—5.)

21. Whether are physical or metaphysical studies most improving to the mind? Mr. TURNBULL and Mr. FORLONG. (Carried in favour of physical studies by the casting vote of the President.)

28. Was the treatment of Essex by Queen Elizabeth justifiable? Mr. BOYLE and Mr. HALLARD. (11—5.)

April 4. Is the present government entitled to the confidence of the country? Mr. GREENSHIELDS and Mr. MILLAR. (7—8.)

EIGHTIETH SESSION—1843-44.

Nov. 7. Has the poetry of Wordsworth been beneficial to English literature? Mr. FORLONG and Mr. GRAHAME. (7—5.)

14. Was the passing of the Test Act of 1673 commendable? Mr. MACKONCHIE and Mr. JAMES CAMPBELL. (6—9.)

21. Ought the paper currency of Scotland to be assimilated to that of England? Mr. M'CANDLISH and Mr. IRVINE. (Carried unanimously in the negative.)

28. Has the introduction of hereditary monarchy into Holland been beneficial to the nation? Mr. IRVINE and Mr. MONTGOMERY. (5—3.)

Dec. 5. Is the policy of the present government with regard to Ireland entitled to approbation? Mr. MILLAR and Mr. MACDONELL. (11—10.)

12. Was the execution of King Charles the First justifiable? Mr. M'CANDLISH and Mr. MONTGOMERY. (6—10.)

- Dec. 19. Was the administration of Richelieu advantageous to France?
Mr. MACKONCHIE and Mr. HALLARD. (Carried unanimously in the affirmative.)
- Jan. 9. Was Cromwell justifiable in dissolving the Rump Parliament?
Mr. MACDONELL and Mr. MONTGOMERY. (10—5.)
16. Is the conduct and character of William the Third deserving of approbation? Mr. M'CANDLISH and Mr. GRAHAME. (9—4.)
23. Is a landlord justified in refusing a site for a Free Church?
Mr. MAITLAND and Mr. BRODIE. (12—7.)
30. Was Sir Henry Vane, the younger, justly executed? Mr. IRVINE and Mr. TORRANCE. (4—10.)
- Feb. 6. Is the military organization of Germany founded on principles of sound policy? Mr. JAMES CAMPBELL and Mr. WILSON. (Carried in the affirmative by the casting vote of the President.)
13. Was Lord Russell justly executed? Mr. NEIL CAMPBELL and Mr. MACKINTOSH. (8—9.)
20. Had the literature of Queen Anne's reign a beneficial effect on English literature? Mr. GRAHAME and Mr. TAIT. (8—7.)
27. Ought the Roman Catholic clergy of Ireland to be endowed?
Mr. MILLER and Mr. THOMSON. (8—10.)
- March 5. Was the political conduct of General Monk at the Restoration commendable? Mr. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL and Mr. NEIL CAMPBELL. (10—6.)
12. Were the Covenanters justifiable in taking up arms in 1678?
Mr. M'CANDLISH and Mr. GRAHAME. (13—4.)
19. Ought literary copyright to be perpetual? Mr. MONTGOMERY and Mr. MILLAR. (3—11.)
26. Was the settlement of the Crown in 1689 constitutional?
Mr. TURNBULL and Mr. MACKONCHIE. (6—3.)

VII.

LIST OF OFFICE-BEARERS.

SESSION.

PRESIDENTS.

Until 1771, the Members took the Chair in rotation. After that date, five Presidents were elected at the beginning of each Session. The asterisks are placed before the names of those who were elected at a subsequent period of the Session, in consequence of the resignation or absence of some of those originally chosen.

1771-2,	Messrs. Bonar, Stuart, Whytt, Hay, and Arnot.
1772-3,	Messrs. Bonar, Whytt, and Hay, Dr. Buchan and Mr. Charles Stuart. *Mr. Creech.
1773-4,	Messrs. Bonar, Arnot, Charles Hay, Adam, and Dr. Buchan. *Mr. Fullerton.
1774-5,	Messrs. Bonar, Hay, Alexander Millar, Morthland, and William Miller. *Messrs. John Russell and Blane.
1775-6,	Messrs. Bonar, Arnot, Hay, William Robertson, and John Russell. *Mr. Alexander Millar.
1776-7,	Messrs. Arnot and William Robertson, Dr. Buchan, Messrs. William Stewart and William Miller. *Mr. Charles Hay.
1777-8,	Messrs. Bonar, Arnot, Charles Hay, William Miller, and Hume. *Messrs. Hamilton and Scott.
1778-9,	Messrs. William Miller, Hume, Hamilton, and Tait.
1779-80,	Messrs. William Miller, James Russell, Hume, Hamilton, and Tait. *Dr. Cleghorn.
1780-1,	Messrs. James Russell and Hume, Lord Maitland, Messrs. Tait and Hamilton. *Messrs. Whytt and Walker.
1781-2,	Messrs. Whytt, Tait, Cay, Armstrong, and Dalrymple. *Messrs. Hope, Pattison, Johnstone, and Stokes.

LIST OF OFFICE-BEARERS.

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SESSION.	PRESIDENTS.
1782-3,	Messrs. John Clerk, Balfour, Armstrong, Dalrymple, and Hope. *Mr. Stokes.
1783-4,	Messrs. James Bonar, Hope, Wilde, Dickson, and Emmet.
1784-5,	Messrs. James Bonar, Hope, Wilde, Manners, and Emmet.
1785-6,	Messrs. Wilde, Hope, Durham, James Bonar, and Laing. *Messrs. Johnstone and Manners.
1786-7,	Messrs. Wilde, James Bonar, Manners, George Johnston, and Burnet. *Messrs. Laing and Mackintosh.
1787-8,	Messrs. Manners, Mackintosh, Wilde, Burnet, and Laing. *Messrs. Lewis Grant, Montgomery, and George Johnston.
1788-9,	Messrs. Johnston, Macknight, Lewis Grant, Tait, and Irving. *Messrs. Hutchison and Oswald.
1789-90,	Messrs. Macknight, Manners, Lewis Grant, Irving, and Gillies. *Mr. Turnbull.
1790-1,	Messrs. Tait, Campbell, Irving, Oswald, and Turnbull. *Messrs. Robert Ferguson and Monypenny.
1791-2,	Messrs. Oswald, Ferguson, Monypenny, Fowler, and Glassford.
1792-3,	Messrs. M'Farlan, Ferguson, Fowler, Murray, and Boyle
1793-4,	Messrs. Ferguson, Murray, Boyle, Greenshields, and Gordon.
1794-5,	Messrs. Abercromby, Murray, Boyle, Jeffrey, and James Gordon, jun.
1795-6,	Messrs. Greenshields, Jeffrey, Brunton, Whyte, and M'Cormick.
1796-7,	Messrs. Jeffrey, M'Cormick, Manners, Hamilton, and Oswald. *Messrs. Whyte, Ross, Ferrier, and Skottowe.
1797-8,	Messrs. Brunton, Hamilton, Bell, Ferrier, and Jeffrey. *Mr. Forbes.
1798-9,	Messrs. Murray, Brunton, Horner, Brougham, and Bell.

SESSION.	PRESIDENTS.
	*The Hon. Charles Kinnaid, Messrs. Fullerton, Loch, and Moncreiff.
1799-1800,	Messrs. Loch, Horner, Copland, Moncreiff, and Duncan.
1800-1,	Messrs. Cockburn, Simpson, Moncreiff, Miller, and Anderson.
1801-2,	Messrs. Copland, Adam, Moncreiff, Cockburn, and Simpson.
1802-3,	Messrs. Macdonald, Cockburn, Anderson, Strickland, and Copland.
1803-4,	Messrs. Strickland, Simpson, Hamilton Miller, Kennedy, and Andrew Murray.
1804-5,	Messrs. Irvine, Southey, Andrew Murray, Miller, and Cockburn. *Messrs. Buchanan and Skene.
1805-6,	Messrs. Miller, Irvine, Southey, Buchanan, and Skene.
1806-7,	Messrs. Douglas, Hamilton Miller, Skene, Irvine, and Buchanan. Messrs. Strickland, Home Drummond, and Colquhoun.
1807-8,	Messrs. Home Drummond, Douglas, Miller, Andrew Murray, and Graham.
1808-9,	Messrs. Waugh, Douglas, Macbean, Campbell, and Matheson.
1809-10,	Messrs. Kennedy, Drummond, Cullen, M'Leod, and Borthwick.
1810-11,	Messrs. Kennedy, Rutherford, Walker, Borthwick, and Maitland.
1811-12,	Mr. Maitland, Lord John Russell, Messrs. Kennedy, Hay, and Taaffe. *Mr. Napier.
1812-3,	Messrs. Rutherford, Maitland, M'Leod, Vans, and Corrie.
1813-4,	Messrs. Maitland, Vans, Urquhart, Hunter, and Fletcher. *Mr. Stewart.
1814-5,	Messrs. David Anderson, jun., Shaw Stewart, Urquhart, Fletcher, and Hozier.

SESSION.	PRESIDENTS.
1815-6,	Messrs. Shaw Stewart, Macdowall, Menzies, M'Neill, and Urquhart.
1816-7,	Messrs. M'Neill, Menzies, Cathcart, Dalzel, and Cheape.
1817-8,	Messrs. David Dewar, Whigham, Cheape, Dalzel, and Cathcart.
1818-9,	Messrs. Donald, Gibson, Dunlop, jun., John Aytoun, and David Dewar.
1819-20,	Messrs. Constable, M'Leod, Stedman, Speirs, and Ross.
1820-1,	Messrs. Thomson, Bruce, Hamilton, Handyside, and Cathcart.
1821-2,	Messrs. Aiken, Lambton, Dauney, Bartholomew, and Mure.
1822-3,	Prince Czartoriski, Messrs. Murray, Hog, Spear, and Maitland.
1823-4,	Messrs. David Maitland, Paterson, Craik, Hog, and Cowan. *Mr. M'Neill.
1824-5,	Messrs. Smollett, Scott Moncreiff, Robert Aytoun, M'Farlan, and Parnell.
1825-6,	Messrs. Ferguson, Carlyle, Bell, Neaves, and Stoddart.
1826-7,	Messrs. Menzies, Reid, Stoddart, Henry Inglis, and Weir.
1827-8,	Messrs. Reid, Weir, Baxter, Craufurd, and Thomson.
1828-9,	Messrs. Weir, Craufurd, Webster, Reid, and Dickson.
1829-30,	Messrs. Craufurd, Fletcher, Webster, Dick, and Semple.
1830-1,	Messrs. Weir, Murray, Fletcher, Semple, and Pattison.
1831-2,	Messrs. Deas, Murray, Henry Moncreiff, Clerk Brodie, and the Hon. Charles Hope.
1832-3,	Messrs. Bell, James Moncreiff, Mure, Horsman, and the Hon. Charles Hope.
1833-4,	Messrs. Gordon, Swinton, James Moncreiff, Balfour, and Horsman.
1834-5,	Messrs. Gordon, Blackie, Taylor, Swinton, and Scott.

SESSION.

PRESIDENTS.

1835-6,	Messrs. Gordon, Aytoun, John Balfour, Taylor, and Hamilton.
1836-7,	Messrs. John Balfour, Shand, Ross, Smillie, and Murray.
1837-8,	Messrs. Ross, Shand, Murray, Glasgow, and Douglas.
1838-9,	Messrs. Ross, Murray, jun., Douglas, James Balfour, and Cumine.
1839-40,	Messrs. Murray, jun., James Balfour, Douglas, Broun, and Arkley. *Mr. Reid.
1840-1,	Messrs. Broun, Arkley, Reid, Cleghorn, and Robert Campbell.
1841-2,	Messrs. Robert Campbell, Reid, Cleghorn, Russell, and Robert Balfour.
1842-3,	Messrs. Cleghorn, Russell, Robert Balfour, Paul, and Neil Campbell.
1843-4,	Messrs. Neil Campbell, Paul, Boyle, Tytler, and Forlong.

SECRETARIES.

LIBRARIANS.

1764-71,	Mr. John Bonar.
1771-4,	Mr. John Russell.
1774-5,	The Hon. Henry Hope.
1775-7,	Mr. Andrew Hamilton.
1777-86,	Mr. James Bonar.
1786-7,	{ Mr. James Bonar. } Jointly.
	{ Mr. Andrew Steele. }
1787-8,	Mr. Andrew Grant.
1788-9,	Mr. Smith.
1789-91,	
1791-5,	Mr. Walter Scott.
1795-1807,	Mr. John Waugh.
1807-8,	Mr. Matheson.

The Library was instituted in 1783, and Mr. Lockhart was appointed librarian in 1785. Mr. Baird held the office from 1785 till 1787.

{	Mr. Irving,	{	Jointly.
{	Mr. Hutcheson,	{	

Mr. Walter Scott.
Mr. John Waugh.
Mr. Matheson.

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1808-9,	Mr. Brodie.	} Mr. Jameson.
1809-10,		
1810-11,	Mr. Newbigging.	Mr. Anderson. .
1811-12,	Mr. Macintosh.	} Mr. Vans.
1812-14,		
1814-16,	Mr. Hunter.	Mr. Hunter.
1816,	Mr. Dundas.	Mr. Dundas.
1816-18,	Mr. Gregory.	Mr. Gregory.
1818,	Mr. Alexander Dunlop.	Mr. Alexander Dunlop.
1818-19,	Mr. Constable.	Mr. Constable.
1819,		Mr. Ross.
1819-20,	Mr. Bruce.	Mr. Hamilton.
1820-1,	Mr. Aiken.	Mr. Macdonald.
1821-2,	Mr. Murray.	Sir John Hay, Bart.
1822-3,	Mr. Paterson.	Mr. Cowan.
1823-4,	Mr. Fergusson.	Mr. Aytoun.
1824-5,	Mr. Neaves.	Mr. Bell.
1825-6,	Mr. Trotter.	Mr. Thomas Grahame.
1826-7,	Mr. Birrell.	Mr. Maconochie.
1827-8,	Mr. Dickson.	Mr. Davidson.
1828,		Mr. William Forbes.
1828-9,	Mr. Dick.	Mr. Semple.
1829-30,	Mr. Kinneir.	Mr. Shiel.
1830-1,	Mr. Newbigging.	Mr. Clerk Brodie.
1831-2,	Mr. Benjamin Bell.	Mr. James Moncreiff.
1832-3,	Mr. Swinton.	Mr. John Balfour.
1833-4,	Mr. Scott.	Mr. Taylor.
1834-5,	Mr. Morrison.	Mr. Ross.
1835-6,	Mr. Ross.	Mr. Smillie.
1836-7,	} Mr. James Balfour.	Mr. Brown Douglas.
1837-8,		Mr. Arkley.

SESSION.	SECRETARIES.	LIBRARIANS.
1838-9,	Mr. Broun.	Mr. Cleghorn.
1839-40,	Mr. Cleghorn.	Mr. Robert Balfour.
1840-1,	Mr. Robert Balfour.	Mr. Macbean.
1841-2,	Mr. Macbean.	Mr. Paul.
1842-3,	Mr. Boyle.	Mr. Mackonochie.
1843-4, }	Mr. Mackonochie.	Mr. M'Candlish.
1844-5,		Mr. Grahame.

AUTHORS

OF

INTRODUCTORY AND VALEDICTORY ADDRESSES.

SESSION.	INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS.	VALEDICTORY ADDRESS.
1764-5,	Mr. Creech.	Mr. Bonar.
1765-6,	Mr. Bruce.	Mr. Maconochie.
1766-7,	Mr. Charles Stuart.	
1767-8,	Mr. Caw.	Mr. Belsches.
1768-9,	Mr. Tytler.	Mr. Bruce.
1769-70,	Mr. Belsches.	Mr. Griffin.
1770-1,	Mr. Charles Stuart.	Mr. Adam.
1771-2,	Dr. Andrew Duncan.	Mr. Robert Whytt.
1772-3.	Mr. M'Mutrie.	Mr. Maconochie.
1773-4,	Mr. Charles Hay.	Mr. Arnot.
1774-5,	Mr. William Robertson.	Mr. John Russell.
1775-6,	Mr. Dugald Stewart.	Mr. William Stewart.
1776-7,	Dr. Gregory.	Dr. Buchan.
1777-8,	Mr. William Miller.	Mr. David Hume.
1778-9,	Mr. William Tait.	

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1779-80,	Mr. Hamilton.	
1780-1,		
1781-2,	Mr. John Clerk.	
1782-3,	Mr. Peter Hill.	
1783-4,	Mr. Wilde.	

The Introductory and Valedictory Addresses appear to have been discontinued until 1797.

1796-7,		Mr. Alexander Whyte.
1797-8,	Mr. Jeffrey.	Mr. Brunton.
1798-9,	Mr. Bell.	Mr. Horner.
1799-1800,	Mr. Murray.	Mr. Copland.
1800-1,	Mr. Henry Brougham.	Mr. Simpson.
1801-2,	Mr. Cockburn.	Mr. Adam.
1802-3,	Mr. Moncreiff.	Mr. George Strickland.
1803-4,	Mr. Macdonald.	Mr. Miller.
1804-5,	Mr. Irvine.	Mr. Buchanan.
1805-6,	Mr. Irvine.	Mr. Gooch.
1806-7,	Mr. Skene.	Mr. Arthur Strickland.
1807-8,	Mr. Home Drummond.	Mr. Waugh.
1808-9,	Mr. Thomas Kennedy.	Mr. Cullen.
1809-10,	Mr. Newbigging.	
1810-11,	Mr. Andrew Rutherford.	Mr. Pearse Gillies.
1811-12,	Mr. Thomas Maitland.	Lord John Russell.
1812-3,	Mr. Corrie.	Mr. Fletcher.
1813-4,	Mr. Fletcher.	Mr. Hunter.
1814-5,	Mr. Adam Urquhart.	Mr. Gordon.
1815-6,	Mr. Hozier.	
1816-7,		
1817-8,	Mr. Smith.	Mr. William Gibson.
1818-9,	Mr. Alexander Dunlop.	Mr. Thomson.
1819-20,	Mr. Ross.	Mr. Straker.

SESSION.	INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS.	VALEDICTORY ADDRESS.
1820-1,	Mr. Hamilton.	Mr. Alexander Haldane.
1821-2,	Mr. Daunev.	Mr. James Webster.
1822-3,	Mr. Syme.	Mr. Spear.
1823-4,	Mr. Paterson.	
1824-5,	Mr. James Hog.	Mr. Neaves.
1825-6,	Mr. Scott Moncreiff.	Mr. Stoddart.
1826-7,	Mr. John Taylor.	Mr. Weir.
1827-8,	Mr. Reid.	Mr. Dickson.
1828-9,	Mr. Craufurd.	Mr. Thomas Webster.
1829-30,	Mr. Semple.	Mr. Dick.
1830-1,		Mr. John Murray.
1831-2,	The Introductory Address appears to have been discon- tinued until 1841.	Mr. James Moncreiff.
1832-3,		Mr. James Moncreiff.
1833-4,		
1834-5,		Mr. William Aytoun.
1835-6,		Mr. George Taylor.
1836-7,		Mr. John Balfour.
1837-8,		Mr. George Ross.
1838-9,		Mr. John Murray, jun.
1839-40,		Mr. James Balfour.
1840-1,		Mr. Arkley.
1841-2,	Mr. Cleghorn.	Mr. Robert Balfour.
1842-3,	Mr. Russell.	Mr. Tytler.
1843-4,	Mr. Forlong.	Mr. James Campbell.
1844-5.	Mr. Neil Campbell.	

LIST OF HONORARY MEMBERS,
AND THE DATES OF THEIR ELECTION.

1769.	March 20.	William Creech.
	May 3.	Thomas Caw.
	Dec. 13.	John Kemp.
1770.	Feb. 21.	John Bruce.
	March 28.	Allan Maconochie.
	Dec. 11.	Alexander Tytler.
1772.	Feb. 4.	John Bonar.
	April 7.	Alexander Belsches.
	Nov. 24.	Charles Stuart.
1773.	March 10.	James Gregory.
	May 4.	Hugo Arnot.
	Nov. 16.	Robert Whytt.
1774.	Jan. 25.	Charles Hay.
1775.	Nov. 28.	Dugald Stewart.
1778.	Feb. 24.	William Miller.
1779.	Feb. 17.	David Hume.
1793.	Feb. 5.	John Wilde.
	Dec. 10.	George Husband Baird.
1794.	Jan. 28.	Walter Scott.
1797.	Feb. 14.	Alexander Manners.
1798.	May 1.	The Lord Henry Petty.
	Dec. 18.	John Playfair.
1799.	April 30.	Dr. Andrew Duncan, senior.
	April 30.	John Waugh.
	Nov. 19.	Francis Jeffrey.
1803.	March 29.	Francis Horner.

	April	19.	Henry Brougham.
1814.	Dec.	6.	Henry Cockburn.
	Dec.	13.	Robert Graham.
	Dec.	13.	Sir George Clerk, Bart.
1823.	Jan.	14.	Sir James Mackintosh.
1842.	March	8.	The Rev. John Murray.

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